

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

The Call

The Weather.

Fair, slightly warmer today. Thursday fair; light northwest to east winds.

TELEPHONES 2371-2373 WORL.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Vol. 2—No. 295. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1909. Price Two Cents

LUDLOW STRIKE WILL CONTINUE

Will Bands Await More Evictions Tomorrow Rather Than Submit to Further Wage Cut.

ASK FOR STATE ARBITRATION

Manufacturers Continue in Inhuman Course and Try to Prevent Aid to Destitute Victims

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30.—When the sun rose this morning over the hills of Ludlow and Indian Orchard, the scene of the wholesale evictions of the striking Poles of the Ludlow Manufacturing Association, it disclosed the forms of the evicted tenants still huddled about the camp fires built in the streets.

A bitterly cold wind that pierced even the warmest clothing swept over the campers last night, almost freezing the men who slept in the open beside their furnitures, which had been ruined by the rain of the night before. The women and children bore their suffering until 11 o'clock last night, when they sought shelter in homes of strikers who have not yet been evicted.

Not satisfied with turning the strikers' families out in the cold, the company is seeking to prevent the deputes from soliciting aid from the public. It has asked the authorities to put a stop to the strikers placing signs on top of the heaps of goods in the streets into which sympathetic onlookers dropped their contributions. The authorities, however, refused to make this order.

Solicit Aid in Springfield.

Realizing that there is need of instant relief for the half fed, poorly clad, men, women and children who are fighting desperately for their cause, Mayor Sanderson, of Springfield, has given permission to the strikers to solicit aid in the streets of Springfield. Today ten girls have taken up their stand beside kettles hung upon tripods. The silent children need no words to describe their condition, as is shown by the liberality of the donations.

Inspector Smith, of the Pinkerton detectives, claims that the Poles have a large amount of dynamite hidden in some part of Ludlow, trying to intimidate the public against the strikers by the inference that the explosive is meant to be used in wrecking the company's property.

There has been no outbreak among the strikers as yet, but Thursday may see the beginning of resistance, as the company has made plans to throw out 200 more members of strikers' families.

Acting on the grounds that household goods thrown into the street form a menace to public safety, the Ludlow town authorities are planning to stop the wholesale eviction of families by securing injunctions against the manufacturers. The fact that so many more strikers are to be put out of their homes is expected to bring action on this line early tomorrow.

Ask for State Arbitration.

The strikers took a decisive step in the struggle when their committee, with the grievance committee of the Springfield Central Labor Union, visited Mayor Sanderson, of Springfield, and asked him to call the attention of the State Board of Arbitration to the matter for a second time.

The members of the Central Labor Union committee who were present were W. H. Grady, R. A. Hennessy and Walter J. La France. They pointed out that the evictions in Springfield justified the action of the city authorities, and the Mayor at once telephoned to Eoston to get in communication with the board. That body held a meeting yesterday afternoon to decide whether to come and that decision will be made known today. The secretary of the board visited Ludlow earlier in the strike, but found neither side willing to submit to its interference in the matter.

With the strikers now anxious for a decision by the board, the latter will probably act and its finding will be binding upon the strikers who asked for its presence, but not binding upon the company unless it also joins in the call or is willing to submit.

Both sides of the controversy that has now profoundly shaken Ludlow during the last two weeks have settled down to a continuation of the fight that if necessary will endure for a considerable time unless there is an unexpected turn in affairs.

The company began yesterday a serious attempt to fill the places of the strikers as rapidly as possible by giving employment to about sixty men of all nationalities. All of them were unskilled and will begin at \$4 a week until they have shown ability to learn the work that is expected of them. More will be taken on as soon as the arrangements can be made and houses made ready for them. The company has already started to secure furniture for the newcomers, as it has done in

1,000 MEN LOCKED OUT

Five Philadelphia Carpet Mills Tied Up—Both Sides Firm.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30.—A strike and consequent lockout of the tapestry printers in Kensington has thrown 1,000 men out of work. The trouble started at the John Gay Carpet Mill, Trenton avenue and Ann street. The men there struck, demanding 10 per cent increase in wages and refused to treat with their employers through the Manufacturers' Association.

In sympathy with the bosses four other mills, the Philadelphia Carpet Company, Fifth and Colunbia avenues; Heart & Rogers, Allegheny avenue and Kensington avenue, and St. Louis & Co., Fairhill and Huntingdon streets, declared a lockout.

MRS. PANKHURST AT FAREWELL MEETING

Cooper Union Too Small for Crowd That Gathers to Hear Leader of English Suffragettes.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the noted English militant suffragette, addressing a farewell meeting at Cooper Union last night gave credit to the Labor party of Great Britain, and said that her own movement is organized on the same principles.

"The women of England learned a great lesson from the Labor party, the lesson that if we want a thing we must get it ourselves. The Labor party has realized this. The workmen got tired waiting for the many promises of the Liberal party, promises of reform, of franchise, of pension.

"The workmen organized their own party, realizing that whatever right they want must come from themselves. The women, too, realize that whatever they want must come from themselves, through their own effort.

"Had we done what the agricultural laborers did in 1884, we would have gotten our vote then. The leaders of the laborers were better politicians, they knew how to get things. They knew that constitutional rights are not obtained by constitutional means. So they organized their agricultural laborers and marched them to London to ask for the vote in person, and they got it. We, women, went about making speeches and signing petitions and we did not get it."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State, and was the last of Mrs. Pankhurst's tour in this country. Professor John Devey presided. The hall was crowded with well-dressed women, and many were attired in college cap and gown. The attendance was so large that an overflow meeting was held outside on the street corner, addressed by Inez Millholland, Helen Hay and Elizabeth Cook.

Adopt Resolutions.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the authorities to object against the treatment of Miss Alice Paul, who had been thrown in prison in England for calling out "Votes for women" at a banquet to Asquith. The resolution reads:

"Whereas the people of the United States have repeatedly shown themselves ready to protect their citizens abroad, even when they were engaged as in Nicaragua in a rebellion against a friendly state; and

"Whereas our government, in its decision in regard to the entrance of Mrs. Pankhurst at the port of New York, emphasized the political nature of the offense of militant suffragettes by pronouncing such offenses as not showing moral turpitude; and

"Whereas the English government has shown its respect for aristocracy by liberating Lady Constance Lytton, and its contempt for democracy by subjecting Miss Alice Paul, for a lesser offense, to medieval prison brutalities; be it

"ANTIS" INCORPORATE.

Supreme Court Justice McCall approved yesterday the articles of incorporation of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. The papers say that "the particular object for which it is formed is to oppose the extension of suffrage to women." Its headquarters are to be in New York city, but it will work throughout the United States.

SEAMEN LISTEN TO OFFICERS' REPORTS

Secretary Frazier and Leader Olander of Lakes Strike Tell of Organization's Work.

The fourteenth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, now in session at the Gilsey House, devoted yesterday to the hearing of the reports of Secretary Frazier and Vice President Olander, and the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and to the appointment of committees.

A telegram was received yesterday from the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union reading: "Greetings to the convention. The Pacific Coast extends greetings to the Great Lakes seamen and pledges continued support. Don't give up the ship!"

Secretary Frazier read his report for the past year, showing the activities of the organization during that period and their results. Vice President Olander, who is in charge of the strike on the Great Lakes, reviewed the work done in an effort to bring that struggle to a victorious conclusion.

Getting Closer Together.

Commenting on the relation of the seamen of the world toward each other, Secretary Frazier said, in his report:

"During the past year our relations with the seamen's unions of the world have become more fraternal. We have been getting closer and closer together all the time, and I have no doubt that in the very near future the seamen of the world will be so closely allied that it will become a 'Brotherhood of the Sea' in its fullest sense, and we will know no flag, no country, no creed, but that every seaman will be a brother, and all striving for such conditions as will tend to elevate our calling and give the merchant marine of the world an efficient and competent body of seafarers; that the shipowners of the world are at the present time trying to eliminate."

Relevant Commission No Use.

The question of legislation in the interest of the seamen was also dealt with in Secretary Frazier's report. Upon this point he said:

"The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to make a careful examination of the laws relative to the better security of life at sea reported. They seem to consider everything under the sun excepting that which would tend for better security at sea of life and property, efficiency of seamen, and an adequate number of men to handle ships.

"Our efforts to repeal state laws relative to seamen have met with some encouragement. In Massachusetts the new bill was defeated in the House by 99 to 97, and in the Senate by 14 to 14. In Washington, the old law was repealed, and the new bill passed both houses, and was signed by the Governor. In California, the bill passed both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor. I am of the opinion that those laws can all be beaten on the question of constitutionality in the Federal courts.

"No laws have been passed by Congress beneficial to the seamen this year, but I would recommend that the bill that was introduced in the last session of Congress, known as the Spight bill, be re-introduced, and some effort be made to have it passed."

For the most part Secretary Frazier's report dealt with routine business during the course of the past year.

Committees Named.

The following committees were appointed at the afternoon session: A committee on organization, a committee on resolutions, a committee to audit the books of the officers, a committee on constitution, and a committee on legislation.

The organization committee is composed of the following delegates: G. L. Bodine, of New Orleans; Patrick Flynn, of San Francisco; Thomas A. Hansen, of Chicago; Harry Olsen, of San Pedro, Cal.; and W. L. Cartledge, of New York.

The following delegates were named on the committee on resolutions: Edward Stark, of Buffalo; Joseph Connolly, of San Francisco; Gus Peterson, of Toledo; T. J. McCoy, of Ashtabula, and W. Frazier, of Boston.

The auditing committee consists of the following delegates: G. H. Brown, of New York; J. M. Secord, of Buffalo; Pat Lee, of Buffalo, and Dan Fulton, of San Francisco.

The following delegates constitute the committee on constitution:

V. A. Olander, of Chicago; W. Meehan, of San Francisco; John A. Appand, of Boston, and Joseph Murphy, of Chicago.

The committee named on legislation is composed of the following delegates:

Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco; W. Jenkins, of Cincinnati, Ohio; I. N. Harlin, of San Francisco; E. A. Erikson, of Seattle, and Felix Foley, of Baltimore.

GOMPERS GETS STAY

Courts Won't Send Labor Men to Jail for a While Yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia today granted the petition of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officials of the American Federation of Labor, in the contempt case against them, for a stay of execution of the mandate of the court sending them to jail.

The mandate is stayed indefinitely, pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SWITCHMEN STRIKE ON WESTERN ROADS

All Yards Between St. Paul and Pacific Coast to Be Tied Up Till Companies Yield.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30.—After a long conference the representatives of the Switchmen's Union and the Northwestern railroads agreed to disagree at 4:40 o'clock this afternoon, and the result is that at 6 o'clock this evening every union switchman employed in every railroad between the Twin Cities and Pacific Coast went on a strike.

The yard of the Minnesota Transfer is where most trouble is expected to result from the strike. It is here that the freight of the Northwest is switched, and here that the consequences of the strike will be most seriously felt.

At the Union Depot it is expected that most of the passenger trains will be able to move as usual, as the brakemen on these trains may act as scabs and do the necessary switching, but the strike means that so far as freight is concerned that a wheel will turn, either at Minnesota Transfer or at the Union Depot in St. Paul, or at the Minneapolis stations.

Hawley Issues Strike Order.

A general order to strike was issued by President Frank T. Hawley, of the International Switchmen's Union, who has been in active charge of the interests of his union during the prolonged conferences. The telegraph order sent out last night to strike at 6 this evening unless otherwise ordered simply stands and the men in all of the yards between St. Paul and Puget Sound went out at the strike of the hour of 6 o'clock.

Demands of switchmen—Six cents an hour increase in wages; double time for Sundays, holidays, and overtime work; modification of the physical requirements and age limit rules.

Contention of the railroads.—That the wage scale ration is now in excess of earnings; that the increase cannot be afforded at this time; that the roads were willing to submit the matter to arbitration, but the men refusing, agreed to mediation of Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, as suggested by employees.

Mediation and conferences between men and employers failed.

MINE STRIKE KEEPS UP

Australian Workers Stand Firm—Government Threatens to Intervene.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 30.—The strike of miners continues and business is being badly interrupted. The president of the Miners' Federation admitted today that the principal object of the strike was to obtain a triumph of the thirty union collieries over the other thirty mine companies which do not recognize the unions. Many steamships are laid up because they are unable to secure supplies of coal.

The Prime Minister stated today in the legislative assembly that the Government would intervene in the strike unless a solution was arrived at immediately. The penal provisions of the industrial disputes act would be enforced, he said, and steps would be taken to appoint a compulsory wages board.

EIGHT MINERS BURIED

But Men Imprisoned by Cave-in Are Probably Alive.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Eight men were imprisoned in a cave-in and fire today in one of the several copper mines of the Tennessee Copper Company at Copper Hill, Tenn.

Four oxygen helmets, two tanks of oxygen, and other rescue paraphernalia were sent from here by special train.

The fire is under control, and the imprisoned men are thought to be alive.

COURT OF APPEALS CONVICTS "BIG SIX"

Reaffirms Sentence of Typographical Union Officials for Violating Injunction in 1906.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The Court of Appeals today affirmed the lower courts in finding members of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York City, guilty of contempt of court. Three years ago during the eight-hour strike against the Butterick publications, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard issued an injunction restraining Patrick H. McCormick, then president of the union, and his associates, including George W. Jackson and Vincent Costello, from "interfering" with the non-union men who took their places.

