

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

The Call

The Weather.

Partly cloudy today and Sunday; variable winds.

TELEPHONES 2271-2273 WORTH.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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SWITCHMEN AIDED BY STATE LAWS

Minnesota Officials Will Chase Out Scabs and Imported Special Police.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC WELL TIED UP

Northwestern Governors Offer to Arbitrate Strike—Citizens Jeer Railroad Hiredlings.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3.—With the mayor of St. Paul as their especially retained legal counsel and with the State Labor Commissioner of Minnesota apparently on their side of the controversy, the striking switchmen appear to have gained much ground in their fight for higher wages from thirteen railroads operating through the North and Northwest out of St. Paul.

Prosecution of the railroads for bringing in non-resident strikebreakers and investing them with special police badges, as well as the arrest and probable imprisonment of the imported men themselves, are hinted at by State Labor Commissioner William E. McEwen. It is unlawful for non-residents of Minnesota to wear special police badges or serve in any capacity in the enforcement of municipal laws.

Four hundred or more strikebreakers are said to be at work in the railroad yards here and in Minneapolis, but shippers expect that the cessation of freight traffic has not only the union leaders declare that the imported workmen will be a hindrance to the railroads rather than a help. All but one of the twenty-three big four mills in Minneapolis are closed. More than 5,000 men are idle from this cause, and the millers report a loss at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week.

Governor Shafter, returned from Chicago this morning and said that he would, if necessary, invite representatives of railroads and the strikers to meet him, and would tender his friendly office to effect a compromise. He issued positive orders against the importation of strike police.

The Great Falls, Mont., Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions denouncing the strike officials for their alleged refusal to arbitrate. A body of strikers is marching to the Northern Pacific yards in St. Paul today and is jeered from the windows by men, women and girls.

Montana's Governor Wants Peace

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 3.—Governor Morris, of Montana, is willing to act as an arbitrator of the switchmen's strike. When shown a dispatch from St. Paul today that the Labor Commissioner has suggested to the Governor of that state that a board composed of the executive officers of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington act as arbitrators, he said:

"If requested to do so by the general managers' committee and officials of the Switchmen's Union, I should be pleased to act with other Governors of the Northwest, and do anything in my power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difference between railroads and switchmen, and thus end the strike."

"Of course, the creation of such a board, unless requested by both sides to the controversy, would be unnecessary, as the party which made no request would not feel bound by the result."

There was little change here today. Practically no freights are moving on the Great Northern, while the Northern Pacific sent out three.

Trainmen Scab on Strikers

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 3.—By the action taken by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen last night forty-four switchmen who are members of the Brotherhood returned to work at the Northern Pacific yards. These, together with the men who have been working, will bring the total up close to the normal force of the road.

Every railroad in the city is receiving freight for all points. The Commercial Club issued a statement today commending the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for their stand.

In St. Paul and Minneapolis the coal supply is running short, and not more than one-half ton is being sold to an individual purchaser. The Northern Pacific Railroad has not more than fifty tons in store there, and is using all its facilities to get coal from its stocks at Duluth to maintain the passenger trains as far as Montana, where they have large supplies of coal.

If the strike is not fully broken by Monday it will create a great hardship throughout the Northwest. This is the shipping season for grain from the West and the big mills cannot operate longer than a day or two more than the traffic is resumed. It is said the season when coal goes west is the distribution along the local mills

LABOR PARTY HEDGES

Won't Oppose Liberals, It Is Believed—Ringing Socialist Manifesto.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is probable that the Labor party will not play its own hand in the coming election, but will aid the Liberals in their attack on the House of Lords.

The executive committee of the party met today. No statement of the result decided upon has been issued, but there is reason to believe that it was determined to run candidates only where they will not clash with the Liberals, and to end the committee drew up a list of from twenty to thirty candidates, whom it will recommend local organizations to withdraw.

The committee is reported to disavow the least collusion with the Liberal party. Its decision was taken solely in the interests of labor, which will be best served in the present instance by abolishing the veto power of the House of Lords.

A Socialist manifesto has been issued denouncing the House of Lords and the government alike. It says the fact that the budget was a bad one, placing the heaviest additional taxation on the workers and offering no compensation in other ways, did not in the least justify the peers in rejecting it.

It would be imbecile to permit the most reactionary assembly in Europe, to extend its influence under the absurd pretense of championing the rights of democracy.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the Liberals' furious language, the Socialists are convinced that underhand negotiations towards a compromise are proceeding, and that the people once more are going to be made victims of a sham fight between the two political factions, which are secretly combined to plunder them. The manifesto declares that the horrors of present society can only be removed by Socialism.

