

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

# The Call

The Weather. Fair today; Wednesday moderate north to northeast winds.

443 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2371-2372 WOODS.

No. 294.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

Price Two Cents

## F. U. TAKES UP WAIST STRIKE

### 15,000 Have Triumphed in General Struggle for Union Conditions.

## BIG MASS MEETINGS TODAY

### Committee Asks Mayor to Stop Police Persecution of Pickets—Get Promises.

Twenty-two homes signed agreements with the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union yesterday and 1,000 more strikers will return to work this morning victorious, making a total of about 15,000 that have won all demands.

The police are, as usual, beating the strikers and the strike sympathizers on a wholesale scale. The following strikers were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court on the charge of disorderly conduct, and discharged: Fred Adler, Celia Chanin, Lily Goodwin, Minnie Wein and Betty Weinstock.

Harry Ciccoia and Mario Arcario, strike sympathizers, were arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan in Jefferson Market and fined \$10 each on the charge of disorderly conduct. The Mayor, Herman Spiegelsberg, David Levin, Rachel Davidson and Sam Levin, strikers, were also arraigned before Kernochan on the same charge and they were each fined \$2.

Another Zuckerman, a striker, was arraigned before Magistrate Kretel in Court on the charge of felonious assault and fined \$5. The complaint against Mrs Zuckerman was a \$100-foot woman scab employed by Mrs. Brothman, of West 30th street, and but for the strenuous fight waged by Attorney Simon Alperin Magistrate Kretel would have sent her to the workhouse.

Henry Brezman, a striker, while trying to get a number of coats embroidered by Stein & Gold at 108 West 11th street to leave the shop and join the strikers was set upon by a gang of thugs and brutally dragged. Brezman's nose was cut, his head badly lacerated, his hat smashed and the lacerations from his coat. The union officials will swear out a warrant today for the arrest of Brezman's assailants.

### New Committee in Charge.

A new control committee, composed of Max Kasimirek, Meyer Davis and Samuel Lebovitz, took charge of the work of conducting the strike, and about 300 committees were selected to do picket duty and to assist in getting out the workers in shops which have as yet been unaffected by the strike.

Herman Grossman, ex-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who has been active in the labor movement twenty-four years, spends day and night in court looking after the interests of the strikers and the strike sympathizers who are harassed by the police, paying their fines and seeing that bail is not for those held, and they are not a few when certain magistrates are on the bench.

If any one person not directly connected with the strike has won the appreciation and gratitude of the strikers more than another it is Kalman Rosenbluth, of 130 Attorney street, who has bled every striker that he has been asked to, and who has a reputation among the unionists of the East Side as the "labor baller." Not only have the shirt waist makers reason to be grateful to Rosenbluth, but almost every labor organization on the East Side owes him a similar debt of gratitude for his assistance in time of trouble.

### C. F. U. Committee Assists.

The Central Federated Union, which appointed a committee of thirty delegates to assist the executive committee of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union with the strike, has taken up the situation vigorously, and its delegates are well on the road to bringing about many settlements. Though just beginning their work, they already settled with S. Miller, 23 West 23d street, and L. Glackner, 21 West 19th street, on conditions satisfactory to the union.

The first thing the committee did was to take steps to compel the police department to obey the law and not to interfere with the right to picket. A delegation went to see Mayor McClellan and ask him that he instruct Commissioner Baker to keep the Councils in check. The delegation consisted of the following members of the C. F. U.: Thomas Curtis, of the Rockdrillers and Tool Sharpeners; James Daly, of the Dockbuilders; Charles Lowy, of the Cigarpackers; Matthew McConville, of the Engineers; William Conkley, of the Lithographers; Apprentices; Frank Joyce, of the Electricians, and Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League.

### Mayor Busy With Other Things.

The Mayor, however, was "too busy with other matters" to see the delegation in person. It was explained

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## AID STRIKING CLERKS

### Two Conferences Held Yesterday to Help Store Workers.

Two conferences, one of eighty-nine organizations, at Clinton Hall, and the other the Gelician Austrian Society, at Hannington Hall, were held yesterday to supply such help as will enable the striking dry goods clerks to win their demands.

At the Clinton Hall conference a concert was arranged to take place at Cooper Union, on December 3. Good talent has already been obtained and a fine entertainment is assured.

The seventy-five delegates of the Austrian Society passed resolutions to the effect that they would agitate in the neighborhood of Ridge and Grand streets, where they are in the majority, and patronize such places as are fair to organized labor. A number of tickets to the concert were pledged.

Both conferences appointed an executive board that will meet nightly, at strike headquarters, to attend to such matters as will need their consideration.

Jacob Seville, president of the Clerks' Union, said yesterday: "Our boys are as enthusiastic and determined to win as ever they were. We are ready and willing and, for that matter, strong enough to continue the strike all winter."

"What encourages us most of all is that organizations not connected with ours are coming to our aid with financial and moral help. Only yesterday the 40,000 striking waist makers pledged their support and determination to patronize only union stores."

## THREATEN UNION BOSS

### Master Window Cleaners Send Letter to Fair Employer.

Angered because the Excelsior Window Cleaning Company, of 6 Bleecker street, gave in to the demands of the striking window cleaners and established union conditions for the twenty-five men he employs, the Master Window Cleaners sent I. Tietelbaum, who is the head of the company, a letter threatening to "kill him if he does not discharge his union men and hire non-unionists."

Tietelbaum is not inclined to take the letter seriously and continues to employ union labor. The fact that Tietelbaum is three times as busy as he was before the strike and that he is hiring more men every day to attend to all his orders may have led the master cleaners to their threats.

Yesterday afternoon 300 members of the Window Cleaners' Union held a mass meeting in Great Central Palace, 94-98 Clinton street, at which ten new members were admitted. Speeches were made by Jacob Green, Joe Tarchultz and the officers of the union.

When the men left the hall they were attacked by a gang of thugs. A battle ensued, with the outcome that Sam Fink and Sam Lantest were injured about the head.

The union is holding firm and up to the present no less than fifty of the smaller bosses have given in to the strike demands.

## BLIND MEN ORGANIZED

### Unfortunates in Penn. "Home" to Demand More for Work.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—In an attempt to secure more work and better wages, a committee representing the first union to be formed in this city by blind men will meet the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men at the home.

The union was formed Saturday and at the first meeting elected officers and appointed a committee to co-operate with the Board of Managers of the home to secure better working conditions.

The chief occupation supplied the men who work at the home is making brooms. There are 105 workers, and many are residents of the home. Those of the broommakers who are dependent on the institution for work are limited to a maximum wage.

Married men are allowed to earn not more than \$9 a week. Single men, who live at the home, may not earn more than \$4 a week, while single men who live outside the home may earn \$6 a week.

This scale, the men declare, is a delusion, because the work given them to do does not often net them \$2 a week.

## MAY RAISE WAGES

### "Fenny" Plans to Forestall Men's Demand for Increase.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—There is rumor in Pittsburgh tonight that the Pennsylvania Railroad has decided to voluntarily increase the wages of trainmen 10 per cent, the raise to take effect about January 1.

The report, which cannot be positively confirmed, says further that the announcement of the intended raise will be made very shortly; in time at least; to forestall a demand for a general increase in wages which employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad are now agitating on making.

## SHOT LABOR LEADER DIES.

### TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 29.—

George Purcell, former State Labor Commissioner, and a well known trade unionist, who was shot at Atlas, Ind., on Saturday night, by a moonkeeper, died today.

## ACCUSED SUGAR MEN LOSE FIRST ROUND

### Nation to Quash Indictments Against Ex-Trust Weighers Turned Down. No Jury Yet.

The trial of James E. Bendernagel, Oliver Spitzer, and four of the five Sugar Trust weighers, who are under indictment, began yesterday in the Criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge James L. Martin, of Vermont. So much time was taken up in arguments for a demurrer by counsel for the defendants and by a motion to quash the indictments that when the court rose a few minutes after 5 o'clock the jury was not complete.

It was evident from the line of questioning adopted by the defense in its examination of the jurymen that no small amount of importance is attached to the influence on the public mind of newspaper and magazine articles, and of the published statements of Henry L. Stimson, special prosecutor for the government. Also, the very fact that the government's interests are represented by a prosecutor other than the United States District Attorney was emphasized by the defendants' lawyers.

Judge Martin cleared up this point, however, late in the afternoon, when he said that whether the government was especially anxious to convict the defendants or not, the court and the jury were not to allow that fact to make a difference in their hearing of the case.

Judge Martin added his belief that the government did not have special anxiety in the present trial. His statement followed a question submitted to a juror by Clarence K. Lewin, of counsel for the defendants, which formulated the suggestion that the government's specially employed counsel might influence him. Stimson was on his feet at once to declare that he had been brought into the case because it was a continuance of work begun by him before he relinquished the office of United States District Attorney last April.

All of the defendants were in court except Jacob M. Voelker, who is under treatment at the French Hospital. In addition to Bendernagel and Spitzer, they were Thomas Kehoe, Patrick J. Hennessy, John R. Coyle and Edward A. Boyle. Bendernagel is the former cashier of the Williamsburg Sugar Refining Company's plant, and Spitzer is the former dock superintendent of the same concern.

Twenty-seven prospective jurors presented sufficient excuses for relief from duty. Stimson, with his assistant, W. T. Donnan, moved that the special prosecutor be called and asked to plead as soon as the shifting of jurors was completed. Henry W. Cochran, appearing for the indicted weighers, moved that the trial of Voelker be detached from the others, and this was agreed to by Stimson on the condition that the customary legal proof should be submitted. A plea of not guilty was then interposed for all the defendants.

### Lexow Fears Newspapers' Influence.

A motion to quash the indictments was advanced by Lexow, who based his contention on a decision of Judge Hand on November 1, ordering that the government counsel should select one of the many indictments found against Lexow. Lexow declared that the special prosecutor had chosen the indictment bearing upon the alleged fraud in connection with the cargo of the steamship Eva; and that a subsequent indictment, procured on November 16, brought in many other cases besides that of the Eva. In this connection, too, Lexow spoke of the effect of newspaper stories on the public.

This last point he made after the jurors had left the courtroom in reference to a statement of Stimson's about the campaign of education carried on by the Outlook. Judge Martin questioned on the subject of whether their minds had been inflated.

During the afternoon the examination of the jurors was principally around this issue. Almost every one of them had "received an impression" from the published declarations about the Sugar Trust, and in some cases it was admitted that opinions had been formed from what had been read. A jury was finally selected which satisfied the government's representative, and for a few minutes it looked as if a panel had been completed. Counsel for the defendants challenged one of the jurors peremptorily, and the final selection had to go over until today.

Judge Martin said that he saw no reason why they should be kept together, and he allowed the eleven to go away with the suggestion that they suffer themselves to be talked to on the case by no one, and that they choose their reading with care until this morning at 11 o'clock, when they are to reconvene.

## "DRYS" LOSE IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29.—Early returns indicate overwhelming defeat of the prohibition amendment in middle and south Alabama. Mobile is claimed by the anti by 2,700 majority. Montgomery will give 1,800 against it. It looks now as if the majority in the state will exceed expectations of the anti.

## CARLO DE FORNARO, CONVICTED OF "LIBELING" A TOOL OF DIAZ, THANKS THE CALL AND AMERICAN SOCIALISTS

THE TOMBS, New York, Nov. 29, 1909.