The three were found guilty of violating the injunction and each was sentenced to twenty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$250. While the case was pending in the Appellate Division, Jackson died.

MAHONEY ARRESTED

Vice President of Western Federation Fined in Lead Strike.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 30.—C. E. Mahoney, vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, who came here to assist in the strike against the Homestake mine, was arrested today and fined \$50, with no charge against him but that of using violent language in a public place.

The Homestake Company is not making efforts to work the mines, but has imported fifty-two Pinkerton and Thielie detectives, thugs and gun men.

The City Council tonight authorized the Mayor to appoint as many special detectives as he wished, although everything has been so quiet that the police judges has no business, and the saloons are complaining of hard times.

TO FREE MEXICANS

De Lara Begins National Tour in Behalf of Refugees.

(Special to The Call.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—L. Gutierrez De Lara, the Mexican Liberal and Socialist, who was freed recently from the grasp of the minions of President Diaz, of Mexico, will personally petition President Taft for the pardon of all Mexican political refugees now in prison in this country.

The petition will come at the end of a long lecture tour, which De Lara will make, extending across the country and ending at Washington, D. C. His first appeal for the Mexican refugees was made before a large audience in Simpson Auditorium here yesterday afternoon. He will leave on his tour in a few days, first covering the state of California.

He will then tour Oregon and Washington, when the trip eastward will begin. Lecture dates may be secured by writing J. B. Osborne, box 415, Oakland, Cal.

6 MOS. FOR I. W. W. MAN

First Convicted of Conspiracy in Free Speech Fight.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 30.—John Pancher, a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, convicted of conspiracy to disturb the peace by encouraging street speaking by Socialists, was sentenced today to six months in jail at hard labor.

Evidence was introduced that Pancher had come to Spokane to fight the ordinance regulating street speaking, and that he had sent out telegrams to nearby towns, calling for "men to fill the jails in Spokane."

HEARST'S MEN STRIKE

Printers Walk Out of Los Angeles Examiner.

(Special to The Call.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—Thirty-five union printers employed by Hearst's Examiner have walked out because of trouble with a foreman.

If the trouble is not adjusted speedily it may spread to the other organizations whose members are employed on the paper.

The men who quit charged that the composing room foreman had broken shop rules and had acted in a manner to justify a strike.

TAILORS OUT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—A lockout of ladies' tailors is on here, 400 workers being affected. The union requests ladies' tailors in other cities not to come here while the struggle is on.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Every Call reader has an opportunity to help making this paper a success. An effective way is to buy of Call advertisements and our new ad. in The Call.

BAKER'S COSSACKS HELP WAIST MAKERS' BOSSES

Thirty-seven Strikers Arrested and Fined at Best of Employers.

300 MORE WORKERS WIN

15,000 Philadelphia Girls Win New York Sisters in Desperate Struggle.

LAKE TRAFFIC BLOCKED

Seamen's Strike Keeps Coal and Grain Cargoes on the Dock.

(Special to The Call.)

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 30.—The efficiency of the strike of the Lake Seamen is clearly shown by the conditions in this port.

With not more than two weeks of navigation at the most, demand for coal and grain cargoes is increasing, with little chartering for tonnage.

Grain cargoes are offered from Duluth and Superior to Buffalo at 2 1/2 cents, with practically no takers. The grain men want boats at once and the rate will, in all probability, be substantially raised before the season is closed.

Tonnage is also scarce in the coal trade. There are still large contracts for coal deliveries at the head of the lake cities for which no carriers have been found at the prevailing rates. The recent tie-up at the Soo, which has hampered traffic for the past week, has affected the coal men seriously and it is doubtful whether they will be able to get their shipments at this end of the lake by vessel. Rates are holding firm, with a strong uprush tendency.

BLIND STRIKERS WIN

Organized Workers of Pennsylvania Home Bring Officials to Time.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The blind men have won their strike for more money.

What hundreds of thousands of workmen are unable to see with both eyes open has been made plain to all who care to see by the action of the workers in the Pennsylvania home for blind men, who yesterday organized a union and demanded conditions which would permit them to earn more money. Today their strike is won.

This means that the men will work fifty-eight hours a week in the institution and that the wage limit will be \$9 for married men, \$6 for single men, inside and outside the home.

The blind workmen of the home formed a defensive alliance because of a recent cut in the working hours to fifty hours per week, under which they declared, they could not make a living wage.

The officers of the institution have agreed to meet their demands for one month, and thus ascertain whether the finances of the institution can stand the increased expenses.

The men regard their victory as a complete vindication of their banding into a defensive union, and say that they will make further efforts to increase the standard of wages.

CHERRY PROBE BEGINS

Factory Inspector Claims That Mining Company Broke Child Labor Law.

CHERRY, Ill., Nov. 30.—Evidence of violation of the child labor law in the cases of three boys who died in the recent mine disaster here is placed in the hands of Coroner Malm today by a representative of Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies.

The boys are Alfred Howard, Joseph Leonard and Alfred Kroll. According to the deputy inspectors, the boys were fifteen years old.

Coroner Malm refused to indicate what action he will take concerning this evidence. It is reported that the factory inspector has other evidence concerning boys who did not die in the mine which he will place in the hands of the state's attorney tomorrow.

JOHN D. BEATS IT

Oil Magnate, Seized by Kidnapping Tale Leaved Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Hastened by the revelation to him last night of the alleged over-hearing of a plot to kidnap or kill him, John D. Rockefeller departed for New York and Pocantico Hills (his afternoon).

Guards at Forest Hill, his East Cleveland estate, had been doubled all night and through the day, and at the East 165th street station of the New York Central line, where he boarded train No. 46, leaving at 8:45 o'clock this afternoon, and due to arrive in New York at 7:55 tomorrow morning, guards in civilian clothes watched the little group which had gathered.

NAPLES FIRE STRIKE OVER.

NAPLES, Nov. 30.—The strike of the city firemen has been settled and the men have returned to their duty. One hundred and eight firemen were punished slightly for insubordination and three city fire officials were discharged.

called her vile and unprintable names without any protest from the police. A very enthusiastic mass meeting of strikers was held at 79 Forsyth street yesterday afternoon. Louis Epstein, one of the strikers out against the La Jola dress company, presided, and spoke briefly in English. The following speakers addressed the meeting and were roundly cheered by the big audience: G. Geider, Rose Pastor Stokes, W. Malloy, Leonard O'Reilly and Mrs. Anna Pastor, mother of Rose Pastor Stokes. Each of the speakers made a strong appeal to the strikers to stand together, pointing out that by standing shoulder to shoulder victory is sure. Rose Pastor Stokes addressed ten meetings, speaking both in English and Yiddish.

Antonio Cravetto, a prominent Italian Socialist, made a special trip down from Haverstraw yesterday to assist the strikers and spoke at a number of meetings of the Italian strikers. Publico Marzella, a well known local Italian trade unionist and Socialist, also assisted the strikers.

Union Appeals for Speakers. The union needs many speakers to handle the big crowds. The union issued an appeal last night for fifty speakers to address meetings today. Any trade unionist or Socialist who is willing to speak in English, Yiddish or Italian should call at the Information Bureau at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, and ask for Ida Raib, who will assign them to meetings. It is hoped that all speakers who are able will respond to this appeal, as the union needs their services very much.

Kenny Lipstyn donated the use of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union for mass meetings of the strikers, and that one will be held at 1 o'clock today. Among the speakers at this meeting will be: Rose Pastor Stokes, Leonora O'Reilly, Mrs. Anna Pastor, G. Geider, William Malloy and Dr. Feldman.

The work of picketing the shops which the girls and men are on strike has been systematized. Yesterday 150 picketing committees were sent out by the control committee, which is directing the strike.

15,000 Girls to Strike in Phila. (Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Women shirt waist operatives in this city will strike to secure better pay, shorter hours, and sanitary factories, even if the strike in New York is settled to the satisfaction of the workers there. This is the declaration of Max Amur, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which controls 15,000 girl workers in this city.

It is known that at least eleven of the fifteen members of the committee favor going out and the possibilities are that the committee will vote unanimously. Its action will be referred to each one of the 15,000 operatives, and at the big meeting of Saturday night, in the hall at 513 Catherine street, the workers will decide on their action.

A strike is most imminent, as the operatives usually reflect the will of the executive committee. "When the talk of strike first began in this city," said Amur this morning, "it was merely as a sympathetic reflection of the troubles in New York. Many Philadelphia operatives were in favor of supporting the New York workers by striking here, but this is changed now. A strike here would not be a simple demonstration."

Girls Forced to Rebel. The abuses which the Philadelphia girls have suffered are as intolerable as those in New York. Working on the union scale, girls should receive from \$10 to \$12 a week. That is for skilled operators. They really get from \$6 to \$8.

The union day is nine hours. They, however, must work eleven to hold their jobs. "A great proportion of the factories are in a most unsanitary condition. The operatives ruin their health and lose their lives because the factory owners refuse to observe the laws that demand cleanliness and decent surroundings. The time is ripe for the strike. Even if the New York strike should be terminated satisfactorily the Philadelphia girls may strike."

But New York operatives would not start another strike there in sympathy for us. The strike will not affect any other branch of the clothing business and will be confined in the main to Philadelphia and New York," concluded Amur.

At a meeting on Saturday evening it is expected that Rose Pastor Stokes will make an address urging a strike.

ADVERTISING BULLETIN No. 2

To concentrate the purchasing power of all Call readers in the best advantage of Call advertisers must be our object if we are looking for more advertising in our paper. With the co-operation of our readers we are sure to succeed. Without their co-operation we are sure to fail. If you have not done your share in the past, reader, will you not do it from now on? Will you work with the advertising department from now on rather than against it as heretofore? During the next few weeks you will spend an unusual amount of money, and therefore you have an opportunity to benefit your pocket-book. Do not think that all Call advertisements are getting the trade they should have. There is no one who should all get more business through our paper, because only ten could expect larger ads of them. The Call is trying to build up an advertising patronage. This we can never do by taking money for adver-

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL A VERITABLE HELL

Charges of Brutality to Boys Start Probe of Delaware Institution.

(Special to The Call.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 30.—Horrible stories of brutality and cruel treatment to the boys inmates of the Ferris Industrial School, near here, the conduct of which is being investigated because of serious charges made against the management by former Congressman Handy, were told to the special committee yesterday, when it began its probe.

Among the most revolting points brought out at the hearing were these: That one young inmate, who tried to run away, was brutally beaten by a guard armed with a fence rail. That the boys working in the fields in the summer time were denied water because "they lost time taking drinks." That a thirteen-year-old boy was threatened with dire punishment if he gave any evidence to Handy. That one boy was kept shackled more than two months and that he was compelled to work in the field with chains on his ankles, which tore the flesh and made him lame. That inmates were tied to tables and posts and unmercifully flogged with heavy straps and with knotted window cords.

EDITOR FINED \$300

Porto Rican Labor Man Convicted of Labeling a Priest.

By VICTOR G. CANDAMO.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

ARECIBO, P. R., Nov. 23.—Great indignation is being manifested by the organized workers of Porto Rico at the flogging of Julio Aybar, editor of Union Obrera, the daily labor paper of Mayaguez, \$300 and costs, by the Federal Court, on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by a priest named Pedro Dietrich, who was accused of criminally assaulting a young girl in Mayaguez.

A subscription list in behalf of Aybar has been opened, and the Free Federation of Labor in Mayaguez has increased the effort being made to raise enough money to pay his fine, so that he may be freed from jail, and resume his good work on Union Obrera.

A committee of workers elected at the conference of the Free Federation, held recently, called upon the new Governor, Colonel Colton, described to him the present low status of the working class in this island, and asked that he aid the Federation in its efforts to secure better conditions. The Governor promised to do all in his power in this direction.

TO SETTLE LOCKOUT

Granite Cutters' Union and Bosses Submit Proposals.

BARRE, Vt., Nov. 30.—The granite manufacturers in this vicinity have received the following proposition to settle the lockout between themselves and their cutters:

"In the matter of the pending dispute in Vermont, it appearing that there is a difference of opinion on the construction to be placed on articles of the regulations in the pending agreement, we jointly agree to recommend to the parties in dispute that the pending suspension terminate, the men return to work, and the hand surface in question to be again used, when committees representing both sides as per articles of the miscellaneous clauses, have mutually arranged conditions upon which it is to be operated."

The proposition was the result of yesterday's meeting in Boston between the National Association of Granite Industries and the International Granite Cutters' Union.

Both joined in making the proposition, which, it is hoped, will be the basis for the settlement of the difficulties. The actual adjustment must come between the Barre manufacturers and the Northfield local union.

Brooklyn Call Conference

Wednesday, December 1, 1909.

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.

Altogether now for a grand success.

LUDLOW STRIKE WILL CONTINUE

(Continued from page 1.)

the past, letting them pay for it by small weekly installments. The strikers on their part established a commissary department at one of the rooms of the Polish Club, and all gifts of money, clothing or supplies of any kind will be gratefully received. A committee of Poles is in charge of the work of relief, and is taking every precaution to see that only those most in want are attended to.

Furniture Still in the Streets.