TRUST ASKS TROOPS

But Ohio Sheriff Refuses to Aid in Effort to Break Tin Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.—The United States Steel Corporation today made strenuous preparations for an attempt to break the strike of the Union Sheet Steel Workers at the big Aetna standard plant at Bridgeport, Ohio.

Two hundred company policemen have been sworn in here. The local manager of the Bridgeport Mill made a demand on the sheriff of Belmont county to call on the Governor to hold three companies of the Ohio National Guard in readiness. The sheriff refused to comply.

The strikers this morning induced the engineers and blacksmiths not to enter the plant. The Bridgeport plant has been idle ever since the strike declared by the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers against the "open shop" order of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company last July. Three thousand men are employed.

STRIKE IMMINENT

Employees of American Locomotive Company Oppose New Time System.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The adoption of the standardized time system by the American Locomotive Company at its several plants has caused a rupture between the company and its employees.

A short time ago representatives of the employees of all the plants assembled here in secret conference and the new system was discussed.

Yesterday the employees of the boiler and tank departments quit work and held a conference. Again the new scheme was discussed. Unless the company concedes the demands of the men and abolishes the obnoxious system a general strike seems imminent. All the plants would be affected.

10,000 GET WAGE RAISE

Pennsylvania Coke Companies Increase Pittance of Their Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.—Connellsville Coke interests are preparing to announce the wage increase promised the coke workers the first of the year. The increase will average 12 per cent.

The Dunbar Furnace Company and Independent Iron and Coke Concern took the lead to-day with an announcement of an increase of 10 per cent. to its coke workers, in effect December 15. The increase affected 1,000 men.

MEXICAN OFFICIAL FIRED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 3.—Lieutenant Governor Villarin, of Lower California, was removed from office today by Governor Vega because he connived at escape of an American murderer. Vega says Villarin is lucky to escape imprisonment for malfeasance in office. Earl Lynell, of San Diego, charged with murder of Earle Davis, in a quarrel over a girl, was allowed by Villarin to escape.

\$7,000 FOR SADDLE HORSE

Matt S. Cohen, acting for Mrs. Richard Tasker Lowndes, purchased today from T. C. Campbell, of Columbus, Ohio, for \$7,000 the noted six-year-old saddle stallion, Kentucky's Choice by My Own Kentucky—dam Little Rab—by Prince of Denmark. This is said to be the record price paid for a saddle horse.

SEAMEN DENOUNCE SLAVERY ON SEA

Convention Adopts Resolution Against Destruction of Liberty By Late Carriers' Association.

At yesterday's proceedings of the International Seamen's Union of America, now in session at the Gilsey House, the greater part of the time was spent in considering amendments to the constitution.

Among the resolutions adopted at the afternoon session, were the following:

A resolution indorsing and approving the strike on the Great Lakes, as being "a struggle for the maintenance of human freedom and against an attempt on the part of the Lake Carriers' Association to force seamen to surrender all rights of organization and to compel the seamen of the lakes to submit to a system of industrial passports, continuous discharge or character books, centralized shipping of men and a vicious, merciless espionage system, which, if established permanently, could only result in absolute destruction of liberty and would make slaves of the men of the lakes."

Against Ocean Reformatories.

A resolution protesting against the sending of criminals to sea by the lower courts of certain seaport cities as being contrary to law, and "a mistaken form of mercy; and as an injury to the good name of the seafaring craft, tending to bring that craft into disrepute among the people, to lower the self-esteem of the seamen themselves and to depreciate the moral and material standards of the craft."

It was further resolved that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the Commissioner of Navigation, "with the urgent request that an instruction be issued to all shipping commissioners to prohibit the engagement in any merchant vessel of the United States of any person convicted or otherwise disposed of in the criminal courts, whenever it shall be shown that such engagement is sought as an alternative of the penalty prescribed by law in the given case."

A resolution that affiliated unions be urged to render further aid to the Coast Seamen's Journal.

Toward the close of the meeting, Delegate Griffin announced a banquet tonight in the assembly room of the Gilsey House, where entertainment will be afforded the delegates and their friends.

In the evening a meeting was held at 22 West street for purposes of organization.

Monster Meeting at Cooper Union.