Editor of The Call:

I want to thank you for the great help your paper has been to me in my struggle against the Mexican government from the first day I was arrested, April 23, 1909. Even after the first interview in The Call, in which I had declared that I was not a Socialist, your paper continued to follow my case after each successive attack with a zest and an ardor which were a revelation and a surprise to me; it has opened its columns to a subscription just as if I had been one of the Comrades.

The honesty of purpose, the sense of justice, the broad-minded interest in the welfare of the humble ones, the belief in humanity and the international sympathy to all the victims of oppression is a force which will bear momentous results in the history of the human race.

Will you thank, in my name, all the friends known and unknown who have so generously assisted me in my fight? I am almost one of the "converted;" what I lack is not faith, but knowledge. When Mexico shall become the liberal and democratic Mexico of Benito Juarez, the Mexicans will remember that their best friends have always been the American Socialists, not the capitalists.

Believe me, sir, Yours very sincerely,

CARLO DE FORNARO.

## TAFT GIVES AUDIENCE TO LABOR LEADERS

### Delegation Headed By Gompers Discusses A. F. of L. Legislative Program With President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Taft today received a delegation from the American Federation of Labor, composed of its principal officers—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell—and discussed with them for an hour and a half the legislative program demanded from the coming session of Congress by the Federation at its convention in Toronto.

The President was asked to recommend the following: A law limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes; Amendments to the Sherman law so as to relieve organized labor from the operations of that statute.

Extension of the eight-hour law so as to make it apply to all work done by the government; An appropriation by Congress for inspectors in sufficient number to bring about the thorough enforcement of the child labor law in the District of Columbia.

A government compensation act or legislation in the direction of establishing the liability of employers. The British trades statute of 1906 was submitted to the President as a model for legislation in this country.

These matters were laid before the President chiefly by Samuel Gompers, who acted as spokesman for the delegation.

On leaving the White House, Gompers said: "The President listened with care and discussed the various questions with us. He promised to give them his best consideration, and some of them he assured 'us he would recommend."

Gompers declined to say what the President would recommend, but it is learned there is little reason to suppose the President will go further than he has already gone in advising anti-injunction legislation. Nor is he expected to set up at this time the modification of the Sherman law.

It is said that the labor leaders called the President's attention to the Loewe, or Hatters' case, now pending in the Circuit Court of Connecticut, and told him they thought it an injustice for suits of this character to be brought against trade unions. Gompers said, however, that the contempt proceedings against himself, Mitchell and Morrison in the similar Bucks Store Company case were not discussed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Seeking to secure an anti-injunction law at this session of Congress, Judge Alton B. Parker, former Democratic candidate for President, and chief counsel of the American Federation of Labor, called at the White House this afternoon. He was taken in to see the President by Secretary of War Dickinson and made an appointment to return later in the week.

The meeting between President Taft and Judge Parker was arranged through letters to the White House by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

## GOMPERS APPEAL UP

### Last Step Taken to Bring Contempt Case Before Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Soon after the United States Supreme Court met today Messrs. Ralston, Siddons and Richardson, attorneys for Sam-

(Continued on page 2.)

## UNION TARS OPEN CONVENTION HERE

### J. Havelock Wilson, British Fraternal Delegate, Greets Organized Seamen of America.

The fourteenth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America opened at 12 o'clock yesterday morning at the Grand Hotel, 29th street and Broadway, and will continue for about ten days, or until the work of the convention is finished.

President Furuseth opened the meeting and then gave the floor to Herman Robinson, organizer of the A. F. of L., who welcomed the delegates in the name of the C. F. U., and talked briefly upon the conditions under which seamen work and the necessity for strong organization.

Response was made by President Andrew Furuseth, after which the session adjourned to give the committee on credentials a chance to deliberate. This committee consisted of G. H. Brown, for the Atlantic district; Patrick Lee, for the lake district, and Daniel Fulton, for the Pacific district.

At the afternoon session the credentials committee reported, seating all delegates. Delegates for New York, Griffin Kelly, Gardner, Brown, Carledge; for San Francisco, Hylen, Connelly, Mehan, Flynn, Fulton, Erickson, Furuseth; for Chicago, Glanzer, Hanson, Murphy; for Boston, Agland and Frazier; for New Orleans, Bodine; for Baltimore, Foley; for Buffalo, Stack and Lee; for Toledo, Ohio, Peterson; for Connetquot, Ohio, Jenkins; for Ashtabula, Ohio, McCoy, and Olsen, for San Pedro, Cal.

Other delegates were Robert Renney, of New York, and J. Havelock Wilson and Thomas Chambers, both of London, England.

### Wilson Talks on Organization.

During the day the floor was given to J. Havelock Wilson, leader of the British seamen and member of the English Parliament, who spoke upon methods and purposes of organization. The movement for an international sailors' organization, according to Wilson, originated in England, where the seamen have suffered a great deal at the hands of shipowners. Wilson says that the activity of the British shippers and the measures taken by the American employers on the Great Lakes are part of a world-wide movement against seamen's unions. It is for the purpose of combating this movement that the sailors are to organize. With the perfecting of the international union the seamen could formulate the formation of a series of demands which will be presented to the employers. They are confident that with 500,000 men in America and all of the European sailors ready to strike if the demands are not acceded to, the employers will capitulate. Among the demands will be: Uniform wage scales for long and short voyages.

The number of engine room and boiler room employes carried on each ship to be regulated according to the coal tonnage of the ship.

The election of every crew to be under the supervision of a representative of the sailors' union, to safeguard the interests of the sailors.

Wilson and other prominent speakers will address a meeting tonight at 167 West street, where sailors, firemen, cooks, stewards, harbor boatmen and allied workers interested in the welfare of their kind will get food for thought.

## TO PUNISH IMPORTERS

### Supreme Court Decides Against Men Who Brought in Alien Labor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—That the government of the United States may, through criminal proceeding, punish persons who conspire to aid alien contract laborers to come into the United States, contrary to the immigration law, was held by the Supreme Court of the United States today in the prosecution of Tilden B. Stevenson and Amede Bellare.

These men, who reside in Boston, were indicted in the United States District Court in that city on the charge of aiding in the immigration of aliens who were under contract to labor in this country. Upon the trial of the men the court found that while the law made a misdemeanor of the offense, it did not provide for any punishment of it, except by recovery of damages through a civil suit. Holding that a civil action would be exclusive of any other proceeding, the court dismissed the case.

The government appealed to the Supreme Court with the result that it succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the decision of the lower courts. The opinion was by Justice Day.

## PATAUD WINS STRIKE

### Head of Paris Electricians' Union Brings Opera Managers to Time.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Pataud, the secretary of the Electricians' Union of Paris, recalled attention to his existence this evening at the gala performance of "Faust," given in honor of King Manuel of Portugal.

After the third act the workmen in charge of the electric lights crossed their arms and refused to continue till the opera house managers promised Pataud that the pay of the men would be increased.

The lights behind the scenes were cut off, but those in the front of the house were allowed to remain burning. As a result of a long consultation the opera directors complied with the strikers' demands and the performance proceeded without incident or the fashionable audience being aware of the nature of the trouble.

The prolonging of the intermission by twenty minutes was not considered extraordinary, as such incidents are common in Paris theaters.

## DAMNS WORKHOUSE

### Chaplain of Correction Department Calls Penal System a Misgrace.

The legislative charter committee heard yesterday from the employes of the Department of Correction who want to be put on the same footing with the police in regard to rank, salary and pension.

Commissioner Barry spoke on behalf of the Correction Department employes. The Rev. Dr. John A. Wade, Episcopal chaplain in the department, said that the charter should provide for reformatories of better character.

"The penal system of New York City is a crying disgrace," he said, "and I know of no other place where conditions belong so thoroughly to the middle ages as here." The Hart's Island branch workhouse he referred to as a "damnable outrage." He said that to him it seemed only good sense for the city to provide means of reforming its wrongdoers instead of "degrading them as is now done."

## "ADVANCE" A BLUFF

### Spanish Forces in Morocco Are "Capturing" Nothing Worth While.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 29.—Semi-official message from Melilla today indicate that the present "advance" of the Spanish forces is nothing but a bluff preliminary to the early abandonment of the entire Moroccan campaign.

The movement, it is declared, is engineered for no other purpose than to deceive the Spanish public. It is recognized that it would not do for the troops to withdraw in apparent defeat and so a few "paper victories" are being arranged to arouse home enthusiasm.

The advance is accomplishing no material gain. Only worthless positions have been captured, several of them without a shot being fired. The disputed mines, however, remain in the Riffs' possession, and it is doubtful whether the Spanish will ever be able to retake them.

## ARREST 200 STUDENTS

### Czar's Police Close Seminars and Accuse Scholars of Plot.

ODERSSA, Nov. 29.—The alleged discovery of a widespread revolutionary plot among the students of the Taganrog and Zlitorik seminars resulted today in the closing of these institutions and the arrest of 200 of their students.

The police moved against the seminars shortly after the opening hour and at a time when most of the students were in attendance. The authorities are giving out no information regarding the alleged plot, other than to say that it is the most formidable found in this part of Russia in years.

## LUDLOW VICTIMS SUFFER IN OPEN

### Hundreds of Evicted Strikers Helpless in Cold and Rain Without Food or Shelter.

## 400 ARMED MEN IN MASS. TOWN

### "Company Is Satisfied" and Will Continue Dispossessing Best of 2,000 Employes.

LUDLOW, Mass., Nov. 29.—Houses belonging to the Ludlow Manufacturing Association, who own the jute and hemp product mills, were emptied of their striking tenants today, the victims joining a colony of 500 Polish who since the day have been huddled in makeshift shelters on the streets of Ludlow, suffering intensely from the cold and rain.

Of those made homeless at the Ludlow strike, many are now huddled in the streets of Ludlow, suffering from the cold and rain. The Ludlow Manufacturing Association, who own the jute and hemp product mills, were emptied of their striking tenants today, the victims joining a colony of 500 Polish who since the day have been huddled in makeshift shelters on the streets of Ludlow, suffering intensely from the cold and rain.

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opened at this place by the inmates and the work of removal began. The mother of the household had just been getting dinner, and the kettles were brought out steaming and placed in a row in the gutter. The fire in the stove was put out by half a dozen dippers of water, and then that also was brought out before it had a chance to cool. The family had come out by this time, and took up positions on the sidewalk, where they could see all that was going on. Two of the women had small babies in their arms, and when the meal time approached for the youngsters the women calmly sat down in chairs in the middle of the walk and fed the little ones. The first stream that was brought out was dragged carelessly over the row of kettles and the contents were spilled into the road.

At 7 Whitney street the Chan family declined to unlock the door, and it was forced in only after considerable exertion on the part of three officers. The furniture of John Gorik, however, was stretched out into a longer pile than that of any other place visited by the squads. Little attempt was made to pile it up, although in one place a large crucifix was seen resting face downward upon the top of a stove. The goods were deeper in the mud here than elsewhere, and stretched for more than 100 feet along the roadside.

**Sick Baby No Defense.**  
Most of the trouble, if any occurred, had been expected in the Stony Hill district along Western street, and, therefore, most of the deputies had been sent there with General Clark in charge. There were over seventy men in the line that marched to the district and stopped at the house of Martin Barbowec, at 14 Western street. He said that his baby was sick and so wouldn't be disturbed. The men went right along in, however, and began to bring out tables, chairs, pictures and the like until a pile had been accumulated that reached almost to the piazza roof.