The furniture of the evicted ones still remains where it was originally piled by the agents of M. J. Cillee, although in many cases opportunity was given to have it stored at the town's expense. Deputy Sheriff Storor made the rounds, but none of the families was found who were willing that their goods should be removed. This is at the advice of the union counsel. There is no law compelling the town to take care of the goods and therefore the strikers fear that they could not get back their goods without paying storage.

The rain completely soaked the furniture. Most of the wearing apparel had been rescued by the evicted families and taken into the houses where they found refuge, but the bed clothing in most cases was left out, and yesterday morning presented a sad appearance with the multifarious colors run together into a strange hodgepodge of hues. A few of the articles of furniture have been blown over by the wind and broken, but for the most part the contents of the houses remain as originally, except for the effect of the rain.

Company Agent Sidney Stevens declared yesterday afternoon that the public sympathy for the strikers is no longer so great as it should be, and that the suffering men would be only too glad to return to work "if the threat of the strikers did not prevent them from taking such a step."

The officials of the Associates are preparing a formal statement of their position and this will probably be made public some time today.

The police protection in the town has been systematized by the dividing of the forty officers into a night and a day squad. Deputy Sheriff Northrup, of Palmer, had charge last night and Deputy Sheriff Billa, of Palmer, will have charge today. They will be relieved at times by Deputy Sheriffs Wade and Studley, of Springfield. The company still maintains its force of some 150 watchmen sent in the mill yard, and an embryo force of them in carrying the strikebreakers back and forth to their homes.

The large searchlight on the top of one of the mills is played constantly upon the houses where the evictions have already been made at night. The company says it fears acts of incendiarism, as it claims that one of the Polish speakers declared during a mass meeting that the company's buildings are not insured during the strike, and they take this as a hint or threat. As a matter of fact the buildings are insured. Many had noticed that in each case of eviction Saturday the family put out was located in a double house where there was another Polish family, and it seems to be the popular belief that this was done in the belief that the strikers would not harm a house which contained one of their own people. The company officials naturally have a guilty fear that their brutal treatment of the workers will result in some violent reprisal, but the union officials are counseling against this.

Socialist Gives Aid.

One of the picturesque incidents of yesterday was the arrival of John Hall, Jr., of West Springfield, who was the Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, with a two-horse load of vegetables to be distributed among the strikers. They disappeared in almost no time, he declared, and said that that was ample evidence of the extent of their hunger. Potatoes and carrots were eaten raw, and the others were saved to be cooked. He says that any gift of that kind would be thankfully received by the committee of strikers in charge of the work of caring for those who need help. Many gifts have already come from Poles in Springfield and Chicopee, and an even larger number is expected as soon as the fact of the establishment of the commissary department is generally known.

One of the evicted strikers, Michael Kosacka, formerly of 27 East street, is now located at the farm of Walek Zabak, of Chicopee, and the following letter from him has been received by a store-keeper, named Staryk:

"I have three children, one five years old, one three and one a year old. I have been very unfortunate this year, and the last movement has caused me to be beside myself. But I shall try to make the best of it. I care not for myself, but only for my poor children, and a wife, who has so soon recovered from a sickness of four months. Then my children had scarlet fever. When my three-year-old boy recovered from his sickness, he was run over by a milk wagon, and hurt badly on his leg. The boy was in the hospital for three weeks. I still owe to the Ludlow Hospital \$13.75 because of the boy, and this I have not been able to pay. I also owe much to Dr. Landers, who in his kindness continued to attend my family when I had no money, and could not pay him. After all this trouble I was taken sick myself, and had to stay out of work. After I went back one of my children was sick again. I wanted them to stay out of work again, but when I asked the boss, he was as if he would jump on me. The doctor had to telephone to the company that I must stay out to take care of my child. That is all my good luck in Ludlow! When I came to work here seven years ago I was paid \$4.65 a week. My pay was raised gradually, and the last pay I received before the strike was \$8.75 for my week's work. On this pay it was hard to support my family and pay the doctor's bills."

According to Staryk, many of the Poles have already left the town and secured work in Meriden, Conn., and elsewhere. Others are preparing to leave and two girls who he had aided with clothing have written to Philadelphia for tickets, as they expect to be evicted at any time.

The strikers held a large mass meeting that overflowed Foresters' Hall and decided to secure legal advice on a number of things. The company has misrepresented conditions in some of the pamphlets and circulars that it has distributed in European countries, and they propose to present this matter to the United States immigration authorities if they find on advice of counsel that such action is warranted. The Poles have already begun to raise money for this.

Try it for anything you want, or anything you wish to dispose of.

A 50c BOOK FREE!!

For \$1.00 cash, we will mail you a copy each of

Forgings of The New, by Franklin H. Wentworth. Retail \$1.00

The Overman, by Upton Sinclair. Retail 50c

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 32d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

We handle all union made merchandise.

BUDGET TURNED DOWN

House of Lords Defies the Commons. General Election Will Follow.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The decision tonight in the House of Lords on the amendment of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the finance bill, which in effect declares that the Lords should not vote on the measure until the country has had an opportunity to vote on it, resulted in the amendment being carried by a majority of 275, the vote standing 350 in favor to 75 against. The figures were received with a few cheers, and the House then rose.

Earl Cawdor was the final speaker on behalf of the opposition to the budget. He declared that if the House passed the bill they would destroy forever all the power of the second chamber. The government, he added, wanted a single chamber, absolutely free of any check by the House of Lords, which had been fighting bill after bill practically for one principle, namely, separation of the judicial and administrative functions.

The Earl of Crewe wound up for the government. He suggested that if capital were leaving the country, as the Opposition peers contended, it was due to the speeches of the latter, who wished to bring about what they professed to deplore. He repudiated the suggestion that the government wished to nationalize the land. It had never even discussed the idea, which he considered remote and as fantastic as a fairy tale.

He ventured to say that if the country condoned or approved a rejection of the bill, fellow-subjects in the dominions and colonies would no longer look to the mother of Parliaments, but would ask if the old country were altogether fitted to exercise responsible government. After tonight the two houses would hardly be on speaking terms.

When the new Parliament met, the Liberal peers, whether representing the government or the Opposition, must set themselves to obtain guarantees which would prevent indiscriminate destruction of Liberal legislation, of which the Opposition's work tonight was the climax and crown.

Tonight's defeat of the budget means that the House of Commons will be obliged to resign in a body and put the question of finance up to the people in a general special election to be held within six months. Meanwhile the King will form a coalition cabinet and get along the best he can.

DR. JONNESCO HERE

Romanian Discoverer of Wonderful Anesthetic to Tour America.

Professor T. Jonnesco, the distinguished surgeon of Bucharest, Roumania, and dean of the Medical Board of the University of Bucharest, whose newly discovered anesthetic for use in operations is now being discussed by the entire medical world, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Kromprinzessin Cecilie, of the North German Lloyd Line, for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures before various medical boards in this country.

Dr. Jonnesco said he had nothing to say at present as to his plans for his American visit, and he could not say when he would be able to demonstrate to the surgeons of New York the efficacy of his anesthetic, by the use of which the patient remains conscious throughout the operation and suffers no pain.

soon recovered from a sickness of four months. Then my children had scarlet fever. When my three-year-old boy recovered from his sickness, he was run over by a milk wagon, and hurt badly on his leg. The boy was in the hospital for three weeks. I still owe to the Ludlow Hospital \$13.75 because of the boy, and this I have not been able to pay. I also owe much to Dr. Landers, who in his kindness continued to attend my family when I had no money, and could not pay him. After all this trouble I was taken sick myself, and had to stay out of work. After I went back one of my children was sick again. I wanted them to stay out of work again, but when I asked the boss, he was as if he would jump on me. The doctor had to telephone to the company that I must stay out to take care of my child. That is all my good luck in Ludlow! When I came to work here seven years ago I was paid \$4.65 a week. My pay was raised gradually, and the last pay I received before the strike was \$8.75 for my week's work. On this pay it was hard to support my family and pay the doctor's bills."

Creel for Mexico Cabinet.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Nov. 30.—The state legislature has granted thirty days' leave to Governor Enrique Creel and elected Jose Maria Sanchez acting governor. Creel has gone to Mexico City, where, it is reported, he has been called to take a cabinet position.

Bankrupt Gets New Trial.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Although Nathan Schlosser, of New York, has served a year in the penitentiary upon a conviction for engaging in a fraudulent bankruptcy, the Court of Appeals today reverses the judgment of conviction and orders a new trial.

Sold Wife at Bargain Price.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—Justice Nash, in the Police Court here this afternoon, held Ernest Phillips and War Smith for the grand jury. Phillips is accused of selling his wife, Mary Elizabeth Phillips, to Smith for \$150. The sale is alleged to have been made at Akron, N. Y., in 1905.

Bologna Maker Fined.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Luigi Ballarini, of 24 King street, New York, doing business at 156 West street, that city, as a sausage and Bologna manufacturer, was arrested this afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Waters at a store here as a fugitive from justice. It is claimed by the government that he did not comply with the meat inspection law.

Boys' Trick Costs Man's Life.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—The prank of several young boys, who scattered a cord across a sidewalk to trip pedestrians, resulted today in the death of William Steinmetz, a blacksmith. He was tripped about a week ago, and in falling cut a deep gash in his head.

Midshipman Wilson Gaining.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 30.—For the first time since the accident on October 16, when a vertebrae of his neck was broken during a football game, Midshipman Earl D. Wilson was able to sit up today. His general condition remains good and his spirits excellent.

Choison Kills Bishop.

MANILA, Nov. 30.—Bishop T. A. Hendricks died today of cholera in his diocese of Cebu. He was stricken several months ago, and a brother, who had come from New York to take him home, was with him when the end came. The bishop's home was in Rochest-

Telegraphic Briefs

Newspaper Wanted to See Taft.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Louis Greenburg, of Reading, Pa., thirteen years of age and three feet tall, called at the White House today to see President Taft. Greenburg is proud of his title as "King of the Newspapers." Louis was disappointed in not being able to see the President.

Earthquake Shakes Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.—Heavy earthquake damage occurred today throughout Armenia. Many houses collapsed at Bitlis and several dead have already been taken from the ruins. Communication is badly interrupted and it is impossible to state the extent of the disaster. It is feared that the casualties will be large.

Ex-Assemblyman Must Serve Time.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Former Assemblyman Victor Shanley, of New York, must serve the sentence imposed upon him for the crime of forgery in the first degree, according to a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals this afternoon affirming the judgment of conviction of the New York Court of General Sessions.

Anglo-Americans Get Concession.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 30.—The grant of a concession to the Anglo-American syndicate for an electric light plant in Constantinople was formally ratified by the government today.

Russians Fight French Duel.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—Count Uvaroff and Alexander Coutechhoff, the latter the leader of the Occident faction of the Duma, fought a duel here today and the former was slightly wounded in the shoulder. He fled in the air. The affair grew out of a political discussion.

To Try Cosmopolitan's Founder.

GOLDEN, Col., Nov. 30.—John Brieben Walker, founder of the Cosmopolitan magazine and now mayor of Mount Morrison, Col., where he owns a palatial summer resort, will be tried on December 7 on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday. When Walker was arrested and arraigned he pleaded not guilty.

5 Bank Crooks Get 5 Years Each.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30.—Five men who today pleaded guilty in Federal Court to the embezzlement of funds from national banks were this afternoon each sentenced to five years in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. The men are Max Emmerich, of Indianapolis; Harry C. Prinsler, Indianapolis; E. H. Detsler, of Fort Wayne; J. H. Phillips, of Terre Haute, and Frank H. Nicolai, of Auburn, Ind.

Chicago Wreck Injures Six.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Six workmen were injured, two fatally, this afternoon when a Chicago Terminal Company freight train crashed through a trestle in the process of construction on the extreme West Side. John Daley and Tony Cavelli, two of the workmen, are in a critical condition.

Suicide-Murderer Was Crazy.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Clyde Weaver, who killed his mother and a deputy sheriff, wounded two others in escaping arrest, and then killed himself, had long been a lunatic. It was ascertained today. Weaver has been confined in the Dayton Insane Asylum, but succeeded in convincing the medical experts he was sane.

U. S. Saves Oil Lands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The announcement is made by the Geological Survey that President Taft has ordered more than 2,000,000 acres of public petroleum land in California, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon withdrawn from entry and sale.

Creel for Mexico Cabinet.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Nov. 30.—The state legislature has granted thirty days' leave to Governor Enrique Creel and elected Jose Maria Sanchez acting governor. Creel has gone to Mexico City, where, it is reported, he has been called to take a cabinet position.

Bankrupt Gets New Trial.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Although Nathan Schlosser, of New York, has served a year in the penitentiary upon a conviction for engaging in a fraudulent bankruptcy, the Court of Appeals today reverses the judgment of conviction and orders a new trial.

Sold Wife at Bargain Price.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—Justice Nash, in the Police Court here this afternoon, held Ernest Phillips and War Smith for the grand jury. Phillips is accused of selling his wife, Mary Elizabeth Phillips, to Smith for \$150. The sale is alleged to have been made at Akron, N. Y., in 1905.

Bologna Maker Fined.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Luigi Ballarini, of 24 King street, New York, doing business at 156 West street, that city, as a sausage and Bologna manufacturer, was arrested this afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Waters at a store here as a fugitive from justice. It is claimed by the government that he did not comply with the meat inspection law.