With regard to the monster mass meeting, which is to take place Monday night at Cooper Union, and which will voice the protest of thousands of seamen against "slavery as shocking, as widespread as that under which the negroes suffered in the South before the civil war," the following advance information was given out:

"Since Lincoln, not even Theodore Roosevelt, has been big enough or brave enough to try to do for the whites what Lincoln did for the blacks. 'Perhaps you think that there is no slavery in the United States outside of penitentiaries or sweatshops.'"

"Under existing laws the government of the United States is the slave catcher for every foreign nation."

"Under existing laws the seamen have no more right to their own carcasses than a sheep or a chicken."

"If you would like to hear the details of this American national disgrace listen to the stories of the seamen of the coast and the great lakes, who are murdered by the hundreds annually to make profits for the steel trust, oil trust and shipping trust, at the coming meeting."

The meeting will be presided over by Samuel Gompers. Many other well known marine and labor leaders will be present, and the meeting will be free.

CLOAK MAKERS STRIKE

Two Hundred Refuse to Work with Scabs—May Be General Strike.

Two hundred union cloak and suit makers in the shops of M. L. Kasowitz, 18 West 18th street, and Rodinsky Bros., 20 Worcester street, went on strike yesterday when these firms, which have formerly run union shops, took in a number of scabs.

The secretary of the union said yesterday that unless conditions in the trade are bettered there will soon be a general strike of the cloak and suit makers.

ITALIAN CATHOLICS UNITE

Clericals in Chamber of Deputies Form Party to Fight Socialists.

ROME, Dec. 3.—Twenty Catholic members of the Chamber of Deputies have held a meeting and formed a parliamentary party on the lines of the German Center party, which will be known as the Democratic Center. Its aim is to combat the probable anti-clerical policy of the future cabinet, in which it is believed the Socialists will have considerable representation. It is understood that the Vatican will not recognize the new party.

GORKY IN ILL HEALTH

Celebrated Russian Novelist Confined to House For Three Months.

MILAN, Dec. 3.—The Corriere's Naples correspondent, who visited Maxim Gorky on the Island of Capri, found that far from enjoying a pleasant life there he had not left his house for three months, owing to a persistent attack of bronchitis.

Gorky, the correspondent adds, had heard nothing of his reported expulsion by the Russian Social Democratic organization because of his alleged life of ease, and declared that the report was utterly untrue.

He is finishing a novel, which will be published shortly.

CALL OPERA BENEFIT A GREAT SUCCESS

2,000 Enjoy Superb Production of "Mignon" at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Last Night.

Two thousand enthusiasts, music-loving Socialists, jammed the Wiloughby Avenue Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, to the doors last night to listen to "Mignon," as sung by the Webster-Powell Opera Company and a classic concert by the Aida Quartette, both in a benefit performance for the call.

For a few short hours, the ulcerous cancer of capitalism was curtailed off and briefly forgotten, as the exquisite arias and lyrics from Ambrose Thomas's delightful "Mignon" gladdened the hearts of all and conjured visions of a happier day when the gleeful songs of the stage will become the speech of the commonplace.

The production was artistically staged and interpreted, and every member of the company did his or her role full justice. The opera overflows with singing that touches one's heart, passages that thrill and melodias that inspire.

Without doubt Mme. Powell's conception of the role of Mignon, the entrancing actress, was of such a nature that it becomes exceedingly difficult to imagine any improvement whatsoever. Historically she was magnificent; musically, she was perfect; the soft, bewitching trills were done with ease; her technique was astonishing, and the breadth of her tone was pleasing. The rapid cadenzas of her solo were done with such small effort and good effect that the audience almost went wild with enthusiasm.

Francis Motley, as Lothario, an Italian nobleman, sang his part with feeling, and placed his deep, sonorous and noble voice to good use. George Gillet, in the role of Wilhelm Meister, a student, did exceptionally fine work and deserved the generous applause the audience bestowed on him.

Sings Aria Sweetly.

Miss Caroline Young, as Mignon, stolen by gypsies, did well, and sang sweetly and tenderly. Mrs. Emma B. Sibley, Mr. MacEwen, Francis Motley and William Graffing King, in their various parts, played fine work. A. J. Powell was effective at the piano and his knowledge of the score made the road of all quite easy.

A number of gypsy maids and boys were used in the chorus. Miss Marion Powell, Miss Julia Foley, Mrs. Flora Benelisha, and Mrs. Mary Boorman took the parts of gypsy maidens, and Everett Pillion, Lester Pillion, Archie Benelisha, and Wallace Benelisha acted as gypsy boys. Miss Marlon Powell deserves special notice for the graceful manner in which she danced.