Meanwhile the company had offered to take the sick child to the hospital, but the mother refused to allow this to be done, and it was finally brought out in a cradle, after Dr. Hannum had decided that it was not very sick. The baby was finally taken into the house of one of the neighbors.

**Worse Than Russia.**  
The situation of the company was denounced in nearly every pulpit in Ludlow yesterday.  
"Oh, devastated Russia! Oh, land-lord-ridden Ireland! Oh, free Massachusetts! I blush for the flag of my adopted country!" This was the personal remark of the Rev. George V. Daniels made at the Carlew Street Baptist Church.  
Some of the Polish families weeping declare that they wish they had never left their native country, as the conditions they have encountered here are worse than in Russia.  
The charitable people of the town are trying to care for the evicted families, but if the company persists in occupying all the tenements, the task will be too big for the town. The Polish colony in Indian Orchard is doing its best to alleviate the sufferings of their homeless brothers.

**DENIES SOME MORE**  
Ice Trust Again Tries to Froze How Harmless It Is.  
Continuing the efforts to demonstrate its harmless and truly beneficial character, the Ice Trust (American Ice Company), which is on trial before Supreme Court Justice Wheeler and a jury on the charge of being a monopoly, yesterday tried to show that it was not responsible for the screwing up of the price of ice in 1906 and 1907.

A society of natural ice in those areas it was contended by the trust, was due to the intervention of the artificial ice companies.  
Cary F. Simmons, manager of the Glasgow Ice Company, of Saugerties, N. Y., one of the independent concerns which, it is alleged, the trust drove into the hands of a receiver, testified that the American Ice Company owns 25 per cent of his company's capital stock.

**LESS UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Mass. Statisticians Say It Has Decreased Among Organized Workers.  
ALBANY, Nov. 19.—That unemployment is on the decrease in the state among members of organized labor is the opinion of State Commissioner of Labor Williams. From figures received from the various labor organizations which are being tabulated by the statistician of the department, Leonard W. Hatch, the deduction is made that the labor bulletin covering the last quarter will show more favorable conditions than the previous one and will be better than any quarter since the financial panic.

**ADVERTISING BULLETIN No. 1**  
On the Call build up an advertising patronage that will amount to anything.  
This question was recently asked by one of our readers at a meeting. By advertising patronage, our friend did not mean those large, high priced advertisements which corporations and trusts place in newspapers and magazines; he simply meant good, clean advertisements of reputable business houses that are looking for more people to buy their goods and products.  
The question asked cannot be answered in any better way than printed here for the benefit of all our readers some recent experiences.  
One of the salesmen in a large store, advertising regularly in this paper, called, added our solicitor and handed him a name and address of a prospective advertiser, at the same time remarking: "I have recommended the Call to this man; if you will go to him, and explain the value of your paper as an advertising medium, you may get an advertisement."  
The solicitor went there and returned with a small trial order from

## STRIKE FUNERAL FOR SLAUGHTERED BAKER

### Fellow Unionists Will Quit Work to Join Cortege of Victim of Capitalist Greed.

The Bakery Workers' Union has notified its members to quit work today and attend in a body the funeral of Morris Gold, of 152 Forsyth street, who was killed yesterday while trying to repair a dough-mixing machine in the bakery of Eisenberg Brothers, at 10 Rivington street.

No engineer had been provided to attend the machine, and when Gold tried to start it, and called to one of his fellow-workers to turn on the power, he was struck in the head by one of its rapidly moving arms and pitched into the powerful machinery, amid the whirling mass of dough.

When Gold was extricated from under the dough, and it was scraped from his face, it was found that he was dead. Dr. Russell, who had been called from Gouverneur Hospital, said that very few in Gold's body had been crushed and that other bones had been smashed by the terrible pressure of the dough breaks, which knead the material.

**TO FIGHT "COSSACKS"**  
Philadelphia Union Men Demand That State Scab Herders Shall Go.  
(Special to The Call.)  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Roused by the reported intention of the Harrisburg authorities to organize a company of the "Cossack" state constabulary in every county of Pennsylvania, the labor unions of the state have already begun a movement to compel the complete elimination of the constabulary.

**MANAGERS RESIGN**  
Brooklyn Disciplinary School Directors Throw Up Jobs Under Fire.  
Mayor McClellan received yesterday the resignations of all the managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School except Ephraim Byk, who started the investigation of the school.  
With the resignations came a printed statement in which the directors deny many of the charges made against the school and its management and suggest that the institution be abolished, "not on account of any failure on the part of the present board of managers to do its duty, but on account of the inadequacy of the present buildings for the purpose of the school."  
The resignations will be accepted and it is probable that the Mayor will appoint as managers a number of Brooklyn men whose names have been suggested to him by the Y. M. C. A.

**PHILA. TO JOIN**  
15,000 Will Walk Out if Strike Here Is Not Settled.  
(Special to The Call.)  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Unless the trouble existing between the girl shirtwaist makers and the manufacturers in New York city is settled before next Tuesday, it was announced today by the head of a committee which arrived in Philadelphia this morning, that a sympathetic strike will be called in Philadelphia that will affect more than 15,000 employees of various concerns here.  
B. Frieswasser, who headed the delegation, gave it as his opinion that a sympathetic strike is inevitable. To discuss the situation a general call has been issued for the shirtwaist makers of Philadelphia to meet tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.  
The decision of the Philadelphia shirtwaist makers was reached at a meeting of delegates from the various locals held in a hall at 46 North 9th street.  
A representative of the strikers in New York addressed the body and stated that the reason of failure of the operators to win in that city lies in Philadelphia.  
The speaker pleaded with the local delegates earnestly to call for an unanimous vote was passed to call on every operator in Philadelphia if the manufacturers in New York do not come to some sort of an agreement.

**TENSMITHS LOCKED OUT.**  
Boss Fights Demand for Restoration of Old Wage Scale.  
Because they joined Local 390 of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union and demanded the restoration of wages previous to the last industrial depression, forty tinsmiths employed by H. Shapiro, of 224 Cherry street, have been locked out.  
The union is conducting a vigorous fight against Shapiro's arbitrary action, and the men feel confident of a speedy victory.

## C. F. U. TAKES UP WAIST STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)  
that the Coler investigation engaged his entire attention and he could not find any time for affairs that pertain to labor. He sent out his secretary, William A. Willis, to ascertain what the delegation wanted.  
Curtis and McConville were the spokesmen and they told the secretary that all they wanted was that the police should obey the laws laid down by the courts, to wit, that strikers have the right to picket.  
"We have proof to show," said McConville, "that the police have arrested pickets without any justification. The bosses hired thugs to intimidate the strikers, beat them, and treat them in a most shameful manner, and the police helped those thugs instead of protecting the victims. Two of the thugs we have under arrest and they are held for the Court of Special Sessions. We want the Mayor to instruct Baker that his men obey the laws. We demand nothing else."

The secretary took the message to the Mayor and after five minutes came back, saying that the matter would be taken up some time during the day with the Commissioner.  
The delegation decided not to see Baker, since in their previous experience no good had come of such visits.  
"We went once to Commissioner Bingham in the Kaufman case, but the matter was stifled by his secretary, Slattery. We have now gone above the Police Commissioner's head, and he will have to take his orders from above," said McConville.

**Carry Case Above Bake.**  
In the afternoon the committee met at Astoria Hall, 62 East 14th street, and Daly and Lowy addressed a meeting of strikers. After the meeting all the delegates organized into a permanent settlement committee, with Curtis as chairman. The committee decided to establish an office at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 23d street, and devote itself entirely to the work of bringing about settlements between the bosses and the strikers.  
The assistance of the C. F. U. has gone far to encourage the strikers and is regarded by the progressive members of the union and its hundreds of workers as a striking example of the "solidarity of labor," which cannot otherwise than lead to a speedy victory. It must be added that all the delegates work without compensation.

Mrs. Kenny Lipin, the great Yiddish actress, owner of the Lipin Theater, at the Bowery and Stanton street, sent Samuel Tobias, a member of her company, yesterday to S. Shindler, leader of the strike, saying that she offers her theater to the strikers free of charge to be used during the entire day, for five days in the week. This privilege is the last during the existence of the strike.

**Big Mass Meetings Today.**  
Two big mass meetings of strikers will be held in Clinton Hall and at 79 Forsyth street at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Rose Pastor Stokes, Meyer London, William Malloy, Jacob Panke, George C. Streeter and others will speak.  
Music will be supplied by two brass bands which have been furnished free by Goodman's Union Orchestra.  
The members of the Women's Trade Union League are taking a very active part in conducting the affairs of the strike. They are in charge of the information bureau, and some of their number head various committees.  
The Socialist party is well represented on the various committees. Dr. Feldman is on the medical committee to take care of strikers beaten up by thugs and scabs. Max Mysell and I. Sackin are on the legal committee, which is in charge of settlements with the bosses. George C. Streeter is on the finance committee. Miss Caroline M. Dexter and Miss A. Solosky on committee in charge of new members.

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Once a Customer Always a Customer  
**Franks & Miller**  
The Furniture Center  
Broadway, Leman and Quincy Streets  
Brooklyn



**A FINE XMAS GIFT!**  
Quartered Oak Morris Chairs \$8.50  
Other Morris Chairs \$6.75 to \$50.00  
Other Arm Rockers \$8.50 to \$15.00  
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

## TAFT GIVES AUDIENCE TO LABOR LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1.)  
uel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, formally applied for a writ of certiorari in the Bucks Stove Company case, in which Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were sentenced to jail sentences of twelve, nine and six months, respectively, for contempt of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.  
The defendants were sentenced for printing in the American Federationist in the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of the Bucks company, and in public addresses otherwise violating the injunction of that court.  
The petition today asked that the court issue a writ which would require the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to certify to the Supreme Court for final determination the appeal taken by the defendants against the Bucks Stove and Range Company.  
Application for the writ was based on the claim that Justice Wright erred in the judgment, as did the District Court of Appeals, in confirming the sentence, the decree violating the Constitution of the United States, as "abridging freedom of speech and of the press."  
The brief also attacks the decree in that "nothing was done by the defendants outside of their constitutional rights."  
It is claimed also that the "decree was void in that it condemned the defendants for an act committed before the injunction became effective; also including acts occurring long after the date upon which a petition was issued to require the defendants to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt."  
The petition cites that the judgment was "illegal and void, and beyond the jurisdiction of the courts including in them."  
Decision was reserved. The lawyers in the case expect it next Monday.

**SAYS ALEXIS SLEW STEINHEIL.**  
Parisians Think Car's Cousin Was Real Murderer, Declares American.  
Alfred Partridge Klotz, an American artist, who came from Paris in the Red Star liner Kronland, said yesterday that all Paris was talking about things in connection with the trial of Mme. Steinhell for the murder of her husband and mother, which had not yet been published.  
He said that according to the story the husband was killed by the Grand Duke Alexis, a cousin of the Czar, who was found in Mme. Steinhell's company by the husband. The Grand Duke then ran off in his automobile.  
The mother appeared in the room just after the killing, and in a hysterical fit that followed swallowed her false teeth and died.  
Klotz said that, according to the story, the Grand Duke committed suicide when the trial of Mme. Steinhell began, for he feared that his name might be brought out.

**DECLARE SCHOOL IS FIRE TRAP.**  
Inspectors of the fire department after making a thorough inspection of the buildings of the Brooklyn Disciplinary School for Boys, at Eighteenth avenue and 46th street, decided yesterday that they were fire traps and ordered immediate improvements made. The inspection has been going on for the past week.