Boys' Trick Costs Man's Life.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—The prank of several young boys, who scattered a cord across a sidewalk to trip pedestrians, resulted today in the death of William Steinmetz, a blacksmith. He was tripped about a week ago, and in falling cut a deep gash in his head.

Midshipman Wilson Gaining.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 30.—For the first time since the accident on October 16, when a vertebrae of his neck was broken during a football game, Midshipman Earl D. Wilson was able to sit up today. His general condition remains good and his spirits excellent.

Choison Kills Bishop.

MANILA, Nov. 30.—Bishop T. A. Hendricks died today of cholera in his diocese of Cebu. He was stricken several months ago, and a brother, who had come from New York to take him home, was with him when the end came. The bishop's home was in Rochest-

Scab Hat Meets Fate.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The John B. Steison Company has announced a stock allotment of 25 per cent. Shareholders of record November 24 will be allowed to subscribe to the new issue at par (\$100 per share) to the extent of one share of new stock for each four of common or preferred stock now held.

Porto Rico Wants the Money.

SAN JUAN, Nov. 30.—The insular government today appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the Federal Court's decision restraining the treasurer of Porto Rico from collecting taxes on the dredge and tugs belonging to the company which is dredging San Juan harbor under contract with the Federal government.

U. S. at Cook Data Examination.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30.—Rector Torp, of the University of Copenhagen, today extended an invitation to Dr. Maurice F. Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, to be present when the North Polar records of Dr. Cook are received and also during the subsequent examination. The Cook records are expected on the steamer United States, due here about December 5.

Oculist Duke Passes Away.

MUNICH, Nov. 30.—Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, head of the ducal line of the Bavarian house, died here today, after a long illness of kidney trouble. The duke was one of the most noted oculists in Bavaria.

Chinese Inspector Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Announcement was made today at the Department of Commerce and Labor of the suspension of George E. Baldwin, Chinese inspector between Baltimore and Washington. It is stated that charges have been preferred against Baldwin, but the nature of them is not disclosed.

Ballinger Withdraws More Land.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Secretary of the Interior today temporarily withdrew from entry, as containing power site possibilities, approximately 5,875 acres of land along Clark's Ford, Idaho, and Washington.

Japan Steamer Sinks; 25 Drown.

TOKIO, Nov. 30.—The Japanese steamer Kinsanta Maru is reported wrecked and sunk with all on board in a storm which swept the vicinity of Shimonsuetsu yesterday. Twenty-five bodies have been washed ashore. Scores of fishing vessels are reported lost.

Greater McCann Denied New Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Police Inspector Edward McCann, recently convicted of charges of collecting tribute from resort keepers, was today denied a new trial. "Trusty" Skips From Sing Sing. OSENING, N. Y., Nov. 30.—James Murphy, a "trusty" convict, serving a ten-year sentence in Sing Sing prison, disappeared last night and a general alarm has been sent out for him. He was at work in the prison canteen, which is opposite the prison and outside of the prison walls, when he got away.

MAY STRIKE AGAIN IN MILAN.

MILAN, Nov. 30.—There is considerable indignation among the gas workers here, who were recently on strike, at the action of the company in not living up to the agreement under which the men returned to work, and it was said today that the strike may be renewed at any time.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE OF ALL KINDS.

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE New York Call Book Department

BUYING FROM THE CALL WILL ASSIST IN ITS SUPPORT. IMMEDIATE ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

The Call Enthusiasts and the 100,000 Readers.

By this time next year we want The Call so firmly established that no storm, however severe, can wreck it on the rocks of defeat. There is one way to insure this and only one way. It is to get all The Call's well-wishers to join the ranks of the "Enthusiasts." The "Enthusiasts" are those who so prize and appreciate this paper that they are setting out to lift it safe out of danger by increasing its circulation. Their immediate aim is to have 100,000 readers by this time next year.

As an assistance "A Comrade" has offered Two Cash Prizes of Twenty Dollars Each.

The prizes will be awarded to those who send in the largest number of orders for THREE months for both SUNDAY AND WEEK-DAY EDITIONS. If the contest is won by the WEEK-DAY EDITION, it will cost \$10.00 for TWELVE MONTHS. If the contest is won by the SUNDAY EDITION, it will cost \$10.00 for TWELVE MONTHS. Money received for subscription cards for these periods will be regarded as though the names of subscribers were sent in. For the purpose of this contest renewals will be counted as though they were new. The contest will close on December 31, 1909, and the money will be sent out in New Year's Day. In the event of a tie for the prizes offered their value will be equally divided among those who tie.

Special Offer to Assist Competitors.

Samples of The Call and subscription blanks will be sent to competitors on application. We will send a sample of The Call to any and all whom you wish to convince. Send us the list of those you are setting out to secure as readers and we will send them a copy of either the Daily or Sunday Edition. Should you want any one to have The Call on trial for more than a day, send us a quarter and we will send The Call for a week to four different addresses. If they have the paper for a week you will find convincing for some more. One hundred thousand readers wanted. You, as a "Call Enthusiast," will assist—will you not? Talk of The Call; display The Call, and see that you impart enthusiastic spirit to others.

THE SCAPEGOAT
WELL BEGUN

Prosecutor Declares Trust
at Custom House
for Years.

Very few minutes after the
States Circuit Court opened
this morning the jury for the
trial of the six indicted former
employees of the sugar trust was
called and the government's case was
presented by Winifred T. Denison. The
defendants are James F. Bendernagel,
cashier of the Havensmeyer &
Snyder firm in Williamsburg; Olin
Spitzer, former superintendent of
the docks there, and Thomas Kehoe,
former J. Hennessey, John R. Coyle
and Edward A. Boyle. They are
charged with weighing fraud.

Denison said that Spitzer for thirty
years had full charge of the weighing
and shipping and pretty much every
other job on the docks.
"We expect to prove beyond a
doubt," he said, "that since the date
of the re-imposition of a duty on sugar
the Havensmeyer & Elder firm,
later owned by the American
Refining Company, have de-
fined the United States government
of a part of the duty."
He said that the weighing was done
on platform scales owned by the
company and that the sugar was then
taken to scales ten feet away to be
weighed by the city weighers repre-
senting the merchants, to find the
amount of sugar which the merchants
should charge to the company. These
operations were under the charge of
Spitzer, who also had charge of the
weighers and the tally men or check-
ers who added the government and
city weighers. Denison continued:
"The new men were generally as-
signed to tally the city weighers and
hand their sheets to Spitzer. The
other men were the old roly-poly
gang of six old employes. The check-
ers with the city weighers were to
see that those weighers weighed cor-
rectly. The old gang were put aside
the scale house in the dark corner to
see that the United States weighers
did not get the correct weight and
turn it over to the Custom House."

How "Spring Game" Worked.

He then described the wire spring
game, worked through holes near
which the old gang stood. "Spitzer,
said he, assigned the men to do this
work. In recent years the defend-
ents in this case, with another man,
James Halligan, were assigned to
check the government weighers. Spitzer
received the two reports and
passed them on to Bendernagel. The
special office of Mr. Bendernagel was
to see that the men who checked the
government weighers got more pay
than those assigned to the city weigh-
ers. Whenever a government checker
was astute enough to discover any-
thing the company seemed to have
power enough to secure his removal."
Andrew J. Mellen, who had been in
the company's employ, in Bendernagel's
office, from 1887 to 1907, but is
now in business in Connecticut, gave
testimony directly involving customs
inspectors, although not individually.
The defense sought to show that
Bendernagel was in a position to say that
men whom he had seen in uniform
were necessarily inspectors.

TRUST AFTER FRANCHISE.

Sugar Crowd Would Build Steam
Road Through Brooklyn Streets.
Contracts have been drawn and are
now awaiting the action of the Board
of Estimate and Apportionment to
give to the East River Terminal Rail-
road, a corporation of which H. O.
Havensmeyer is listed as treasurer, the
right to construct, maintain, and
operate railroad tracks by locomotive
steam power, upon Wythe avenue,
Kent avenue, and North 5th, North
6th, North 7th, North 8th, and North
9th streets, all of which run through
congested tenement house districts in
the Borough of Brooklyn, between
Williamsburg and Greenpoint.
This company is said to be con-
nected with the American Sugar Re-
fining Company, and the tracks, as
they are intended to be laid, will be
in the great sugar house refinery dis-
trict of Brooklyn.

DEMAND EXPLANATION

Radical Members of the Duma After
Brutal Russian Jailers.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—In
the hope of putting an end to the
atrocities committed by Russian jail-
ers, radical members of the Duma
today made a formal demand upon
the Russian Minister of Justice for
an explanation of the conduct of sev-
eral guards who are accused of
brutal crimes, threatening to "create
a national scandal" unless the minister
punishes the recalcitrant officials.
The latest act of barbarity re-
ported is the shooting of a seven-
year-old girl by the prison guard at
Yaroslavl, because she lingered out-
side the windows of the cell in which
her mother was confined. She hesi-
tated a moment when the guard told
her to leave and was shot down by
the guard and probably fatally in-
jured.
The government is endeavoring to
hush up the interpellations of the
radicals, but the latter are deter-
mined to expose the rottenness of the
police system and prison system.

Buy Good Books
for Presents.
Always Something New in MEN'S FURNISHINGS at
GREEN & GOLDSTEIN
208 GRAND STREET, Bet. Allen and Eldridge.

the dock men to have written on them
the sums they contained, this was not
done in the case of certain tally men
and samplers. The amounts of the
weights or daily payments of the dock
men, he said, were fixed by Bendernagel,
and were from time to time
raised by him. Spitzer used to talk
with Bendernagel as to the payments
to be made to the men under Spitzer,
and six men whose envelopes were
marked \$12 (weekly) used to receive
more than that. These six men, who
received at different periods, \$15 or
\$18, were Kehoe, Coyle, Boyle, Hen-
nessey, Voelker and Halligan.
The defense tried to show that the
witness could not know the contents
of any of the envelopes other than
those he put up himself, but the wit-
ness replied that indeed he could, as
otherwise the accounts would not
balance. One lawyer would not
say that the extra sum could be put
in without interfering with the ac-
counts, but the witness caused a laugh
by saying: "Oh, no! We don't do
business that way."

Uniformed Men Got "Sugar."

"Did you ever see Bendernagel pay
any money to men wearing the uni-
form of United States customs inspec-
tors?" Denison asked.
"Yes," said the witness.
Immediately several counsel for the
defense were on their feet with ob-
jections, seeking to get the witness to
modify this statement. He acknowl-
edged that he did not know any of
them to be inspectors and the defense
urged that all he could say was that
he had seen men in uniform who
might have been bootblacks to whom
Bendernagel might have handed 10
cents.
"Do you intend to show the sums
thus said to have been paid?" asked
the court of the prosecution.
"Not precisely," Denison replied,
"but we shall show that they were a
good deal more than 10 cents."
"Do you know what amounts of
money Mr. Bendernagel paid?" he
asked the witness. "Were they in sil-
ver?"
"No, bills," said the witness.
"Where were the bills taken from?"
"The cash drawer and the safe in
Mr. Bendernagel's office in the Haves-
meyer & Elder refinery."
Asked if these men presented bills
or vouchers, the witness at first said
"No" promptly, but under objection
and alteration in the form of the ques-
tion said "I don't know."
"Did you," asked Denison, "see him
take any receipt?"
"No," said Mellen.

BALTIMORE SHAKE-UP

Wave of House Cleaning in Customs
Service Strikes That City.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There
was a shake-up in the Baltimore cus-
tom house today. By orders of Sec-
retary MacVeagh of the Treasury sev-
eral changes in the customs force
were made. The Treasury Depart-
ment issued this statement: "The
recent investigation of the service in
Baltimore disclosed shortages from
certain packages, particularly wine
casks. The investigation was made
at the request of Collector Stone and
the action of today was taken on his
recommendations."
It was said that the amount involved
was not very large, being less than
\$50, but as the era of house cleaning
in the customs service is now on and
the officers in charge of the bonded
warehouse in which the wine casks
were stored could not account for
the missing goods, it was deemed
proper to discipline them. John H.
Montgomery, superintendent of bonded
warehouses, was reduced to a clerkship; Thomas R. Arnold, a clerk
of class 4, was promoted to be po-
sition of superintendent of bonded
warehouses to succeed Montgomery
and his compensation fixed at \$2,000.

TRUST AFTER FRANCHISE.

Sugar Crowd Would Build Steam
Road Through Brooklyn Streets.
Contracts have been drawn and are
now awaiting the action of the Board
of Estimate and Apportionment to
give to the East River Terminal Rail-
road, a corporation of which H. O.
Havensmeyer is listed as treasurer, the
right to construct, maintain, and
operate railroad tracks by locomotive
steam power, upon Wythe avenue,
Kent avenue, and North 5th, North
6th, North 7th, North 8th, and North
9th streets, all of which run through
congested tenement house districts in
the Borough of Brooklyn, between
Williamsburg and Greenpoint.
This company is said to be con-
nected with the American Sugar Re-
fining Company, and the tracks, as
they are intended to be laid, will be
in the great sugar house refinery dis-
trict of Brooklyn.