The affair opened at 8 o'clock with a concert by the Norma String Quartet and the Aida Quartet. The masterly manner in which they treated the difficult compositions before them classes them as artists of the first order.

The audience was so pleased with the work that they were made to encore after each piece. The quartet, which consists of Misses Norma Sauter, violinist; Cora Sauter, cellist; Edna White, trumpeter, and Florence McMillan, pianist, opened their concert with Gounod's "Faust." A violin solo by Norma Sauter followed. In her treatment of the "Hymn to St. Cecilia," by Gounod, and the "Mazurka de Concert," by Musin, she showed herself possessed of a sweet tone and surprising technic. Her slurs and double stops were perfect.

Miss Edna White, in her trumpet solo, showed herself to be a master of the instrument. Altogether the work of the quartet was creditable and satisfied even the most critical.

John W. Steck, as floor manager, coolly and pointedly saw to it that his corps of assistants left nothing undone towards making the affair the success that it was.

Next followed Louis Sissetman who, as ticket seller, saw to it that the money was properly corralled in.

Space is so limited that it is impossible to devote much to each, but those who helped in the actual work were as follows: Charles Rotenberg and Herman Shechter, ticket takers; John Thaler, J. A. Behringer, Joseph Kinney, Henry Schuebler, and Miss Elizabeth White, ushers; Joseph H. Sauter, stage manager; Mrs. Anna S. Marr, candy saleswoman; Gertrude Wall, chewing gum seller; Ernest Shutzenhofer and Mrs. Emma Schlen.

Beginning Monday Supreme Court Justice Cuthbert W. Pound will sit in special term of the Supreme Court here to try election cases now waiting trial. Justice Pound was assigned here to try these cases at the request of Deputy Attorney General Prentiss, who will try the cases. There are about 100 of these cases to be tried, and the entire December term of the court will be given over to their disposal.

WILL TRY 100 ELECTION CASES.

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CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONS WORRIED

United States' Action in Nicaragua Case May Encourage Other Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Dispatches from Mexico City today indicated that the Mexican government was not in accord with the attitude of the United States in handling the present situation in Central America. The action of the United States, the dispatches said, was a surprise to the officers of the Mexican government.

It has become evident that Secretary Knox's note to Senor Rodriguez, the charge d'affaires of Nicaragua here, in which he outlined the Central American policy of the new administration, has caused considerable unrest among the Latin American section of the Diplomatic Corps. While they are chary of commenting upon the action of Secretary Knox, they feel that his policy will furnish a bad precedent and will encourage revolutionists in attempting to overthrow existing governments.

The State Department has communicated with Juan J. Estrada, president of the provisional government at Bluefields, through Thomas F. Moffat, American consul at Bluefields, Secretary Knox has served notice on Senor Estrada that the provisional government will be held responsible for the security of Americans in his territory.

No American Troops Yet Landed.

"No American sailors or marines have been landed on Nicaraguan territory," said Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy, tonight.

Troops are being rushed by the thousands to points within striking distance of Managua, the stronghold of President Zeleda, in case hostilities are declared.

Within a few days it is stated that at least six thousand bluefields will be at Orange, within forty miles of Managua, the headquarters of Zeleda. They will be aboard a number of transports and war vessels fully armed and equipped for battle.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The auxiliary cruiser Padric, grounded on the Fox Patch Island flats in the Delaware River near Delaware City, is being lightened of her coal and ammunition. This, it was decided, was the only way in which the ship could be floated.

Although relieved of much of her heavy load, it is thought that the Padric will have to remain in the mud until the next high tide, which will be between 3 and 4 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Zelaya Faces Certain Defeat.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Dec. 3, via Wireless to Colon.—Government troops under Generals Vasquez and Gonzalez have been forced into an attack on Rama, where General Estrada, the revolutionary leader, is personally supervising the defenses. The defeat of the attacking party is regarded here as a certainty.

Colonel Guadamuz, a government leader, has surrendered with his command to General Matuty. Guadamuz's men had lived for a fortnight on short rations. Their only food was hard tack. They report that there is great suffering among Zelaya's troops.

General Chamorro holds the government forces under General Toledo in check at Greytown.

The local situation continues quiet. Troops have been sent from Bluefields to support General Estrada at Rama.

Wrangling Over the Spoils.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 3.—The granting of a concession to the Nicaraguan Fruit Company, an organization just formed by the Estrada sympathizers, and which, it is expected, will supplant the Bluefields Steamship Company in its valuable concessions held by them, from President Zelaya, has resulted in an appeal to Washington to protect them in their rights.