You are at home when dealing at  
**FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**  
N. E. Cor. 34th St. & Ave. A. N. Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.  
We handle all union made merchandise.

## Telegraphic Briefs

**Solar Print Inventor Dead.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—David A. Woodward, inventor of the solar-print system of portrait painting, died today at his country home near Relay, Md. He was eighty-six years old.  
Another Mammie Sullivan Arrest.  
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Another of the men alleged to have attacked Mammie Sullivan, of 89 Putnam street, on River street, November 21, was arrested today. He is Alesia Botta, of 591 River street, next door to where the attack took place.  
Man Shot in Kentucky Feud.  
LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19.—Douglas Hays, formerly bodyguard of Beach Hargis, was fatally wounded today by an assassin, who escaped. The shooting is believed to be a fresh outbreak of the Breathitt County feud.  
200 Dead in Azores Hurricane.  
LISBON, Nov. 19.—Wreckage of a dozen boats apparently was washed ashore today along the coast of the Azores following the hurricane that swept those waters Saturday and Sunday. It is believed the death list will reach 200 at least.

**Alleged Jewel Thieves Held in Paris.**  
PARIS, Nov. 19.—Four men and a woman, who have posed here as American millionaires, but are alleged to be a gang of international swindlers, were arrested today charged with the defrauding of jewelers. Gems valued at \$15,000 were found at their home.  
Bullfighter Badly Gored.  
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Manuel Martinez, who is known among bullfighters as "Ajujotas," was seriously injured at the bullfight yesterday by the last bull brought into the arena.

**Two Cattlemen Fight to Death.**  
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 19.—James B. Taylor and Isaac F. Fitch, prominent cattlemen, fought a duel to death on Thanksgiving Day, according to information just received here. The men had been enemies for a number of years, and meeting on the holiday, both drew revolvers and began firing. Both men were wounded several times and died in their tracks.  
Edward Riley, Publisher, Dead.  
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Edward Riley, a former silk dyer, died suddenly at his home, 242 Summer street, at 6 o'clock this morning of apoplexy. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Riley was president of the Call Printing and Publishing Company and director of the Citizens' Trust and the Laurel Grove Cemetery companies.

**White Named Director of Education.**  
MANILA, Nov. 19.—Frank White was today appointed director of education for the Philippine Islands, to succeed Dr. Barrows, resigned. White had been assistant director of education here for several years. He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1906, and came to the Philippines the following year.  
Printer Donnelly Under Charges.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Civil Service Commission has summoned the public printer, Donnelly, to appear before it on December 1 to show cause why he placed a charge of insubordination against John W. Rodgers, an employee of the Government Printing Office, who absented himself from his work for three days to go home and vote.

**Meriden Printer Commits Suicide.**  
MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Albert J. Daniels, aged about sixty years, for forty years a well known printer here, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid today in a fit of despondency. He leaves two sons, one of whom, Howard, is manager of Keith's Theater in Philadelphia.

**American Pleasure Park for Paris.**  
PARIS, Nov. 19.—Paris is to have a resort patterned after numerous "white cities" in America, and a large force of workmen today began clearing away a section of the famous Bois de Boulogne, which is to be converted into an amusement park. An electric tower 300 feet high and scores of diversions that have proved successful in America will be built on the new pleasure ground.  
Forbid Increase of Wire Rates.  
TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 19.—The Dominion Railway Board has forbidden the Great Northwestern, Canadian Pacific and Western Union Telegraph companies to raise their rates for code messages in conjunction with the companies operating in the United States.  
Crown Prince of Greece Flees Paris.  
PARIS, Nov. 19.—Crown Prince Constantine of Greece, who has been in Paris a week incognito, made a hasty exit today after a row in the Abaye, a Montmartre "loaf" resort, where he engaged in a fight with another reveler over a company of dancers that he was entertaining.

**Diamond Crooks Sentenced.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Joseph H. Miller and his son, Horace J. Miller, promoters of the Amsterdam Diamond Company and other fraudulent concerns, were brought before Judge Hazel in the United States Court today for sentence. The elder Miller was sentenced to serve two years and three months in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and pay a fine of \$2,000. Horace Miller was fined \$1,000.  
Taft Discusses R. R. Legislation.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—An important conference on proposed railroad legislation was held at the White House this afternoon. Senators Elkins and Cummins, Attorney General Wickensham and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane were among those present with the President.

**Explosion in Hospital Furnace.**  
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Dynamite in coal is believed to have been the cause of an explosion early today in the furnace of the American Hospital, in which the lives of patients, nurses and doctors of the institution were imperiled.

## Bernhard

148 East 125th Street  
Between 34 and Lexington  
New York  
ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS  
We have made suits and overcoats for you since we were here. Those we make are well satisfied.  
We would like to make clothes for YOU. It will PAY YOU to call.  
**SUITS OR OVERCOATS \$15**  
Made to your measure  
Trowsers to Order at \$4.00  
Open Every Evening

**Opposit Mine Caves In.**  
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 19.—A score of men are working today in an effort to save from complete demolition a score of houses in the vicinity of Butterworth road as the result of a caving in of the other gypsum mine workings that honeycombed the earth beneath that section. So far a dozen Polish families narrowly escaped death when the old gypsum mine caved in directly beneath the several shacks in which they were living.  
Police After Templeton Murderer.  
LONDON, Nov. 19.—In the belief that he is guilty of at least a dozen murders, all accomplished by cutting the throats of his victims, the London police are today scouring the city for a well known criminal who is believed to have killed Lily Templeton in her apartments at Brixton Saturday night.

**Terminal Charges Upheld.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota, restraining the enforcement of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, reducing from \$2 to \$1 per car terminal charges on live stock on the railroads entering Chicago.  
20 Killed; 15 Injured in Wreck.  
VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 19.—Twenty Japanese laborers were killed and fifteen others injured when a work train on the Great Northern Railroad ran into a wahoat near Westminster today.

**Reporters on Mme. Steinhell's Trail.**  
LONDON, Nov. 19.—The French and English reporters are still camping on the trail of Mme. Steinhell, who arrived here yesterday morning and who was supposed to have left for Liverpool last night. It is said now that she is still in London and is stopping at a private hotel called the Victoria.  
Kansas Hit by Bad Storm.  
TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 19.—Over a thousand telegraph poles and several miles of telegraph wires are down on the western divisions of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads as the result of the rain, sleet and snow storm which began Saturday.

**Two More Warships for England.**  
LONDON, Nov. 19.—The keelplates of two ironclad warships, the Orion, improved Dreadnought, and the Lion, cruiser, were laid today at Devonport, and the other at Devonport. The bulk of the material for both is ready and they will be completed within two years.  
Ask King Edward to Decide Dispute.  
LONDON, Nov. 19.—A request that King Edward arbitrate the Aslop claim dispute between the United States and Chile was made by the United States through the Foreign Office today.

**Germany to Make Aero Maps.**  
BERLIN, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Imperial Aero Club, of Berlin, today, preparation of aeronautical maps was discussed. A committee, which included Count Zeppelin, was appointed to gather information on the subject.  
Five Gunboat Men Fined.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Commander John H. Shipley, commanding officer of the cruiser Dgt Moines, now at Port Limon, Costa Rica, advised the Navy Department today that five of the ten men of the deck force of the gunboat Marietta, who were missing, had been rescued at Coleta Point. It is believed that the Marietta's gig and whaleboat were blown out to sea during a storm.

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

CALL AND SEE OUR FINE STOCK OF  
**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**  
CONSISTING OF FINE RADICAL BOOKS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.  
**SPECIAL:**  
JACK LONDON'S LATEST, MARTEN EDEN. \$1.50; by mail \$1.75.  
WENTWORTH'S BRILLIANT ESSAYS, FOR YOUNG AND OLD. \$1.00 postpaid.  
SPARGO'S LATEST, THE SUBSTANCE OF SOCIALISM. \$1.00 postpaid.  
A year's subscription to The Little Socialist Magazine—20 cents, 50 cents, 50 cents—and other juvenile literature will make appropriate Christmas gifts for children.  
Remember, that all these and more things are to be had at the foremost Socialist book emporium in the country.  
**THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York**  
ORDER AT ONCE TO AVOID OVERCROWDING THE MAIL, WHICH MEANS DELAY.

## SPOKANE OFFICIALS INCENSED BY ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS SOCIALIST

(Special to The Call.)  
SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 19.—The city officials, incensed by a scathing attack made on the department and the courts of the city in the last issue of the Seattle Socialist, are trying desperately hard to suppress the paper. The police chief is so enraged at the Seattle Socialist that it is believed they will do nothing to compass its destruction.  
The issue of the Socialist on November 20 was suppressed, according to a report current here, because it contained a statement of Mrs. Thekla Fair, telling in plain language of an attempt to rape her while she was locked up in the city jail house.  
The boycott of the Western Federation of Miners is hitting this city hard, and many of the business men are beginning to feel the strain upon their cash drawers, and before long the pockets will begin to howl.  
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has returned from Butte, Mont., where she spoke a big meeting in the Auditorium. Duncan presided and proposed a resolution censuring the attitude of city officials here for their attitude toward the I. W. W. men and calling upon the workers of Butte to give free speech fighters moral and financial support.  
Among the other speakers at the Butte meeting who made strong pleas for support of the workers here were Peter Breen, a well known lawyer, and James Wilks, a widely known labor leader.  
The collection taken up at the close of the meeting netted \$115.

**WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE**  
The Women's Trade Union League of America is holding a meeting at the headquarters of the organization, 43 East 23rd Street, New York City, on Wednesday, November 21st, at 7:30 P.M. The subject of the meeting is "The Position of Women in the Labor Movement." The speaker will be Mrs. J. M. G. [Name obscured].

**THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.**  
15 Spruce St., New York  
We have a large stock of radical books in English and German. Call for a list.

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ARTS PETITION TO TAFT FOR MISS PAUL

Pankhurst Begins Movement for American Suffragette in English Jail.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant leader of the English suffragettes, yesterday urged the women of the United States to petition President Taft to intervene in the case of Miss Paul, the Philadelphia girl now serving in an English prison for crying "Votes for women" at a banquet in Premier Asquith.

Speaking before the League for Political Education at the Hudson theater, Mrs. Pankhurst not only drew the parallel of the government's contemplated action in the case of the Americans killed in Nicaragua, but went back a score of years to the time when an American political prisoner sentenced to death in England had his sentence commuted to fifteen years' deportation.

The appeal on Miss Paul's behalf came as a climax to an account by Mrs. Pankhurst of the "hunger strike" which the militant suffragettes of England are now waging to keep from leaving out their full terms in jail.

The newspaper reports concerning this young woman's activities have been grossly exaggerated, she said. She did not throw stones at Mr. Asquith. She merely hid herself in Guildhall, where a banquet was being given in his honor, and when he arose to speak she simply got up and cried: "Votes for women." And for that offense they have sentenced her to a month's imprisonment in the Holloway jail.

Mrs. Pankhurst also told just why the Hon. Winston Churchill, member of Parliament from Dundee and government whip, got a whip label across his back about a fortnight ago that was by no means his own parliamentary and figurative weapon, but something much more to the point.

Secretary Ely, of the League for Political Education, himself proposed the question to Mrs. Pankhurst, standing on the platform: "What is the truth about the alleged horsewhipping of Mr. Winston Churchill by a suffragette?"