DEMAND EXPLANATION

Radical Members of the Duma After
Brutal Russian Jailers.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—In
the hope of putting an end to the
atrocities committed by Russian jail-
ers, radical members of the Duma
today made a formal demand upon
the Russian Minister of Justice for
an explanation of the conduct of sev-
eral guards who are accused of
brutal crimes, threatening to "create
a national scandal" unless the minister
punishes the recalcitrant officials.
The latest act of barbarity re-
ported is the shooting of a seven-
year-old girl by the prison guard at
Yaroslavl, because she lingered out-
side the windows of the cell in which
her mother was confined. She hesi-
tated a moment when the guard told
her to leave and was shot down by
the guard and probably fatally in-
jured.
The government is endeavoring to
hush up the interpellations of the
radicals, but the latter are deter-
mined to expose the rottenness of the
police system and prison system.

TRUST AFTER FRANCHISE.

Sugar Crowd Would Build Steam
Road Through Brooklyn Streets.
Contracts have been drawn and are
now awaiting the action of the Board
of Estimate and Apportionment to
give to the East River Terminal Rail-
road, a corporation of which H. O.
Havensmeyer is listed as treasurer, the
right to construct, maintain, and
operate railroad tracks by locomotive
steam power, upon Wythe avenue,
Kent avenue, and North 5th, North
6th, North 7th, North 8th, and North
9th streets, all of which run through
congested tenement house districts in
the Borough of Brooklyn, between
Williamsburg and Greenpoint.
This company is said to be con-
nected with the American Sugar Re-
fining Company, and the tracks, as
they are intended to be laid, will be
in the great sugar house refinery dis-
trict of Brooklyn.

DEMAND EXPLANATION

Radical Members of the Duma After
Brutal Russian Jailers.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—In
the hope of putting an end to the
atrocities committed by Russian jail-
ers, radical members of the Duma
today made a formal demand upon
the Russian Minister of Justice for
an explanation of the conduct of sev-
eral guards who are accused of
brutal crimes, threatening to "create
a national scandal" unless the minister
punishes the recalcitrant officials.
The latest act of barbarity re-
ported is the shooting of a seven-
year-old girl by the prison guard at
Yaroslavl, because she lingered out-
side the windows of the cell in which
her mother was confined. She hesi-
tated a moment when the guard told
her to leave and was shot down by
the guard and probably fatally in-
jured.
The government is endeavoring to
hush up the interpellations of the
radicals, but the latter are deter-
mined to expose the rottenness of the
police system and prison system.

TRUST AFTER FRANCHISE.

Sugar Crowd Would Build Steam
Road Through Brooklyn Streets.
Contracts have been drawn and are
now awaiting the action of the Board
of Estimate and Apportionment to
give to the East River Terminal Rail-
road, a corporation of which H. O.
Havensmeyer is listed as treasurer, the
right to construct, maintain, and
operate railroad tracks by locomotive
steam power, upon Wythe avenue,
Kent avenue, and North 5th, North
6th, North 7th, North 8th, and North
9th streets, all of which run through
congested tenement house districts in
the Borough of Brooklyn, between
Williamsburg and Greenpoint.
This company is said to be con-
nected with the American Sugar Re-
fining Company, and the tracks, as
they are intended to be laid, will be
in the great sugar house refinery dis-
trict of Brooklyn.

DEMAND EXPLANATION

Radical Members of the Duma After
Brutal Russian Jailers.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—In
the hope of putting an end to the
atrocities committed by Russian jail-
ers, radical members of the Duma
today made a formal demand upon
the Russian Minister of Justice for
an explanation of the conduct of sev-
eral guards who are accused of
brutal crimes, threatening to "create
a national scandal" unless the minister
punishes the recalcitrant officials.
The latest act of barbarity re-
ported is the shooting of a seven-
year-old girl by the prison guard at
Yaroslavl, because she lingered out-
side the windows of the cell in which
her mother was confined. She hesi-
tated a moment when the guard told
her to leave and was shot down by
the guard and probably fatally in-
jured.
The government is endeavoring to
hush up the interpellations of the
radicals, but the latter are deter-
mined to expose the rottenness of the
police system and prison system.

Local News Briefs

Carriage Knocks Down Couple.
While attempting to cross Broad-
way at 44th street, early last evening,
H. E. Kernsburg and Miss Madeline
Davidson, of Boston, were knocked
down by a brougham. One of the
rear wheels of the carriage passed
over Miss Davidson's leg. She was
taken to the Criterion Theater, at 44th
street, where a physician attended
her.

Jersey "Brokers" Arrested.
The "brokerage" firms of Snyder &
Wall, of 186 Washington street,
of Jersey City, and George W. Snyder,
of 202 Washington street, were put out
of business, temporarily at least, yester-
day, by Captain Robert Bell and a
squad of plain clothes and uniformed
men. Nine prisoners were caught in
the raid, of whom three were booked
for keeping a disorderly house.

Longer Subway Platforms Soon.
The Public Service Commission has
authorized its chief engineer to grant
the Interborough a temporary permit
to begin work on lengthening the sub-
way station platforms. The work will
cost about \$1,500,000. The Board of
Estimate has appropriated the money
for the work.

Killed by a Falling Brick.
Michael Noone, twenty-one years
old, of 199 Plane street, Newark, was
struck on the head yesterday by a
brick which fell from one of the upper
stories of the New Prudential Build-
ing. He died in the City Hospital a
few hours later.

To Marry the Girl He Saved.
John J. Jennings, agent in the York-
ville Court for the Gerry Society, will
marry today Miss Minnie Stuck, the
daughter of William Stuck, a real es-
tate broker, living at 250 East 74th
street. Jennings last summer rescued
Miss Stuck from drowning at Far
Rockaway.

To Try Mae Wood December 15.
Judge Swann, in the Court of Gen-
eral Sessions, in Manhattan, yesterday
fixed December 15 as the date of the
trial of Mae C. Wood, who is charged
with forgery and perjury in connec-
tion with her suit against former Sen-
ator Thomas C. Platt.

Bulldog Bites "Newsc."*
As he was about to sell a news-
paper, in front of the Grand Central
Station early yesterday, William Kam-
lach was bitten in the right thigh by
a bulldog. The owner of the animal,
Thomas Clifton, was arrested on a
charge of having the dog unleashed.

Beat Up by Girls and Arrested.
Robert Abernethy, of 216 Bedford
avenue, Williamsburg, was pummeled
by fifteen girl workers of the dress-
making shop of Mrs. Sadie Bocher, at
686 Metropolitan avenue, yesterday,
after Mrs. Bocher shouted that he
had made off with a silk skirt. He
was rescued by a policeman, and was
held in the Manhattan Avenue Court
on charges of larceny and assault.

Subway Guard Falls to Death.
James Barry, of 108 East 123d
street, subway guard, yesterday top-
pled from the rear platform of a
northbound train out outside the Mott
avenue station. He died in the Lin-
coln Hospital.

300,000 Saw the Pictures.
The Hudson-Fulton memorial ex-
hibition of Dutch masterpieces at the
Metropolitan Museum of Art which
began on September 20, ended last
night. About 300,000 persons visited
the exhibition, the largest number ever
recorded at the museum during any
special art exhibit.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA
READY TO GIVE UP

Nicaraguan Ruler Would Compromise
With Rebel Leader, But Gets
Turned Down.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Presi-
dent Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has made
overtures to the provisional govern-
ment under General Juan J. Estrada,
promising to retire upon condition
that the Nicaraguan Congress be au-
thorized to select his successor. The
revolutionists refused this proposition.
Thomas P. Moffat, American Consul
at Bluefields, sent a dispatch to the
State Department today saying that
a recognized representative of Zelaya
telegraphed to the headquarters of the
provisional government at Bluefields
to the effect that it was rumored that
Zelaya, realizing the weakness of his
position, would probably agree to re-
tire from the Presidency of Nicaragua.
However, Zelaya's representative in-
sisted that Zelaya be allowed to con-
vene Congress with a view to select-
ing a provisional government. All the
members of the Congress were named
and controlled by Zelaya, Moffat
added.

SEEKS SCABS; GETS ARRESTED.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 30.—
A manager of a printing concern
at Enid has been arrested at the in-
stance of the new state's labor com-
missioner on a charge of violating the
law passed by the first legisla-
ture by advertising for scab pres-
men without stating that a strike was
on at Enid and inducing one man to
come there without informing him
of the fact.

FREE SPEECH MEETINGS.

Protest meetings against the sup-
pression of free speech in Spokane
will be held tonight and on Saturday
evening at 125th street and Seventh
avenue under the auspices of the Spo-
kane Free Speech Committee of
Greater New York.

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME
TRUSSMAKER
1499 2d Ave.
Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.
Trunks, Briefs, Bandages, Elastic
Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All
stock guaranteed. Tel. 3333 7th St.

MUSIC

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
At Carnegie Music Hall.
Sergei Rachmaninoff, the Russian
composer and pianoforte virtuoso,
appeared as the soloist of the con-
certs of the Symphony Society of
New York in Carnegie Music Hall
and the New Theater, yesterday even-
ing and Sunday afternoon, rendering
his own pianoforte concerto No. 5,
hitherto unheard here, with the sup-
port of the orchestra, directed by
Walter Damrosch. Mozart's "Jupit-
ter" symphony (in C), Edouard
Lalo's symphonic sketch, "Ariegun,"
another work new to American audi-
ences, and Emmanuel Chabrier's
"Marche Joyeuse" completed the
programs of both concerts.

The Rachmaninoff concerto, as a
new production of the Russian school,
commanded much wider attention
than did its author's interpretation of
the solo role, which, while given with
a general surety of technique and
much individual brilliance of expres-
sion, at times showed a blurred tone,
due, perhaps, to momentary lapses
from an otherwise vigorous obser-
vance of detail or, mayhap, to faulty
balance of sound in the auditorium.

The work itself is a noble example
of present-day structuring. It is
bold in fancy, almost glaring in con-
trast, and strikingly free in develop-
ment. Characteristically Slavic is
the burden of the first division, "al-
legro ma non troppo," in its expres-
sion of a heavy-hearted, a virtually
futile, gaiety. The intermezzo and
finale, while not departing from the
racial and local spirit of treatment,
yield more to Western ideals. The
ensemble was well maintained by the
Damrosch forces.

The halo composition, an exceed-
ingly vivacious play of tone effects
in suggestion of a clown and his an-
tics, which was rendered with spark-
ling esprit, amused and manifestly de-
lighted the good-sized assembly
hearing it, as did the "Marche
Joyeuse," the other French work,
which followed.

Except for a somewhat heavy treat-
ment of the minuet and trio the
"Jupiter" symphony had a happy pre-
sentation, the second movement,
"andante cantabile," being given with
unmistakable finish.

"LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS."
At Manhattan Opera House.
"Les Dragons de Villars," the only
operatic work of Louis Aime Maillart
that has survived that popular com-
poser of half a century ago, was sung
last night and Saturday evening as
the third of the series of performances
of opera comique which has been in-
augurated this season by impresario
Hammerstein.

Alfred Haakman conducted and
Miles, Walter-Villa and Dumessil and
MM. David Devries, Dambrine, Nico-
lay and Dufour were chiefly concerned
in the representation. Of the soloists,
Mlle. Walter-Villa and M. Devries
proved to be the most noteworthy in
the purely lyric side of the opera, and
their duet, sung at the opening of the
second act, so pleased the large
audience present that it had to be re-
peated. From the standpoint of
comedy, the two youthful principals
qualified throughout. The singing of
the other performers, with the excep-
tion of M. Nicolay, who was heard for
a brief interval in the second act, as
the clergyman, did not come up to the
artistic level of Mlle. Walter-Villa and
M. Devries, but the acting of Mlle.
Dumessil and M. Dambrine
and Dufour accomplished an agreeable and
interesting production.

The choral work was well executed,
particularly so the prayer of the
Camillard band, at the close of the
second act. The captivating overture
and the instrumental delivery through-
out each of the three acts were rendered
competently, if not with distinction.

"SAPHO."
At Manhattan Opera House.
Jules Massenet's lyric drama,
"Sapho," which had its premiere in
this country at the Manhattan Opera
House a fortnight ago, was performed
for the third time at that institution
Monday evening under the direction
of Henriques de la Fuente and by the
same cast, with an individual excep-
tion, that was engaged upon the first
night, Mme. Berthe Soyoye essaying
the role of the mother, Divonne Gausin.
Miss Mary Garden, Mlle. Walter-
Villa and MM. Charles Damrosch, Hector
Dufourne and Huberdeau re-
peated their work of the premiere,
the representation marked a distinct
improvement in solo as well as en-
semble features, and a well-need
packed house followed, with interest
and frequent outbursts of applause,
the operatic portrayal of Alphonse
Daudet's romance.

Another hearing of Massenet's
"Sapho" score disclosed little of con-
structive design commensurate with
the usual production of the French
master, taking as examples his "Jon-
gleur de Notre Dame," "Thais" and
"Herodiade." Little of the develop-
ment of plot, the contrasting of char-
acters or the changes of situation
finds even a refractory suggestion in
either the orchestral or the lyric de-
partment of the opera. Some scholarly
effects are to be discerned in the
musical support of the first act and
somewhat gracious but too oft-repeated
melodious passages of a macchiate
quality occur in the closing episode.

Happily, however, the artistic rep-
utation of Massenet rests not upon his
"Sapho."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

At Carnegie Music Hall.
Devoted to music of the classic Ger-
man school, the first of the Symphony
Concerts for Young People for the
current season, with Walter Dam-
rosch conducting, and with George
Barrere, flutist, as the solo perform-
er, was given in Carnegie Music Hall
Saturday afternoon.
Examples of the school referred
to were provided by a program con-
sisting of the allegro movement from
Handel's concerto in F for double
viol chair and strings, Bach's suite
in E-minor for flute and strings, the
Theme and Variation from Haydn's
"La Reine" symphony, the minuet
from Mozart's Third symphony (in E-
flat) and Beethoven's Fifth symphony
in its entirety.

Without entering into a discussion
of the merits or demerits of these

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.

The Webster-Powell Classic Opera Ensemble

WILL PRESENT IN ENGLISH

MIGNON, By Ambroise Thomas

(Arranged in one act).



AIDA TRUMPET QUARTETTE

CONCERT BY THE NORMA STRING TRIO
and AIDA TRUMPET QUARTETTE

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

CONCERT PROGRAM

- 1. Quartette—Faust Selection.....Gounod-McMillan
Aida Trumpet Quartette.
- 2. Violin Solo—(a) Hymn to St. Cecilia.....Mused
(b) Mazurka de Concert.....Gounod
Norma Sauter.
- 3. Trumpet solo—Fantasie.....Hartmann
Edna White.
- 4. Trio—Allegro-Agitata, opus. 49.....Mendelssohn
Norma Trio.

BRADBURY PIANO USED.

Tickets, 25 Cents

After the Entertainment BALL.

Tickets for Sale—Clubhouse, 151 McKibben street; M. Lavanthal,
Cigars, 4235 Fulton street; Gackenhelm, Cigars, Myrtle avenue and
Hart street; I. Becker, 125 Wyckoff avenue; Labor Lyceum, 949 Wil-
loughby avenue, Clubroom, Pitkin avenue and Sackman street;
D. J. Pensack, 347 Watkins street; H. Nasser, 427 Stanhope street;
Mrs. L. Kuhn, 294 Harmon street, Brooklyn. The Call, 442 Pearl
street, Manhattan.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

representative works—it suffices to
say that the New York Symphony
Orchestra played each with com-
mendable precision and manifest skill
—the fact should be emphasized that
the analytical treatise by Maestro
Damrosch of the music to be re-
ndered that preceded each offering
was of itself, a most enjoyable and
most enlightening feature of the af-
ternoon's concert. In no case was
this more apparent than in the brief
address prefacing the first, second and
third movements of the Beethoven
symphony, the principle themes and
subthemes of which were intro-
duced by the speaker at the piano-
forte.
The intrinsic value of these pre-
liminary explanations to the audience
of students and young folk, which
filled the hall, it would be difficult to
reckon.
With the reasonable scale of prices
maintained for sittings and the time
chosen for these concerts—Saturday
afternoons at monthly intervals in
New York and Brooklyn—when the
student element is free from its
routine of work—the series must ac-
complish every season a splendid ob-
ject. It but remains for those having
the concerts in charge to extend them
to other sections of the city, such as
the lower East Side, Harlem, the
Bronx and Williamsburg, where, under
a still lower scale of prices, if pos-
sible, and in evening hours and on
Sundays, vast multitudes of musico-
lovers might hear and enjoy the edu-
cational program. In fact, the
furtherance of this work, in some-
what the manner here outlined, is so
essential to the advancement of music
as a popular art in this city and the
founding and maintenance of clubs
by the people's Choral Union.
PLUMMER.

SPORTS

CONSIDER BIDS TODAY

Jeffries-Johnson Crowd to Meet in Hoboken in Fight For-Row.

Unless there is a sudden shift in the plans Jeffries and Johnson, attended by their managers will meet in a Hoboken hotel at 11 o'clock this morning to consider bids for their proposed fight next July.

If they can reach an agreement, the amount of the purse, the location of the battleground and the division of the moving picture privileges will be decided, with the selection of a referee to be made later.

JOHNSON ARRESTED

Brooklyn Magistrate Discharges Him and Reprimands Captain.

Jack Johnson, the negro champion pugilist, who is the star attraction this week in a burlesque show in Brooklyn, has been arrested by Magistrate Dooley yesterday in the Adams street court.

NEIL-BRITT BOUT OFF.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—Frankie Neil, the California bantamweight champion, who was scheduled to fight fifteen rounds with Young Britt, of Baltimore, in this city tonight, was struck with a severe case of tonsillitis this afternoon.

YEBISOO CHALLENGES AGAIN.

Yebisco, the Polish wrestler, who stood Gotch off for one hour at Buffalo recently, is out with a challenge to meet the champion in another match.

CUBANS WIN AGAIN.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The baseball game between the Havana and Detroit clubs resulted in a victory for the Cubans by a score of 9 to 1.

"MIGNON" ON FRIDAY

Mrs. Webster-Powell to Give Another Opera for the Call.

Mrs. Webster-Powell, whose production of "Il Matrimonio Segreto" at the Amsterdam Opera House, on Thanksgiving Day, was so successful, will give another opera for the benefit of the Call on Friday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Ambrose Thomas "Mignon" has been arranged in one act for this production. Signor Eugenio Pirani will be the musical director.

The Norma String Trio and Aida Trumper Quartet, whose classic concert was a notable feature of the Thanksgiving Day affair, will also furnish another artistic treat on Friday.

Tickets for the opera, concert and ball cost 25 cents, and are on sale at the Socialist Clubhouse, 181 McKibbin street; Geckenheimer, Cigars, 425 West 12th street; and Labor Lyceum, 349 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, and the office of the Call.

FORCED TO STEAL

Queker City Judge Will Give Starving Prisoner Another Chance.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Milton Schickler, thirty-two years old, told Magistrate Gallagher today that he came here from New York to secure work and took lodgings in a room with an alleged professional thief, by whom, under the stress of hunger and

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

REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND.

\$850, PAYABLE \$10 monthly, buys new 6-room house and 1.2 acre of good soil in one of the fastest growing towns on Long Island; 45 minutes out; just the place for poultry and truck farms; churches, schools and stores near by.

BERNIE, Room 20, 67 W. 125th st.

POULTRY FARM

\$1 weekly will buy poultry farm in the greatest poultry country in the world; city 10,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; delightful climate; good market, schools, churches of all denominations, public library, all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming; few minutes from finest harbor in New York State; terms, \$10 down, \$1 per week; title guaranteed.

THE HOUSE AND HOME CO., 146 E. 54th st., Room 20, 67 W. 125th st.

FLORAL PARK

The most desirable nearby property on Long Island, 20 minutes from New York City and is adapted for an all-time home; rightly called the "Land of Flowers"; building lots near station very cheap; also very small monthly payments; you can secure two or more choice lots near station on a payment of \$10 down and \$5 a month; trains and trolleys direct to the property; schools, churches, stores, banks on property. For further information call or write Dept. F, 146 E. 54th st.; telephone 1461 Madison.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE.

On easy terms, good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, 42nd St., Bloomingdale, 100th St., Palms, Jamaica.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor suits, in fact, everything for the home; all the newest patterns. For catalogue, send 2c. to us from \$10 to 40 per cent—the middleman's profit.

BIG G FURNITURE WORKS.

351 E. 78th St., Between 1st and 2d Aves.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor suits, in fact, everything for the home; all the newest patterns. For catalogue, send 2c. to us from \$10 to 40 per cent—the middleman's profit.

BIG G FURNITURE WORKS.

351 E. 78th St., Between 1st and 2d Aves.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

FORGING THE NEW. By Franklin H. Waterbury. Bound presentation volume. Price, \$1.00.

THE OVERMAN. By Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of "The Jungle." Price, 50c.

Special price for these two books, postpaid, \$1.10. Limited supply. The New York Call, 412 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

Marschall Pianos 15 East 14th Street, Between 1st and 2d Aves. Special sale of high-grade pianos; factory prices; cash or easy terms. Price marked on every piano.

UNION CUSTOM TAILORS.

Patronize The Only Union Custom Tailors.

MEYER & COMPANY

96 FULTON STREET, 2 Doors East of William St. NEW YORK. Suits or Overcoats to Order \$18.00 up. Members of Local 23. Call and give us a try. Making garments are Union Tailors with above list.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. PATENT READERS. 3 W. 27th St., N. Y. Regular Meetings, Friday, 8 P. M., Victoria Hall, 414 West 4th St., Queens, Williams.

FINANCIAL.

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

Write for information. Bank of Kansas, Kansas, Oklahoma.

SCHOOLS.

Graduated Practical Civil Engineer with Municipal Government experience. parson for Cooper Union, Engineering, Reports, English, Civil Service. KEWELL SCHOOL, 270 Grand St., N. Y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

All Companies. Anywhere. Payment within 30 days. Write for rates. Edward J. Dutton, 77 William St.

drugs, he declared he was induced to attempt shoplifting.

"Don't brand me as a thief for all time," was Schickler's appeal. "It is my first offense. I had nothing to eat for almost ten days and I was desperate. That man had given me drugs. I walked about that store all of yesterday, but could not bring myself to steal. But my mistress of body finally overcame my honesty and I tried to take a pair of gloves."

"Judge, were you ever hungry, without knowing where the next meal was coming from? If you have ever been in that plight you know how it is possible for a man who has worked hard all his life and been honest to steal. If you will give me another chance I will try to redeem myself."

"Schickler, I've a notion that you are telling the truth," said the magistrate. "If what you say is true you are entitled to another chance. I'll have the officers look up your story, and if you have had anything like the hard luck you say I will see what can be done."

"PENNSY" WRECK HURTS MANY.

Express Leaves Balls at Manor, Pa. Three Employees May Die.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 30.—Over a dozen persons were injured, a number seriously, when the Untontown and Pittsburg express train No. 101, on the rails at 3:40 a. m. today at Manor, Pa. passengers, and ran into a ditch. One passenger, the baggage master and mail clerk are probably fatally hurt.

The train consisted of a baggage car, mail car, three coaches and a parlor car. The engine remained on the rails intact. The exact cause of the wreck is not known.

The fatally injured are: George M. Scott, Untontown, Pa., mail clerk; W. E. Quig, Untontown, baggage master; Charles Stitzer, Westmoreland City, signal man. Among those slightly hurt was State Senator J. M. Jamison, of Greensburg, Pa., brained about the body.

Classified Advertisements

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 7c per Line 2 Insertions, 12c per Line 3 Insertions, 15c per Line. Seven Words to a Line.

DUPLICATORS.

SCHAPIROGRAPH DUPLICATOR. Simulates of a 2 or 3 color copy should write for descriptive literature of the duplicator. The Schapirograph does quick and clean work. The price is \$10.00. Write for literature to Call readers. Investigate The Schapirograph Co., 97 Chambers st., New York.

RUPTURE CURE.

The BUNKER TRUSS, with its automatic massage treatment, completely cures 95 per cent of all ruptures, making the wearing of trusses unnecessary. We prove that it actually cures the majority of cases by showing you original testimonial letters and sworn statements of cured patients, and arranging for you to talk with those partly or wholly cured. Try before you buy. No loss of time from work. Write today for FREE booklet. Mention The Call. BUNKER TRUSS CO., 47 West 63d St., New York.

COAL AND WOOD.

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

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—East Side.

PARK AVE. 1050—Nice floor, 5 rooms, only \$15; churches, schools, park. Janitor.

3D AVE., 2077—Large, light rooms, near 116th St. Station. \$12.

40TH ST., 534 E.—4 large corner rooms, improvements; \$10-122. Janitor.

50TH ST., 534 E.—Five apartments, 5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; reduced rent.

54TH ST., 211 E.—3 large rooms; improvements; \$11.

54TH ST., 220 E.—3 large rooms; improvements; \$12.

65TH ST., 418 E.—3 extra large, light rooms; improvements; quiet house; \$9-10.

70TH ST., 304 E.—4 large, light, airy rooms, bath, hot water supply; \$12.

71ST, 321 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, private hall.

77TH ST., 167 E.—5 rooms and bath; \$22; ground floor.

78TH ST., 165 E.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all improvements; \$22.

81ST, 230 E.—Ground floor, front, with basement. \$20.

82D ST., 417 E.—Flat, 5 rooms, bath, newly decorated; top floor.

87TH ST., 241 E.—3 rooms and bath, newly decorated, hot water supply; \$12.

87TH ST., 479 E.—Flat, hot water supply and bath, inquire 354 E. 80th St.

92D, 117 E.—Elegant parlor flat, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply; Janitor.

94TH ST., 304 E.—Elegant 5 large, light rooms; rent \$15; free to December 15.

96TH ST., 207 E.—4 rooms, large, light, all modern conveniences; \$14 up.

100TH ST., 344 E.—4 large, light rooms, corner house, \$9-10 to \$12. See Janitor.

1102TH ST., 127 E.—5 and 4 light rooms; cheap rent.

118TH ST., 224 E.—5 and 6 light rooms and bath; heated halls; rent \$20.

125D, 414 E.—3-4 rooms, all light, \$9-10.50.

125TH ST., 248 E.—Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms; all light rooms; cheap rent.

126TH ST., 225 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms, bath; private hall; hot water; \$23-24. Also inquire 611 E. 126th St.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

RUPTURE CURE.