At first Churchill said publicly that he was against women's suffrage, replied Mrs. Pankhurst, "then he came to us and told us that he was for it. That was after he had lost his seat and stood in need of re-election to Parliament. He gave the women's cause his assurance of support. Then he ran for Parliament from Dundee. It was the support of the women that helped gain him his present seat as member from Dundee."

"A fortnight ago Churchill returned to his constituency of Dundee. The women who had helped to secure his election questioned him as to the prospects of woman suffrage in Parliament. He calmly replied that there was no prospect of any suffrage legislation during the present session of Parliament and that the government had no intention of laying the issue before the country at the next general election."

"Can you wonder that one of these women was so angry with the affront of this breach of faith that she was moved to administer punishment to Churchill with a horsewhip?"

"I don't think she hurt him. That is, not physically. A sign of the real effect on Mr. Churchill was that the charge against the woman had to be brought as conduct leading to a breach of the peace, instead of assault, which it really was, so that the gentleman would not have to appear as a witness against her."

"If he had appeared as a witness he would have been submitted to cross-questioning. And there was nothing less desirable to him than to be cross-questioned as to why he had received the whippings."

to vote in Great Britain under an equal suffrage law want the vote?" This was another question asked Mrs. Pankhurst.

Answers Other Questions. "The English papers," she answered deliberately, "have often tried to draw us into mock elections to be conducted through their columns. But we don't waste our time at all on that feature of the thing. It isn't practical politics. I don't concern myself with whether the majority of the women voters-to-be want the vote or not. It isn't a question of whether women want the vote but of whether they are entitled to have it. I would be just as certain on this point if not one other woman desired the vote. Women, I say, do their fair share in the world; they earn the franchise in every way in which the men can earn it. Then give them the goods that they have purchased, whether they intend to use them or not."

Mrs. Pankhurst had said in her opening address that the suffragettes worked without the assistance of the men because political superiors and political inferiors could not work together. The next questioner caught up her own phrase and made use of it: "If political superiors and inferiors cannot work together, how can economic superiors and inferiors work together?"

It was not plain whether the question was from a conservative looking on woman as the natural inferior of man or from radical crying out against superiors and inferiors of all kinds. Mrs. Pankhurst answered that woman was not man's inferior, economically speaking, but just different.

The next questioner wanted to know whether if women got the vote in this country they would lose their dower rights. Mrs. Pankhurst, with a very natural don't-ask-me expression, said that she knew nothing about American law, but that she couldn't see any necessary connection between voting and dower.

"Well," asked the next questioner, "if women are to vote, should not every able-bodied woman be self-supporting?"

"I know few able-bodied women," answered Mrs. Pankhurst, "who are not self-supporting, and more than self-supporting. They do not get the credit for what they do, simply because their work happens to be in the home."

In answer to a question as to whether she favored universal suffrage for women in England, Mrs. Pankhurst explained that the suffragettes were not pledged for or against a greater suffrage, but that they restricted themselves for the present simply to the demand for equal suffrage. This, she explained, would give the vote, as the laws now stood, to only one and a half million women, as against the seven and a half million men voters.

FAREWELL TO MRS. PANKHURST. Meeting for English Suffragette in Cooper Union Tonight.

A farewell meeting to Mrs. Pankhurst, leader of the English suffragettes, will be held tonight in Cooper Union, under the auspices of the People's Institute and the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League. Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, will preside. All seats will be free, and the doors will be open at 7:15 p. m.

WIRELESS SAVES 30 Crew of Wrecked Freight Steamer Taken Off as Result of C. Q. D.

The freight steamship Brewster, bound to New York from Jamaica, went ashore yesterday, on Diamond Shoals, near Cape Hatteras, in a northeast gale. She was six miles from the Diamond Shoals Lightship, and lifeboats put out and rescued her captain and crew of thirty.

Brooklyn Call Conference Wednesday, December 1, 1906.

The last and most important meeting before the opera and concert. All delegates must attend without fail, and all friends are invited to participate in the final arrangements.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

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When the Fire Gets Low,

as it is apt to do on some days, don't run the risk of catching cold. If you feel at all chilly, take a good hot cup of wholesome

White Rose Ceylon Tea

A 16c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

GOVERNMENT THINKS CALDERA IN DANGER

Last Word From Vice Consul at Nicaraguan Capital Dated November 24.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The State Department received today a cablegram from United States Vice Consul Henry Caldera, at Managua, Nicaragua, indicating that he is in great danger.

A message was received direct from the vice consul. He states that on November 24, Managua was in a state of anarchy. He asked permission of President Zelaya to occupy the American Legation, so that he would be safer in case of possible vandalism. The cablegram does not state if the permission was granted.

It is the last news that has been received from Caldera and his silence is regarded by the State Department as very ominous.

Although the message was dated November 24, it was received only this morning.

Statement on Groce and Cannon. The State Department made public the following statement:

"Cannon was captured October 21 and Groce November 2. Members of the Red Cross arriving from Castillo state that Groce and Cannon were captured after battle while lost on the banks of the San Juan River; that the ship's captain called them, promising not to harm them. These allegations were in part confirmed by the Nicaraguan press, which stated that the execution was for an attempt to blow up steamers."

"The execution caused general indignation, even on the part of the commander-in-chief. The Minister General, Indas, claimed to have interceded on the ground of humanity, but his private advice to President Zelaya was not known. Nicaraguan lawyers maintained that the execution was unlawful."

"Groce and Cannon were a colonel and lieutenant colonel of engineers, respectively, and both regularly enlisted in the revolutionary forces. The highest revolutionary leaders declare that Groce, acting in the line of duty, was with an outpost of ten men beyond the camp of General Chamorro, and Cannon, with two men, had been sent beyond to survey a position. The outpost was surprised by the forces of General Toledo, and both of them were captured."

"The State Department declines to say if any American naval expedition has started to Caldera's relief either from Port Limon, Costa Rica or Corinto."

Zelaya's Fall Expected.

The fall of Zelaya's government and his flight with \$200,000,000 are expected before the cruiser Buffalo can reach Corinto with its battalion of marines, according to reports received at the Navy Department today. The news of Zelaya's flight is corroborated by the advices received here today by Salvador Castillo, the head of the Nicaraguan revolutionary party. Castillo will be the first minister of the new government of Nicaragua at Washington.

ZELAYA'S MAN DENIES

Dr. Roman Says Rebels Are Not Victorious in Nicaragua. When Dr. Victor Roman, said to be the closest adviser of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, landed from the steamer Advance, in from the canal zone yesterday, he had in his baggage a number of leather covered trunks which were very heavy. It was at once rumored that he brought with him President Zelaya's private fortune, estimated at twenty million dollars.

Dr. Roman declined to discuss his mission here other than to state that he is to take the place of Senor Rodriguez as charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan legation in Washington. He declared the report that he brought Zelaya's fortune here was not true. He defended the killing of Cannon and Groce who, he asserted, were taken with arms in their hands and were noted revolutionists. He insisted that all of the reports from the troubled zone of insurgent success were unfounded and that Bluefields was the only place in the hands of the insurgents.

MAY CALL GEN. GRANT. State Department Takes Cognizance of His Remarks in Nicaragua. CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Military and political circles are discussing a re-

Local News Briefs

Morgan Makes Another Grab. J. F. Morgan and the National City Bank have purchased the E. H. Harriman Mutual Life Insurance Company's holdings in the Guaranteed Trust Company and Wall street believes that this purchase foreshadows a giant trust company combination. The price paid is declared to have been \$755 a share. The Guarantee Trust Company has a capital stock of \$2,000,000 and a surplus of \$3,000,000, while its deposits total nearly \$90,000,000.

Investor Who Tried to Kill Self Freed. H. Albert Hood, a Washington inventor, who says he is president of the Lyneurtype Company of that city, pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempted suicide in Judge Farmer's court in Jersey City yesterday and was released when he showed his railroad ticket back to Washington. He professed not to remember that he tried last night to jump from a Pennsylvania ferry boat, declaring at the time that he had been felled of \$24,000 in Wall street.

Dr. Cook Is Merely Resting. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, arctic explorer and lecturer, is not on the high seas, bound for Europe. The mystery surrounding Cook's disappearance was partly cleared yesterday when William L. Cook, of Brooklyn, a brother of the explorer, declared positively that Dr. Cook had not gone abroad, but was merely "resting quietly."

Iron Melter Killed by Car. Peter Leonard, seventy-eight years old, an iron melter, who lived at 28 Morris street, Jersey City, was killed by a trolley car last evening at York and Hudson streets, that city, one block from the Exchange Place trolley terminal. The motorman did not stop and, according to the trolley officials, he made no report of the accident.

Masher Fined \$10. Saying "Hello, kid," to a girl as she passed the corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets cost James Lagano \$10 in Essex Market Court yesterday. He was arraigned on complaint of Ruth Weinstein, a fourteen-year-old student in the Manhattan Trade School.

Breaks His Skull Saving Hat. Otto Cluwe, a porter, employed at the Grand Central Station, broke his left leg and fractured his skull yesterday when he fell through the glass awning of Vanderbilt avenue, near 42d street. He had climbed out of a first-story window of the station to get a derby hat which had been blown upon the top of the awning. Cluwe was taken to Flower Hospital in a serious condition.

Coler Charges to Governor. The Mayor yesterday ordered the Commissioners of Accounts to prepare their report on the investigation of the office of the Borough President of Brooklyn, Bird S. Coler, for presentation to the Governor.

Nance O'Neil Defeats Shuberts. Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of the Shubert Theatrical Company for an injunction restraining Nance O'Neil from appearing under the management of David Belasco. The Shuberts contended that Miss O'Neil was under contract to appear with them exclusively.

Witnesses' Tongues Wouldn't Work. The trial of Stanislaw Nulefski for atrociously assaulting John Tunowski was declared off in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon because the tongues of Tunowski and John Moore, his principal witnesses, were so thick they couldn't testify. At the request of Prosecutor of the Pleas Carver, the pair were committed to the county jail for contempt of court and incidentally to sober up.

Another Floater Found. Floating in the Hudson River off West 50th street, the body of an unidentified man was found yesterday. In his pockets were several stones, and it is believed he committed suicide. The man was about forty-five. He was palely bald. He wore a check coat and vest and dark trousers.

Patrick Appeal on Thursday. At the request of counsel for Albert T. Patrick, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of William Marsh Rice, the writ of habeas corpus in Patrick's last fight for freedom will not be argued in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn until Thursday. Counsel asked time to study the writ, secured by Patrick himself.

Dentists Serve Clinic Free. Fifteen New York dentists have volunteered their services free to do work in the clinic that will be formally opened in connection with the Worth street school today. The clinic has been arranged for the Children's Aid Society, which opened one three years ago in West 53d street. The idea of the Children's Aid Society is to have a clinic running in connection with each of the schools.

300 Mechanics Lose Work. Simultaneously with the completion of the repairs on the battleships Connecticut, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Ohio, which will all have left for Southern waters before the close of the week, more than 300 mechanics in the Brooklyn navy yard have been put on the suspension list.

port from Washington that Major General Frederick Grant may be rebuked by the State Department for utterances in connection with the attack of the United States toward Nicaragua. It is said the commander of the Department of the Lakes may expect an official communication from the Capital this week.

General Grant admits the authenticity of the newspaper interview in which he expressed the conviction that, should it be shown that Leroy Cannon and Leonard Groce were allied with the revolutionists seeking to overthrow the Zelaya government, the United States will have no valid claim for indemnity. He denied, however, that his expression was an official one, saying that it was only his personal opinion and was given for what it might be worth.