The BUNKER TRUSS, with its automatic massage treatment, completely cures 95 per cent of all ruptures, making the wearing of trusses unnecessary. We prove that it actually cures the majority of cases by showing you original testimonial letters and sworn statements of cured patients, and arranging for you to talk with those partly or wholly cured. Try before you buy. No loss of time from work. Write today for FREE booklet. Mention The Call. BUNKER TRUSS CO., 47 West 63d St., New York.

COAL AND WOOD.

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

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—East Side.

PARK AVE. 1050—Nice floor, 5 rooms, only \$15; churches, schools, park. Janitor.

3D AVE., 2077—Large, light rooms, near 116th St. Station. \$12.

40TH ST., 534 E.—4 large corner rooms, improvements; \$10-122. Janitor.

50TH ST., 534 E.—Five apartments, 5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; reduced rent.

54TH ST., 211 E.—3 large rooms; improvements; \$11.

54TH ST., 220 E.—3 large rooms; improvements; \$12.

65TH ST., 418 E.—3 extra large, light rooms; improvements; quiet house; \$9-10.

70TH ST., 304 E.—4 large, light, airy rooms, bath, hot water supply; \$12.

71ST, 321 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, private hall.

77TH ST., 167 E.—5 rooms and bath; \$22; ground floor.

78TH ST., 165 E.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all improvements; \$22.

81ST, 230 E.—Ground floor, front, with basement. \$20.

82D ST., 417 E.—Flat, 5 rooms, bath, newly decorated; top floor.

87TH ST., 241 E.—3 rooms and bath, newly decorated, hot water supply; \$12.

87TH ST., 479 E.—Flat, hot water supply and bath, inquire 354 E. 80th St.

92D, 117 E.—Elegant parlor flat, 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply; Janitor.

94TH ST., 304 E.—Elegant 5 large, light rooms; rent \$15; free to December 15.

96TH ST., 207 E.—4 rooms, large, light, all modern conveniences; \$14 up.

100TH ST., 344 E.—4 large, light rooms, corner house, \$9-10 to \$12. See Janitor.

1102TH ST., 127 E.—5 and 4 light rooms; cheap rent.

118TH ST., 224 E.—5 and 6 light rooms and bath; heated halls; rent \$20.

125D, 414 E.—3-4 rooms, all light, \$9-10.50.

125TH ST., 248 E.—Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms; all light rooms; cheap rent.

126TH ST., 225 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms, bath; private hall; hot water; \$23-24. Also inquire 611 E. 126th St.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.

127TH ST., 611 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms and bath; \$24.</

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Sunday Issue Only.	Week-Day Issue Only.	Sun. and Week-Day Issue.
For One Year.....	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$6.00
For Six Months.....	1.00	2.25	3.00
For Three Months.....	.50	1.15	1.50
For One Month.....	.20	.40	.50

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

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

VOL. 2. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1. NO. 285.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

In a recent issue the Evening Post of this city called upon Labor to acknowledge, in fairness to the United States courts, that "justice and the law's delays are not always on the side of the capitalist plunderers." In proof of this assertion it cited the case of Gompers and the other executive officials of the American Federation of Labor, who had been enjoined from preaching the boycott against the Bucks Store and Range Company and had been sentenced to prison for contempt of court and who nevertheless are still at liberty and able to make public their views concerning that company.

The conclusion which the Evening Post apparently wants us to draw from this state of facts is that the workingman and the capitalist are perfectly equal before the law. But such a conclusion would be wholly fallacious.

In the first place, it is not true that Gompers and his fellow officials are still able to give free expression to their views concerning the boycott. They are not able to publish the Bucks Company in the unfair list of the Civic Federationist. Mitchell is punished for having acted as chairman of a convention of the United Mine Workers that endorsed the boycott. If acts like these are not permitted and are punishable, then we do not know what freedom of speech and press means. In fact, the only recent occasion on which the executive officials of the American Federation of Labor were perfectly free to express their views regarding the boycott was at the Toronto convention. Is it not possible that the choice of Toronto for the last convention of the American Federation of Labor was due, among other reasons, to the fact that on Canadian soil the convention was assured of that freedom of speech of which it was deprived on American soil by the court injunction?

But in the second place, the fact that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are able to avail themselves of all the law's loopholes and delays is no proof of the existence of an equality of rich and poor before the law. These three men may be poor, judged by their own financial resources. But in a fight against capitalists, or against the courts, they have behind them the resources of a great organization comprising nearly 2,000,000 members, not to speak of the financial support which they may count on from all the friends of liberty outside of the American Federation of Labor. When they are in conflict with the law they are as rich as any individual rich man and therefore enjoy perfect equality with him.

The equality that actually exists before the law when an individual workingman, and not the representative of a great working class organization, is before the bar is known from his own experience to every workingman. We need only cite the recent experiences in this city of some wealthy young women who were arrested for acting as pickets in the lockout of the Triangle Shirt Waist Company. The policemen who arrested them supposed them to be as poor and helpless as the working girls whom they were aiding in the fight against the bosses. But when the identity of the wealthy prisoners was disclosed, they were immediately released and were even scolded by the police authorities for not making themselves known in time to prevent their arrest.

To be sure, in the courts these distinctions between rich and poor are not made with the same brutal frankness. But the distinction is made just the same. It lies in the very nature of that formal equality which the law insists upon. A law applying equally to rich and poor, that is to say, to unequals, must of necessity affect them unequally. The formal equality thus turns out to be an actual inequality.

THE FRENCH ELECTRICIANS.

What a perfect disregard for all the amenities of civilized society those French workmen showed who refused to attend to their duties in the electrical department of the Paris Opera House unless their demands for better conditions were granted!

There was King Manuel, of Portugal, the "guest of France." There was also the cream of French society, the elect of the select. And there was also Gounod's mellifluous opera, "Faust."

And the entire performance, a combination of royalty, nobility, wealth, and genius, was threatened with interruption by these modern barbarians, the rude French electricians! What impudence!

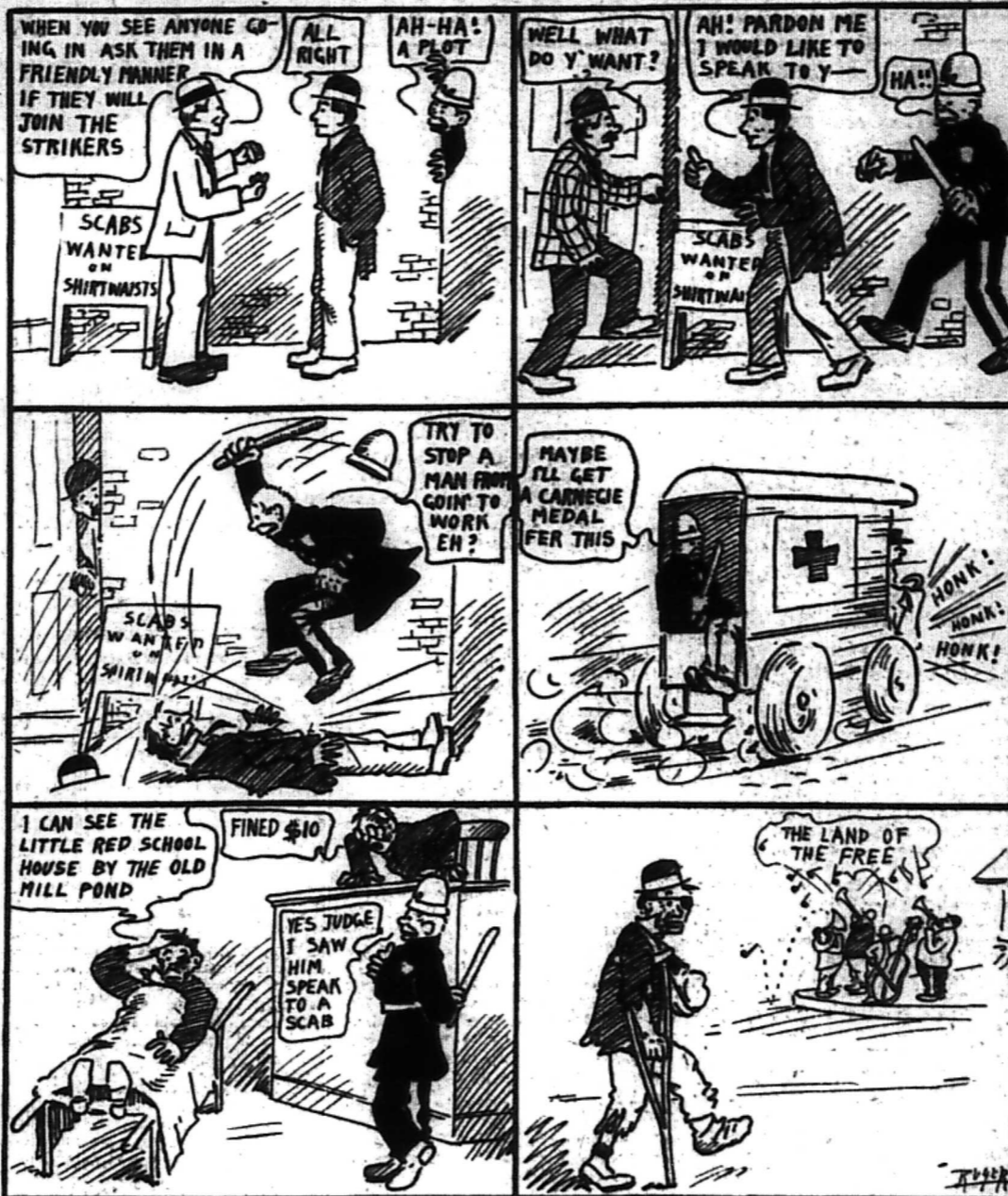
But perhaps these workmen showed so little regard for the fine forms of civilized society for the reason that they are not of that society, but only its slaves.

Perhaps, also, it was their intention to demonstrate how royalty, nobility, and even genius are totally helpless without their despised, manual labor.

Perhaps they, ignorant workmen that they are, wanted to teach a lesson in sociology to royalty, nobility, wealth, and even genius—a lesson, namely, in the perfect interdependence of all the social elements, and particularly of the interdependence between genius and mere manual labor, so that not only is the former dependent upon the latter for its mere means of existence, but even for the execution of its conceptions, or for the creation of the conditions under which its conceptions may be enjoyed.

Perhaps—but who knows? Maybe they really intended nothing else than to enforce an increase in their wages, which is always reprehensible, and particularly in circumstances so exceptionally favorable to their nefarious designs. Does not the law say that conditions obtained under duress constitute no valid contract? For the law does not know the duress of hunger, which applies only to workingmen.

FREE AMERICA



IN THE LIGHT OF CURRENT EVENTS.

THE NEW GOD, BUSINESS.

By Robert Hunter.

On all sides we hear endless praise of the virtues of business.

The political campaign just passed in New York has tried to defy business.

All the newspapers, candidates, parties and speakers have emphasized the need of a business administration.

Bannard ran as a business candidate. Hearst and his editors loudly proclaimed Hearst as a bigger man of business than Bannard. Gaynor even spoke admiringly of business.

Apparently the idea is abroad that all we need for solving the problems of our collective life is to put in charge of our affairs men of business.

Now, New York groves in about the lowest abyss of political corruption we know, yet as bad as the government is there is something of lily whiteness in its make-up compared with most business.

The Collector of the Port has just announced that custom frauds alone cost the United States millions of dollars. Wine, cheese, woolen dress goods, jewelry, lace and similar articles frequently escape the government tax.

The respectable shopkeepers who deal in imported goods have an organization of thieves paid to risk their all in defrauding the government.

The great sugar trust, occupying the enviable position of being able to make millions at will, invents scales, bribes employes, corrupts inspectors to steal from its beloved country.

The railroads steal millions for transporting the mails. Belmont and Ryan steal millions in public franchises. The steamship trust is laying plans to steal millions in ship subsidies.

A body of most estimable Christian gentlemen selected as trustees of the funds of widows and orphans and controlling largely in their own interest millions of the people's money cannot resist the temptation of stealing a few millions on the side.

The inner rings that control railroads form contracting companies to deal with the stockholders whom they are supposed to represent.

Contractors steal money meant for the education of the children.

Indeed, our towns are filled with "business" vultures seeking to get into

their private purse public funds. Back of every legislator, back of every political convention, are men of business.

Carnegie makes armor plate and United States inspectors pass his plate, knowing that it is defective and fraudulent. Warships are covered with that armor plate, thus imperiling the fate of the navy and the security of the country.

Carnegie spends a few thousand dollars among labor men to get them to petition Congress for a high tariff to protect workingmen. The high tariff is passed, Carnegie makes millions out of the deal, breaks up the unions and teaches "high tariff workmen" the folly of riches and the wisdom of poverty.

For nerve, for ingenious ideas in ways of theft and degradation, the Tammany crook is an infant compared to these men of big business.

The fact is we never have any other government except a business government.

Nearly all the political crooks, ward-healers and small business wage earners. Big business gets the profit. Ryan and Belmont own the plum tree. Contractors and men of business make the millions.

The under officials, the ward bosses, risk a life in the penitentiary, work night and day organizing and controlling voters, stuff ballot boxes, plan the campaign of tin soldiers all for the sake of little more than the day's wage.

The custom house inspector makes one hundred dollars a week and the importer fifty thousand dollars a week.