Alleged Pickpocket Held. Nathan Schimmel, who is eighteen years old, and a clerk of 70 East 109th street, was held in \$2,000 bail for examination this afternoon, on the charge of picking pockets in the 14th street subway station, yesterday morning, in the Jefferson market Court yesterday.

Judges Won't Get Increase. The Supreme Court justices of Brooklyn and New York will not receive an increase of \$4,000 per year in their salaries. The Board of Estimate took it all back in a special meeting yesterday afternoon. Comptroller Mets stood by his original position and voted against the reconsideration.

Baby Born to Ethel Barrymore. A son was born to Mrs. Russell Colt, better known as Ethel Barrymore, the actress, yesterday, at the home of August Belmont, where the Colts are staying. Mother and child are doing well.

Grim Reaper's Toll for Week. There were 1,336 deaths in the city last week, forty-six more than for the same week a year ago. The death rate was 15.27. Last year it was 15.22. Of the total number of deaths, 1,078 occurred in institutions and tenements, 400 being among children under five years.

Man Drops Dead in "L" Station. William H. Wheeler, seventy-three years old, of 55 Central avenue, Jersey City, died in the 116th street station of the Third avenue elevated railroad of heart failure yesterday morning.

"Little Tim" Back Home. "Little Tim" Sullivan, who for some time has been at Hot Springs, Va., reported to be very ill, came home yesterday morning. A few friends saw him, but "Little Tim" went at once to his home in East 12th street and there remained. Henry J. Goldsmith said yesterday afternoon that Sullivan looked well and was in excellent spirits.

Untermeyer Gets County Fee. Augusta Cristani, an Italian woman about forty years old, was on trial for her life yesterday before Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions. Samuel Untermeyer is her counsel, having been appointed by the court; fee \$500.

Alleged Smuggler Arrested. Marshal Henkel arrested Philip Phillips yesterday in the smuggling involving Mary S. Moore and Isabelle Holland, two dressmakers, of Boston, who were arrested last Saturday on the charge of smuggling. Phillips gave \$5,000 bail. He is under indictment. The defendants are charged with smuggling in Paris gowns by means of the "sleeper trunk" last week.

Jordan Lands Good Job Again. Edward B. Jordan was yesterday notified from Washington of his reappointment by President Taft as Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, and he at once executed the \$200,000 general bond required. He had been collector for eight years and his new term begins tomorrow.

Aged Clergyman Asphyxiated. The Rev. Edward van Auker, eighty-two years old and sightless, was found dead yesterday in his room in a boarding house at 806 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. The cock of the small gas heater in his room was partly open and it is believed that his asphyxiation was accidental.

Jersey Doctor Kills Self. Dr. Wolfarth, a retired physician, aged about fifty-five years, who has a summer home on Knox avenue, Grantwood, committed suicide some time during Sunday night, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, but the body was not discovered until yesterday morning.

Maid Killed by Gas. Poisoned by gas, Miss Rahn, twenty-three years old, a maid employed by a family living in the Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th street, was found dead in her room yesterday. Gas was traced to her room by employees.

Song Leads to Suicide. Dependancy brought on by bereavement and the memories awakened by hearing a song which his dear relative and chum had frequently sung caused John Olmsted, forty-seven years old, to commit suicide early yesterday in his room in a boarding house at 56 Metropolitan avenue, Williamsburg. The man killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

OPERA, CONCERT AND BALL

Arranged by The Brooklyn Call Conference

For the Benefit of The Call

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

WILLOUGHBY AVENUE Begins at 8:00 P. M.

CONCERT BY THE NORMA STRING TRIO and AIDA TRUMPET QUARTETTE

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



MRS. WEBSTER-POWELL

The Webster-Powell Classic Opera Ensemble

WILL PRESENT IN ENGLISH MIGNON, By Ambroise Thomas (Arranged in one act).

- CAST Mignon, stolen by gypsies... Miss Caroline Young Filina an actress... Mrs. Webster-Powell Frederick, a young nobleman... Mrs. Emma B. Wiley Laertes, an actor... Mr. MacBrien Wilhelm Meister, a student... Mr. George Gillet Lotherio, an Italian nobleman... Mr. Francis Moran Glarno, captain of the gypsy band... Mr. William Graefing King Miss Marion Powell Miss Julia Foley Mrs. Flora Benishah Mrs. Mary Boorman Everet Pillon Lester Pillon Archie Benishah Wallace Benishah Musical Director... SIGNOR EUGENIO PIRANI

Tickets, 25 Cents

Tickets for Sale—Clubhouse, 181 McKibben street; M. Leventhal, Cigars, 4235 Fulton street; Gackenheimer, Cigars, Myrtle avenue, and Hart street; I. Becker, 123 Wyckoff avenue; Labor Lyceum, 849 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn; The Call, 442 Pearl street, Manhattan.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

DEUTSCH BROS. RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE Offers the Largest Selection of Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedding FOR CASH OR CREDIT. \$1 Weekly Opens An Account. BRASS BEDS with 2-inch bedposts. \$14.98 58 60 AVE. A 1342-44 3RD AVE. COR. 7TH ST. N.Y.

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.

UNION LABEL GOODS The 400th Day of The Call and our 44 WATER'S OUTFITS—EVERYTHING FOR WAITERS. Call Here For Call Purchasers' Cards Free Also for your Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Pajamas, Hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Rubber Shoes and Men's Furnishings. Ladies Tailor-Made Suits \$11.50 to \$15.00. Skirts, \$2.25 to \$7.00. Corsets, Satisfactions, Sewing Machines, Underwear, Gloves, Hose and all Ladies' Furnishings. Absolutely reliable Price and Quality or return. 40 AND 42 2D AVE. JR. 1002 ST. SIG. KLEIN 1115 4TH ST. N. Y. TEL. 686 SOUTHWARD.







Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

WENT FORTH TO BATTLE, THEY ALWAYS FELL.

By Seumas O'Sheal.

Went forth to battle, but they always fell: eyes were fixed above the sultry shields; sought the battle nobly, but not well.

They knew not fear that to the foe-man yields; they were not weak, as one who vainly wields the sword; on the hard-fought field they always fell.

They went forth to battle, but they always fell: their might was not the might of lifted spears; over the battle clamor came a spill of troubling music, and they fought not well.

ONCE MORE: "HYPOCRITES OR SOCIALISTS."

Editor of Women's Sphere:

Dear Comrade: "Every woman owes him a vote of thanks," you wrote last Sunday above Comrade F. Hub-

schmidt's article, "Hypocrites or Socialists?" I agree with you, Yes, we do owe him a vote of thanks; I am quite sure since I personally have been trying to write an article on this very subject. Unhappily for my sorrow, I lack the education necessary for the clear expression of my own thoughts. It consoles me, therefore, to see that some one else has taken up the cudgels in our behalf.

I believe that a discussion of this subject in our paper would do some good. Let several women tell of their own experiences and observations and some of the men, too.

Personally, I must say that I have noticed a great deal of selfishness on the part of Socialists toward their wives.

It would easily fill a volume to write about all the things I have no-

iced. As it is, I shall give only one example.

Lately I had a little conversation on this subject with a Socialist. We Socialists have one good excuse which we use to cover our own faults, as well as those of the present order. This excuse is called "the system of today." Everything whether true or untrue is hurled against "the system."

"Naturally, why not?" he answered. "We men have a great deal to worry about which women have not. When business is bad we are cranky and the women must be so particular about that. They must consider that it is really not we who are to blame, but 'the system' that makes us cranky." I could not help laughing.

"But," I said, "you see you have given the very cause why your wives should not stand it. It is not her fault that you suffer, therefore why not vent your spite against 'the system'?" It is remarkable how you Socialists admire the heroine in the novel who wants to start abuse and leaves the man who ill-treats her. Yet when your own wives dare to cite those women to you, you laugh into their faces:

"Naturally, why not?" he replied. "We laugh because the women must not expect to live up to standards set by books. They must realize that it is 'the system,' not the men, that is at fault. Any woman who believes she can be the model type of the radical woman by always standing for her rights is a fool. While there are business-cases women must excuse men's selfishness."

And this is the way it goes. The men grow indignant every time the women say that they are enslaved by their radical husbands. I once heard a little story which can serve here. A man got acquainted with a pleasant, intelligent girl, but who had no idea of either Socialism or woman's rights. The man began to speak to her and explain why women should stand for their rights. His suggestion was very well and the girl was soon an ardent lover of both causes. After some time they were married, and, like a man, he began to use his privileges and gave but little attention to his wife's rights. She protested quite strongly, standing up for her own rights. "No, my dear," the man said, much vexed, "I have not taught you all this to use it against me. I certainly wish I had never spoiled you like this!"

This goes to illustrate how some men feel on this subject. Before closing I must say that not all men are so selfish. I know two or three radical families where the men seem to live up to their beliefs. I say "seem" advisedly because I do not know the people intimately enough to know if their good conduct continues when alone with their wives.

Hope that you will publish this and invite others to express their opinions. I remain, Yours, with Socialist greetings, HERMINE R. SCHWARTZ, New York, Nov. 24, 1939.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Young men will be given an opportunity to ascertain the qualification necessary to engage in the automobile business free of charge, as William J. Foster will give a free lecture tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock on "How to Become a Competent Chauffeur," in the lecture hall of the New York School of Automobile Engineering, at 146 West 56th street.

"Francisco Ferrer, His Life and Work," is the title of an address which Emma Goldman will deliver tonight in Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

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 240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

THE CALL CAN SUPPLY YOU 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.

AN AMERICAN DOLLAR FOR EVERY GERMAN MARK

WHAT THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS SAID:

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

The Sunday and Monday mail brought the "German Mark Fund" \$215.97. The grand total for seventeen days is \$1,816.90. Of the 10,000 marks sent The Call by the Socialists of Germany 8,184 are still waiting to be covered.

Receipts

Table listing names and amounts for the German Mark Fund, including Albertine Katterbach, S. Reiner, Lazar Ostrovitch, etc.

Table showing daily receipts for the German Mark Fund from Wednesday, Nov. 10 to Monday, Nov. 29, with a grand total of \$1,816.90.

"HOW THEY GOT IT"

Myers at Harlem Forum Tells How Wealth Was Accumulated. "How They Got It" was the subject of an illuminating lecture by Gustavus Myers before a large audience at the Harlem Forum on Sunday evening.

According to Myers, muck-raking is not by any means a new occupation. The original American muck-raker was a certain Lord Bellamont, a British officer in the colonies, who complained to Parliament that immense tracts of land in America were being corruptly decided to prominent families.

In fact, the powerful families of those days seem to have been no more particular than they are today about "how they got it." By means of these fraudulent land grants and by non-payment of taxes they accumulated great fortunes, and many of them, their names now historical, then proceeded to increase their wealth by financing the expeditions of the sea pirates of those days.

One family, the Philippses, is known to have been the financial end of the expeditions of the pirate chief, Captain Bellamy. The pirates themselves had strong views on the ethics of their profession, and did not hesitate to uphold it, on the whole, as honorable as any other.

They made a defense of the fact that on land the poor were downtrodden and robbed by the rich. Captain Bellamy voiced this opinion when he said: "Why should they try to interfere with our plundering on the high seas when these very men who accuse me are doing the same thing on land?"

Being rich and powerful, the men who had made their money in these ways were in control of the government and the clothing of the interests of the great trading class with the interests of the English trading class gave rise to the American Revolution. During that war the common citizen was plenty good enough to go out and kill or be killed, but afterward he was not good enough to have a vote in the government of the country he had helped to create.

After the lecture, Myers answered questions, which is a custom at the Harlem Forum, and often proves one of the most interesting parts of the evening.

DEMAND MORE WAGES. Roman Street Car Men Show Strength by Short Preliminary Tie-Up. ROME, Nov. 29.—At a big mass meeting held by the street car employees of this city Saturday night it was decided to strike if the company did not accede to the men's demand for better wages and a shorter work-day.

Yesterday morning to show their strength the men tied up the lines for a few hours. It is said today that the company will yield.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN. 20 A. D.—Theology Society, "Class in Marx's 'Capital.'" 8 P. M.—George Washington Club, "The Socialists' Program."

BROOKLYN. 17th A. D.—New Chalmers, 420 Lexington Avenue, Important business. 7 P. M.—The Young Men's Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, Important business.

BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE. The Brooklyn Call Conference meets on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 1214 Broadway, 9th floor, 10th St. entrance. This will be the last meeting before the conference of the Call and the Workers' Call.

IMPORTANT MEETING. The Kings County central committee at its last meeting decided to hold a party and means for increasing the Socialist propaganda in Kings County. The first meeting will be held at the party office, 1214 Broadway, 9th floor, 10th St. entrance, on Monday, December 4. All party members are urged to attend, which will be by coming before the committee or by mail.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Preparations are being completed for the Socialist party campaign to be held at the Labor League and Brown streets, on Saturday next, noon to midnight. Party members and candidates are urged to attend, which will be by coming before the committee or by mail.

HAVERHILL, MASS. M. J. Donohue reports that the opening class of the Socialist Sunday school was held on Sunday, Nov. 5, at the Haverhill Labor League. The program was excellent and an excellent program was reviewed.

MOONSVILLE, W. VA. A few days past John W. Clayton, of Pittsburgh, before a Socialist meeting in Moonsville, West Virginia, held a debate on the subject of the presence of large and appreciative audiences at the meetings of the party.

SWEDISH GENERAL STRIKE. From the national office of the Socialist party there has been sent to date, November 21, to the office of the strikers in Sweden, the Swedish strikers, was cordially received at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in London, and the convention ordered a special circular to be sent to all affiliated organizations stating the importance of the strike.

PUBLIC LECTURES. The following free lectures are arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight: Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue: "Labor Unions and Labor's Relation to Law," Dr. Walter E. Clark.

Public School 57, 107th and Spring streets: "A Lullaby of Coal and its History," Magnus C. Thiesing. Public School 30, 324 East 86th street: "The Story of Our Milk Supply," William E. Burton.

Public School 63, 4th street, east of First avenue: "The Production of Steel," Dr. Byron C. Mathews. Public School 169, Audubon avenue and 168th street: "Greek Architecture," Miss Hannah H. Jetter.

Public Library, 163 West 135th street: "Through the Yangtze Rapids," Harrison E. Elliott. St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 46th street: "By Canoe to Hudson Bay," Alanson B. Skinner.

CONFERENCE ON PREVENTORNIUM. Governor and Jersey Charity Commissioner Stirred by Marks Letter. Following the receipt of a letter from Marcus M. Marks, of this city, president of the Lakewood Tuberculosis Preventorium, Governor Fort, of New Jersey, yesterday had a conference at Lakewood with State Charities Commissioner Wight concerning the law relating to the admission of dependent children into New Jersey.

TENANTS FLEE FLAMES. Incendiary Fire Imperils 20 Families in East Side Double Decker. Oil-soaked halls and stairways ablaze, and an explosion in the six-story double tenement house at 249 East 14th street, imperiled twenty families and drove them to the roof and fire escapes in panic, in an incendiary fire early yesterday.

These Peerless Games, American Chess and Strategy. Have come to take and hold a front place among the few strong chess games brought forth by centuries of ingenuity; played in the midst of Socialist thought and activity they doubly bear its broad equality and unity of action. Let us have an individual struggle to let us have a team struggle.

AMUSEMENTS. HUDSON 44th St., near E. 47th—Eves, 9-12. LAST WEEK. KYRLE BELLEW In The Builder of Bridges with ALFRED SUTRO.

RESTAURANTS. GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM, 123 Park Row. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The Right Piano at the Right Price. See the popular O. W. WURTZ PIANOS, 1615 Third Ave., near 96th St., and 2029 Third Ave., near 151st St.

HALPER BROS. WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR Complete Stock. Excellent Service. Call for Prices. Our Prescription Dept. Specialized. The strongest medicine in the world is in our hands. Only the best drugs are used and in strict accordance with your doctor's orders.

Pure Norwegian COD LIVER OIL. 3/4 pint, 1.50; Pint, 2.00; Quart, 3.00. Best Quality and Full Measure Guaranteed. Prescriptions a Specialty.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST. 2335 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St., 147th St. & Eighth Ave., NEW YORK.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. DON'T LOOK FOR BARBAGAN. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined at once.

COMRADE R. L. BECKER'S OFFICIAL PLACE. 301 East Broadway, 3rd floor from Broadway.

DR. A. CART. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 128 E. 64th St. Tel. 3997-02.

DR. JOHN MUTH. DENTIST. 61 2D AVE., BET. 2D AND 3D STS. Bridge work, fillings, as well as all operations performed.

DR. S. BERLIN. SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 109th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 449-2 Hartman.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE. SURGEON DENTIST. 1126 Madison Ave., Corner 87th St. Telephone 3235 Lower.

DR. A. RITT. DENTIST. 1621 Fifth Ave., corner Hopkinton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. JOEL M. ZAMETKIN. DENTIST. 201 KUCKENBROCK AVENUE. MEETING HALLS.

LABOR TEMPLE. 243-247 E. 84th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone, 1050 17th. Free Library open from 3 to 10 P. M.

HARLEM FORUM. 243 W. 125th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. Hall for Trade Union and other organizations meetings and entertainments. Write for program.

LABOR LYCEUM. 243 W. 125th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Operated by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 3235 Lower.

CLINTON HALL. 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

R. STUTZMANN. Undertaker. 294 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone, 4707 Wilhelmsburg. HARRIET A. ENGLISH, Coroner. George Engler, Manager. PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE. 115 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn.

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AS TO INTELLECTUALS.

We have hitherto refrained from making any comment on any of the letters to the editor that have appeared in this paper since the last election.

But in last Sunday's Call there appeared a letter by W. J. Ghent which compels us to violate the rule we have set to ourselves.

It [the doctrine of ultra-proletarianism] tends to give common-sense men of whatever class who might be sympathetic toward us a totally false impression of the Socialist state and of Socialist civilization.

Now, in which "one of our organs" did the statement quoted by W. J. Ghent appear? Was it in some obscure Socialist paper published in some little out-of-the-way town?

Nearly four months ago that "repulsive and disgusting" statement appeared in The Call. All this time that statement was giving to "common-sense men of whatever class who might be sympathetic toward us a totally false impression of the Socialist state and of Socialist civilization."

The reason for this astounding neglect of his duty by W. J. Ghent may appear from a reprint of the statement exactly as it appeared in The Call of August 11, 1909.

UNDER SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call: Under Socialism, would the status of the intellectual be the same as that of a manual laborer? Would it be fair?

Under Socialism there will be no intellectuals and no manual laborers. You seem to have forgotten the fundamental aim of Socialism, the abolition of classes.

Things now assume a somewhat different aspect. A man asked whether intellectuals and manual laborers would occupy the same status in the future Socialist society, and intimates that in his opinion that would not be fair.

It is possible that Ghent did not understand the reply as reprinted above? If so, we have somewhat amplified it now, so as to make it comprehensible even to him.

We do not know. But we know this, that the martyr's pose assumed by Ghent in his desperate fight on behalf of the intellectuals within the Socialist party is as false as was his quotation.

No sensible man in the Socialist party, and particularly here in the East, is opposed to men of superior education, knowledge and ability. On the contrary, the great majority of the working men and women who compose the bulk of the party are so distrustful of their own abilities and so anxious to secure the aid of educated men, that they only too readily assign the most important offices within the gift of the party to these supposedly superior men.

It is these manifestations that are being resented by sensible "intellectuals" as well as sensible "proletarians." And the resentment cannot be stopped by any amount of offensive characterization of those to whose views one happens to be opposed.

OH, NO! YOU ARE NOT COMPELLED TO WORK!



AND THEY SAY SOCIALISM DESTROYS INCENTIVE!

WHEN SOCIALISM FAILED.

By Robert Hunter.

Our friend the enemy always proves conclusively that Socialism must fail because municipal ownership here or there fails.

At the February revolution Louis Blanc came into power. Immediately he declared that the government would guarantee the existence of the worker by supplying him with work.

He said the question of work is of supreme importance. Nothing is of more worth as a chief end of republican government than to guarantee to the people the legitimate fruits of their labor.

This was a revolutionary doctrine, and immediately the opponents of Louis Blanc saw the necessity of discrediting that doctrine.

They opposed his views until they saw that opposition only hurt them. They then changed their tactics, and enthusiastically supported Blanc. That was the beginning of his ruin.

The people demanded the carrying out of Louis Blanc's plans, and certain destruction faced those who opposed him.

Immediately the enemies of Louis Blanc organized great national workshops. And did it in such a manner to insure their failure.

Determined to discredit and paralyze the plans of Louis Blanc the state established a military organization, collected the workers into brigades, and supplied work to all corners.

Tailors were forced to dig ditches, and ditchers to cut clothes; bakers to lay bricks and bricklayers to bake bread, until all ended in chaos and disaster.

It was a deliberate attempt to ruin Socialism and discredit Louis Blanc, a deliberate attempt to cure the people forever of "Socialist" heresies.

That is, of course, what happens in every town where the opponents of Socialism are forced to undertake municipal works.

Hating collective activity, despising the aims of Socialists the old party grafters almost invariably seek to make a failure of collective effort and to discredit that doctrine.

It is possible perhaps to force some municipal ownership and to have it in some instances fairly tried, but naturally it will never receive an honest trial until those people who believe in it conduct the trial.

A political machine owned by public service corporations and forced by public revolt to municipalize a public service will hardly endeavor to make a success of that municipal service.

That fact is one that our radical friends in America will not see. They claim that we need not build up a party, we need only to build up ideas.

We must convert men of all classes and men of all parties, and when that is done we shall begin to have collectivism established by the capitalists themselves.

That was the idea of Louis Blanc, and the ruin of Louis Blanc. That is the idea of many semi-Socialists clinging to the old party machines, and that will be the ruin of Socialism should it come in that manner.

The fact is whether it takes long or not, whether years of agitation are necessary or not, our only hope lies in the organization of our own party. The organization of those who believe in the ownership of the tools by those who use the tools.

We might, by working with Tammany, get one municipal ferry next year, and it would be used to discredit us. We might, by working with

the Republicans, get a municipal gas plant, and that would be used to discredit us.

We can follow Louis Blanc or we can follow Marx. The one leads to discredit and disaster; the other to a more remote, perhaps, but certain victory.

The organization of the workers, the building up of a party of principle, the bringing together of a self-supporting, independent, thoughtful democracy; what else can really avail us?

We can get something else by fraud and by being ourselves defrauded. We can get more immediately perhaps by stealth and end by being ruined and discredited.