The weighers of the sugar trust and the inspectors of the government make forty to fifty dollars a week. The trust makes millions.

Business is the cause of corruption. Business men are at the bottom of corruption. Business pays bribes and salaries to the officials responsible for corruption. Business steals through business public funds, and when it fails to make enough on that, it steals from its own stockholders.

Yet men will tell us that what we need is more business. May we venture to answer that there is nothing in this world quite so important to us just now as to rid ourselves completely of the bestial worship of this modern god, Business.

PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF KARL MARX

By John Spargo.

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

HOW MARX BECAME A SOCIALIST

When Karl Marx walked away from the precincts of the historic university of Jena with the long coveted diploma in his hand, and all the glory and pride of his doctor's degree resting upon him, a sobering sense of disappointment tempered his satisfaction and joy. The academic career which he had planned and dreamed of was now impossible.

He turned to journalism, joining with his friend Bruno Bauer, and such other young writers of subsequent fame as Max Stirner—the real father of modern anarchism—Moses Hess and George Herwegh, in the publication of a radical daily newspaper, the Rhenish Gazette. Marx, youngest of the brilliant group, became editor-in-chief of the paper in a very little while.

From the beginning, the future Socialist leader fought the censorship, demanding absolute freedom of the press. It was his insistence upon this fundamental condition of freedom which brought him first into conflict with the Prussian government—the beginning of a war which lasted practically all the rest of his life.

As editor of the paper Marx wrote several editorials which, read in the light of his subsequent career, are very significant. They show that he was already looking beyond the horizon of mere political radicalism, an, considering the great struggle for social justice. These early editorials, resenting the miserable lot of the workers, voicing the cry of "the poor dumb millions," urging that poverty rob its victims of more than material things, namely, of opportunities for mental and spiritual development, read today very much like the indictments of present society which necessarily form an important part of our propaganda.

At that time—1842-1843—the last, and highest, stage of Utopian Socialism had been reached. The word "Socialism," which Robert Owen had coined in 1832, was applied to the visionary movements inspired by the teachings of Saint Simon and Fourier in France, and of Owen in England. Lorenz von Stein's book, "Social Movements in France," in which the Socialism of Fourier and Saint Simon was severely criticized, interested Marx greatly and he published a laudatory review of it in the Rhenish Gazette.

Of course, so long as the young editor lauded a book which opposed the French Utopians his course pleased the middle-class radicals who owned and controlled the paper. But when he published various articles written by supporters of the theories of the great French thinkers they were far from pleased.

Marx was strongly rebuked for publishing such articles, and requested to attack the Socialist theories editorially. Naturally, the owners of the paper felt that they had a perfect right to make such a request of their editor, and if Marx had been a good editor—by which I mean an editor successful in his profession—he would have regarded the request as being natural and right. Every successful editor writes what his employers want him to write, of course.

But Karl Marx was already too big a man for an editorial chair. "How can I write against these theories, when I don't even understand them, when I am not sure in my mind whether they are right or wrong?" he asked. Rather an unconventional attitude for a newspaper editor to take!

Then he was accused by the middle-class radicals of being secretly a Socialist. It was urged that he was secretly working in collusion with the Socialists. In reply to these suggestions he published an editorial in the paper in which he made it perfectly clear that he knew too little of the Utopian Socialist theories to pass judgment upon them, but realized that the wrongs which they attacked were very real, and that their challenge should be carefully and frankly considered. He denied being a Socialist, but urged that a careful study of the Socialist theories was desirable.

Of course, the stockholders of the paper were far from pleased. When the government gave notice that the paper would be permitted to appear under supervision of the local censor for a period of two months, and then suppressed, they thought to save the paper by sacrificing the editor, and asked Marx for his resignation.

Marx resigned, as requested, but that did not save the paper; it was suppressed a few days after the intrepid young editor-in-chief vacated his chair. That was toward the end of March, 1843.

Marx had made up his mind to go to Paris with Arnold Ruge, a noted journalist, who had spent five years in the fortresses of Holberg for his "revolutionary activities, to start there the publication of a radical review—

successor to one formerly issued by Ruge in Halle, and suppressed by the government. But before he could go to Paris there was important business to be attended to—his marriage to Jenny von Westphalen.

The revival of Ruge's review, the ostensible purpose of the mission to Paris. Back of it was the reason: Marx had been profoundly impressed by Lorenz von Stein's book, and had made up his mind to do a careful study of the Socialist theories of Fourier and Saint Simon, the movements which rested upon those theories.

So he and the beautiful Jenny went to Paris and became the center of a brilliant and historic group, including Heine, the poet; Bakunin and Proudhon, the anarchist philosophers; Etienne Cabet, the famous leader of the Icarians.

Marx—the man who has been so often denounced for his "socialist terrorism"—was profoundly impressed by some of the teachings of Saint Simon, notably his "New Christianity." He had himself written a quantity of "the poor dumb millions" and was naturally attracted by Saint Simon's concern for the working class—the class that is most numerous and most poor," as Saint Simon expressed it.

When we remember the tremendous spiritual unrest which marked the university career of Marx, it is not to be believed that Saint Simon's mysticism which enveloped him, think that his discussions with Proudhon, who was severely critical of Saint Simonism, helped Marx to a clear definition of his own position. He went through the works of Saint Simon, separating the wheat from the chaff, seizing upon those passages of the great Utopian's writings which shed a new light upon the study of history. Engels has told us that from Saint Simon Marx got the first basis of the class struggle theory which he so well developed.

In like manner, Marx winnowed Fourier's teachings, throwing aside the fantastic elements which obscured Fourier's real merit as a thinker, and treasuring the great, vital thoughts, especially the wonderfully precise ideas of the social evolutionary process which today constitute Fourier's real claim to the admiration of posterity.

I think we may say with perfect assurance that in the case of Karl Marx, the result of the union of heart and head, of science and brain, which—despite attempts to belittle the first of these factors—characterizes the life of every Socialist whose work for the great Cause has endeared him to the hearts of his comrades. There was to begin with, a passion for justice, a boundless love for his fellows; a deep seated spiritual ideal; then came the intellectual struggle and discipline, the reasoned conviction of an open and candid mind, without which the impulses of the heart would have been barren and sterile.

William Morris used to say that John Stuart Mill's articles, posthumously published, against Socialism compelled him—Morris—to acknowledge the claims of Socialism. That had, apparently, a similar effect upon Marx. In like manner, the criticisms of Lorenz von Stein, and Karl's toward, not away from, the Socialist thought of his time, grew out of that was. It was perhaps because of this personal experience that Marx in later years was so fond of telling his followers that they should make a point of studying carefully all the opponents of the movement, and say against it.

Marx would, it is safe to say, have little sympathy with the tendency to discredit study and learning, so prevalent in the American Socialist movement today. Liebknecht, Engels, Hermann Jung and others have testified that the founder of modern scientific Socialism was never tired of insisting that every Socialist owes it to himself, and to the Socialist cause, to perfect his intellectual equipment. He was never tired of expressing his contempt for those Socialists who put a premium on ignorance, who thought it enough to have learned a few elementary principles from cheap pamphlets. Those whom he gathered around him, in Paris, in Brussels, in Berlin, soon became accustomed to call him "Schoolmaster Marx."

There are many comrades in the American Socialist movement calling themselves "Marxists" who think that their education as Socialists is complete when they have learned to repeat, parrot-like, a few formulas concerning the class struggle, familiarized themselves with a few stock arguments for Socialism, and memorized a few passages from the writings of Marx and Engels; that their education is complete, and that further study would be a waste of time. Marx had small patience with such "Marxists" as these.

There are many comrades in the American Socialist movement calling themselves "Marxists" who think that their education as Socialists is complete when they have learned to repeat, parrot-like, a few formulas concerning the class struggle, familiarized themselves with a few stock arguments for Socialism, and memorized a few passages from the writings of Marx and Engels; that their education is complete, and that further study would be a waste of time. Marx had small patience with such "Marxists" as these.

will not attempt to enter in a reasons why (that would be a good job for our Mr. Editor), but it seems to me we must look at the movement here in a different light from that in Europe. There the big cities seem to lead. Here they lag behind. I think the small towns, and especially the West, are going to set the pace, and all we can do is to plug, and keep plugging. Just one point on party membership, touched on in a good article in The Call: We cannot expect discipline from non-members but we should insist on it from members. It should be considered so disgraceful for one to vote any other than a straight S. P. ticket, unless in special circumstances arranged by the party committee, that he would never think of doing it. W. EDWARDS, Richmond Hill, L. I., Nov. 27, 1902.

A JAMAICA PROVERB. Editor of The Call: The colored people of Jamaica, in the West Indies, have a proverb which says, "When cockroach and mice, him notax fowl." The origin of this is said to have been a story of an old master and his wife, who, on the marriage of one of their daughters, invited everybody in

ONLY A ROACH. New York, Nov. 24, 1902.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST SOCIETY MEETING.

Editor of The Call: Through a misunderstanding (which I am partly responsible for) which has been stated in The Call that the American Socialist Society will meet at the Rand School Saturday evening, December 4, the meeting will actually be held, as originally announced, on Friday evening, December 3, at 7:30 o'clock. ALVINSON LEE, Secretary, New York, Nov. 22, 1902.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONSIEUR.

When will the next "safest mine in the world" blow up?

If you think Justice is blind, just steal a loaf of bread.

It is downright cruelty to keep laws upon the statute books which the Standard Oil Trust cannot obey.

Good for you, Ruge! I have cut "Thou Art the Man" out for my scrap-book of big cartoons.

Yellow Journalism reminds me of the legend on a certain ad. "It chases dirt."

Sweet are the uses of a vigorous Sugar Trust prosecute on—says Mr. Taft, in quest of a second term.

Well, Madame Four Hundred, what fresh debauchery are you planning at this very moment, while honest women are starving or committing suicide.

Stovaine is a new anesthetic which, it is claimed, renders surgery pain-

less. Buck's stove-aine, however, does not render fall sleep enemas more agreeable.

The President has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, and the Governors have said ditto. Now let Rockefeller and a few others respond for us all and the make-believe will be over for another year.

The New York Sun is fiercely pouncing upon the Sugar Trust, which Roosevelt protected; but it is not denouncing the Steel Trust, which was also a Roosevelt favorite. John Pierpont Morgan is interested in steel, but not in sugar.

"All races and creeds furnish us fire-bugs" says William L. Beers, fire marshal of Brooklyn. Certainly, under capitalism it pays to burn insured buildings, and everybody knows it.

Capital breaks bread with Labor only at Civic Federation dinners. At other times Capital breaks bread for itself and lets Labor find a few crumbs—if it can.

I feel impelled to butt into this discussion—the reasons why we didn't carry New York. I think the principal reason was that once stated by Grover Cleveland—scarcity of votes. I am not going to attack any of the ideas suggested editorially or otherwise; there is some truth in them all. About forty years ago I became a trade unionist and I thought all we had to do was to organize thoroughly and all would be well. Young men are coming into the unions now as I did then and they have the same job before them. The trouble is that most of us do not learn how to live till we are about ready to die, and it is difficult to get the youngsters to begin where we leave off. There are too many like the one who, when his father told him that he had learned the folly of some of his actions, answered that he wanted to learn the folly too.

Comrade Spargo seems to separate the movement and the party. Which is the movement? The fluctuating vote of soreheads or experimenters of the old parties who vote our ticket for spite, or the steady growth of our party membership despite its many backsliders? Is it the loss of 50 per cent of the vote of New York City or Yonkers or the gain of 50 or 300 per cent elsewhere? Is it the votes on election day or the sale of due stamp during the rest of the year that is the real barometer or thermometer or dynamometer? I am one of those who looked for a million votes for Debs last year, and when I couldn't find them I began to find out why. There was no Parker running instead of Bryan that time. And there is a reason why perhaps party membership is not a reliable meter. Judged by the enthusiasm evinced at the Debs meetings in New York our vote should have quadrupled. The trouble was there were too few voters among the enthusiasts. Now how are you going to reach the voters and reach them right? How are you going to get them to vote the Socialist party ticket because they want Socialism instead of because they don't want something or somebody else? Start a paper? We started one and lost votes—in New York. Get your envelopes addressed by an addressing company instead of by comrades? Energy saved all right but would the contents of the envelopes talk any louder? Cut out general committees and substitute small commissions? Lots of energy and color saved, but wouldn't we reach the condition of my union who, content to leave everything to the executive committee, learns little of its business, an index of unionism? Fire your soap boxes? I know many who receive their first jolt from the soap box and they generally create discussion among the listeners and that is the thin end of the wedge.

Circulate more literature? All right, but I know of cases where special blocks were flooded with literature with a resulting loss of votes, while districts where no energy was expended made gains.

No, sir; you cannot work this thing out by mathematics. It's worse than counting a flock of chickens; they won't stay put. In Cleveland, where I first donned my red mantle a lecturer was explaining the intricacy of the science of sociology as compared with other sciences, the difficulty of forecasting counteracting forces, etc. At that time he might have stated as an axiom that man cannot fly. Well, he can now. We were then looking at each election for gains that didn't come. It was Tom Johnson, or Sam Jones, or somebody who was a near-Socialist, anyhow, and there was nothing doing in the rest of Ohio. But look at it now! When we had a big year vote in New York there was nothing doing upstate. Look at it now! I