Indeed, there is but one way to victory. The emancipation of the workers themselves is only through the development of their own power and virtue, knowledge and organization that democratic Socialism can ever come.

When they tell you that Socialism failed in Paris in 1848 it only means that a form of state Socialism was made to fail by its enemies. It will fall again in 1910 or 1920, if it rears with its opponents to make the experiment.

CO-OPERATION—RIGHT AND WRONG.

By P. Vlag.

Since my last article on practical points in Co-operation, I have received many letters and visits from persons interested in Co-operation. A large portion of these persons did not come for suggestion or advice, but with a plan which they wanted me to endorse.

A few of the plans suggested to me, beginning with the one which I consider the best, I will take up here and state my reasons for not endorsing them.

A number of people in New York plan to form a large organization, for the purpose of operating a co-operative bakery, with a membership drawn from every part of the city. To become a member, a man must comply with certain requirements set forth in the constitution, and he must buy a share of stock. These people intend to confine their active operations to the lower East Side. They intend to pay a dividend on the amount consumed. I believe they intend to have their employees share in the profit. So far, so good. I have no fault to find with the plan; it is with the manner in which they intend to pay their dividends that I find fault.

My first objection to the above is that this system of distributing slips cuts off the principal advantage of true co-operation, stability. A customer of the proposed co-operation is at liberty to buy from the co-operative bakery on, let us say, Monday, and then he is at liberty to skip Tuesday, or any other day, or number of days, in the week.

He is not a member of the Co-operative and there is nothing stronger to bind him to the Co-operative than the average consumer of tobacco has to him to the United Cigar stores. By leaving this stability they no longer reap the natural advantages of the Co-operative to succeed, but they depend entirely upon the ability of their manager to buy, and to judge the prospective amount of trade.

In other words, the success or failure of such a concern depends upon a manager. With this comes my second objection to the proposed plan. It lacks entirely the element of human interest, which play such an important part in the Belgium co-operatives.

No consumer does of necessity take any more active interest than the accumulation of coupons, so as to obtain a few dollars in interest. My third objection is that it is not a simple matter to declare dividends on consumption, and it leaves many openings for petty graft.

As they intend to have grocers as their distributing agents, it will be very difficult to tell how much every consumer used, and even who they are. Even assuming the most favorable conditions, that most of them volun-

tarily make it their business to become members, there still will be a large number of uncontrollable dividend slips. These slips may be bought up at a reduced rate, or they may be stolen. In case they are lost and not returned, the dividend will not be paid on them. This would be doing an injustice to the consumer.

Another debatable question in their plan of action is the selection of the lower East Side as their starting point. Both Henry Demarest Lloyd, an American, and C. R. Ray, an Englishman, in their books on Co-operation, say that the heart of London is like a desert for Co-operation.

Various reasons are given for this. Some say it is because the population is too shifting; others say they are in such a state of lethargy that they do not interest themselves in similar enterprises. Whatever the true reason may be, it is certain that the prevailing conditions in the heart of London are very much like those on the lower East Side.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION. Another plan suggested by some people interested in Co-operation is what they term Industrial Co-operation. They proposed a cigar factory, and others proposed a hat factory, to be run on a co-operative basis as far as production was concerned.

The cigar people proposed to benefit the customers with a rebate slip system like the United Cigar stores. My first objection to this plan is that its chances of success are very limited. In the first place they have to compete with the established concerns who employ cheap labor as much as possible.

In the second place they have no market, and have to take chances on securing one. The procedure of getting a market is usually a very expensive one, as the average business man will tell you; therefore, the possibility exists that they may reach the end of their resources before they are firmly established.

Some of these people seem to rely largely upon the solidarity of the working class. I believe this is a very bad speculation. One can only rely upon their solidarity when it becomes a question of economic necessity with them.

The Belgian system does make it an economic necessity for the workingman to join the co-operation. Then again, this plan lacks one of the vital parts of co-operation; it lacks human interest.

The consumer does not participate in the management of the enterprise, and thus does not benefit from the educational aspect a true co-operative society offers.

CO-OPERATIVE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. My objections to this plan are much the same as to the previous plans, as it is run very much on the same basis. One other objection there is to the mail order plan, however. A mail order business can not be conducted in the staples of life, as the people do not care to wait any length of time for their articles to arrive by mail.

It becomes so remote that I can hardly see anything in it but a business proposition, and a bad one at that.

THE BELGIAN SYSTEM. The Belgian system differs primarily from the first mentioned plan in its mode of declaring dividends.

Every customer has to be a member of the society. In order to become a member he has to purchase a share of stock and comply with certain requirements called for in the constitution.

A share of stock does not have to be paid in full, but may be paid for in part, while the balance is paid for with the dividends. The share of stock is issued in the form of a membership book.

They buy with checks, instead of with cash. These checks are sold by a committee appointed or elected by the organization. The customer buys checks for a week in advance, as much as he thinks he needs.

The amount of money spent in buying these checks is entered on one of a number of pages designated for that purpose in his membership book. A record of it is made and kept in the office.

The semi-annual dividends are declared on the amount consumed according to their books. With this system it is perfectly simple to determine how much every customer bought, and to how much dividends he is entitled.

It eliminates the possibilities of petty graft mentioned in the first plan, and makes it very easy to control the peddler or storekeeper of the Co-operative. He does not handle cash, and there is no invitation for graft. He is credited with a certain amount of goods, and has to account for them either in goods or with checks.

No co-operator will buy from him for cash, because he will not get any dividend on his consumption. Here is what G. R. Tay, the English authority has to say about the Belgian system:

CO-OPERATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.—G. R. TAY. "The safest method is therefore to keep payment on such lines as are employed by the Belgian societies for the sale of bread. There the members pay in advance by the purchase of 'jetons d'avance' (checks) or books of bread tickets, which handed over detail as the bread is bought to the bread deliverer, who acknowledges receipt by entering the number on the member's 'carnet' or receipt book. The advantages of the system are: The store obtains money in advance for the payment of its own expenses; there is no need for the bread deliverer to keep fractional change or to have small running accounts with the members; the accounts between the deliverer and the store are simplified—so many checks received, so many loaves sold; finally, the members are compelled to practice thrift by having their week's bread money ready in advance."

with the Brussels co-operative movement. I often encountered women asking me what they had to do to join the society.

The reason was evident. Some neighbor was buying at the same price she did and got a dividend, while she did not. It is almost invariably the women who makes the men join the society. In other words, solidarity based upon economic interest.

The members of the society take an active part in the management of the society, and thus the human interest is aroused. This question of human interest is important. If we consider what it has done for the Belgian people we certainly cannot ignore it.

The people in the city of Ghent, Belgium, were, before the existence of the co-operative, very conservative and ignorant. Those who have witnessed the change during the last twenty-five years (the regime of the co-operatives) of the population of Ghent, admit unanimously that it is nothing short of wonderful.

OUR PLAN. A few comrades here in New York have come together and we have practically decided upon the following plan: To form a large number of co-operative societies around New York and possibly through the Eastern States.

To adopt the Belgian manner of organization and declaring dividends. To have a central control of these various organizations, and to buy for them collectively. To have a uniform constitution and system of bookkeeping.

To decide upon dealing such staples of life, as are considered the best, after the opinions of the various prospective co-operators have been obtained. To have on this Central Committee such comrades whose name and position puts them above suspicion. By doing this we hope to create the feeling of confidence, which is absolutely necessary for the starting of such societies.

The one large advantage of this plan is the wholesale buying. Where the average storekeeper in the small towns has to buy from the commission agent this plan will, on account of its centralization, enable them to buy at a much lower rate.

For the benefit of some of those who have already communicated with me on the subject, and other prospective co-operators, I wish to state we are proceeding as fast as we can in getting our plan and prospective constitution in working order.

All communications on the subject should be addressed to the Rand School of Social Science, 111 East 15th Street, New York City. I am writing on this subject you will receive my next issue. I am interested in what nationally the population of your town proportionally consists of, what industry and how much of it. Another important point is to let us know how near or far your prospective co-operators live from each other, and how stable they are. That is, we like to know if a number of them own their homes, and if they move around very much.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WILLIAM MORRIS A SOCIALIST Editor of The Call: The letter of Mr. Thomas...

When Mr. Bell says that Morris never a Social-Democrat, and "no one ever thought of calling that," he is in error. At least himself not infrequently applied term to himself. I content with calling attention to one instance of this...

Certainly, if we are to believe his own testimony, he was never an anarchist. If the above quotation is not emphatic enough, I refer reader to the fine, ringing rebuke of anarchism contained in the manifesto of the Hamersmith Socialist Society, in December, 1898, and equally conclusive testimony of his autobiographical account of how he became a Socialist, in which he says: "Such finish to what of education practical Socialism I am capable of I received afterwards from some of my anarchist friends, from whom I learned, quite against their intention, that anarchism was impossible, as I learned from Mill against his intention that Socialism was necessary."

Morris was assuredly never an anarchist. That he called himself Communist on more than one occasion is well known. But in a letter written long before he died, he called himself, as was his wont, simply a Socialist.

JOHN SWARTZ, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 26.

ANARCHIST TEACHERS IN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Editor of The Call: Sunday, November 7, I attended conference of the Socialist School workers. The aim of the conference was to find out ways and means how best to organize the what programs to follow, and so on.

To my amazement I found that the very outset of this most important movement we have switched off track which is bound to bring fusion and disappointment as to results.

Now, while we Socialists believe that the Sunday schools were being entirely along Socialist lines, I am sure that we were mistaken. The fact that we allowed a number of anarchists to get hold of our Sunday schools. Allow me to say that with my respect to some anarchists, I do not agree with their teaching; consequently, I would not like to see children brought up by them. The anarchist is the true individualist; him the individual is the important factor of society; hence, he is a worshiper. According to the anarchist point of view, the heroes of world have made history; the heroes have led the crowds. Whereas the socialist maintains that the mass history is the slow evolution of the people in which the masses of the people have taken the all important part; the hero, whose chance alone goes to the front. The anarchist, from his viewpoint, will naturally lead children in favor of hero worship.

I believe we had enough of all this aristocratic bow to bow. We are enough of bowing to the aristocracy of the throne, and to those of the aristocracy of the mind. It is an objectionable. Without the father feed him and the shoemaker to him where would your genius please?

Another principle of the anarchist teaching, which we strongly oppose is the total abolition of government. This opinion of the anarchist will, necessarily, be imparted imperceptibly to the young mind, although the anarchist teacher may try, no matter how hard, to abstain from bringing his personal views into the training of his pupils.

We do not want individualistic teaching from whatever source, be it capitalistic or anarchistic. We want Socialist and want Socialist teachers.

Here I may as well tell the comrades that my present outcry may avail anything for a number of such mixed schools are already in existence. The organizers of them are not bothered in the least by the scruples mentioned above. Most of the existing branches of the Workers' Circle, a benevolent organization; radical, but not strictly Socialist, with a membership consisting of men of all feathers, of workmen and bosses, of Socialists, anarchists, etc.

I hope I have succeeded in making it clear to the comrades that we want Socialist Sunday schools that we have the party take the initiative; else there will be more harm than good to the Socialist movement, by letting the crop, so to say, in the bud. With Socialist greetings.

MRS. ADELLA KRAMER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1909.

"And now," said the teacher, "come to Germany, that imperious country governed by a Kaiser, Kaiser Jones, what is a Kaiser?" "Please, m'am, a Kaiser is a stream of hot water springs up disturbs the earth."—Everyday Magazine