The Bluefields company concession gives it the exclusive right to operate steam vessels on the Escondido and Rama rivers, which are the only means of transporting the fruit from the interior of the southwest.

They claim to have lived up to all the requirements of the concession, and have asked Secretary of State Knox to protect them in their rights. The company took over a recent bond issue of \$1,000,000, and Zelaya has so far received \$750,000 on account. The company has also been paying \$15,000 a year. The fruit company does not object to any other fruit company entering the field, but it wants its exclusive rights on the two rivers protected.

WILL TRY 100 ELECTION CASES.

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10,000 WAIST MAKERS PARADE AND PROTEST

PARLIAMENT CLOSED

British Politicians Now Preparing for Great Electoral Battle.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Parliament was formally prorogued today in the absence of many members, both commoners and peers, who have left London to begin their political campaigns in their constituencies.

The only references in the speech of prorogation to the political crisis was in the clause addressed to the House of Commons, in which the King thanked the members for adoption of the provision for national expenditures.

This concluded: "I regret that the provision has proved unavailing."

David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, whose budget was the cause of the crisis, fired the first shot in the electoral struggle as guest at luncheon of the National Liberal club.

He made a fighting speech, in which he expressed confidence that, although the budget had been buried, it was insured the certain hope of an early resurrection.

It was time for the Lords to be handed firmly, he added, and for one he would not remain a member of the Liberal cabinet for an hour unless he knew that the cabinet had power to carry its bills.

As David Lloyd George left the Downing street office to attend the luncheon two suffragettes accompanied him along Whitehall and a police inspector stepped up, apparently ready to interfere. The Chancellor of the Exchequer prevented him from doing so, saying:

"No, Mr. Inspector, the ladies have not molested me in any way. I have quite enjoyed their conversation. The ladies have acted admirably."

The chancellor raised his hat to the two suffragettes as he said this, whereupon they remarked: "Don't forget votes for women."

MRS. DESPARD DECLARES WAR

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Despard, head of the Women's Freedom League, in a speech here today, said that women were no longer going to work by quiet methods to obtain suffrage. They would do something. They would determine to make voting impossible in certain districts in the coming election.

WALSH LOSES AGAIN

Convicted Banker Now One Step Nearer Leavenworth Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Judges Greengup, Seaman and Baker today denied to John R. Walsh, sentenced to five years in the Leavenworth penitentiary for misapplying the funds of the Chicago National bank, of which he was president, a rehearing of his appeal to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court declined to admit Walsh to bail, but permitted him to defer beginning sentence pending application to the Supreme Court, meanwhile placing him in custody of the United States marshal.

Arguments will be made Tuesday on a motion of Walsh's counsel to reopen the case.

STEEL PLANT TIED UP

Laborers at Beaver, Pa., Works Strike For Wage Increase.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.—A strike of laborers at the mills of the Colonial Steel Company, near Beaver, has tied up the plant, throwing a thousand men idle.

The strikers demand an increase of 15 cents a day.

The squad of fifty sheriff's deputies are on the job.

There were many shots fired last night, and two strikers were injured.

"BLACK FRIDAY" AT THE CALL OFFICE

Yes, yesterday was a "Black Friday" for The Call Office. The amount received on the German Mark Fund was only \$28.35. This is only \$3.35 better than the worst day the Fund amounted on November 13, when the receipts amounted to \$25.00. Ten single items make up yesterday's receipts. Just ten individuals and organizations in all America contributed to the Mark Fund yesterday. Not a very edifying spectacle to the German Comrades, who gave us the 1000 marks and who thought that we would be as "quick as lightning" putting up an American dollar for every German mark.

This is pay-day for many of our Comrades, and by Monday hope that many of the suggestions given in the letters published in this column, will be acted upon. We have received very liberal turns from our appeals to the Brewers' Unions, also from the Women's Circle and the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. A list of the latter organizations will be published in a few days.

As stated in one of the letters published today, the Comrades feel more like giving WHEN THEY KNOW THAT OTHERS ARE GIVING, and enough of them giving to get RESULTS. The receipts for the past three days have been most ungrateful and discouraging—that is, they would prove discouraging

(Continued on page 5.)

that direction, the first having been made Monday to a similar delegation of the Central Federated Union.

Just as the Mayor made another bet, signifying that the interview had come to an end, Miss Mariot called upon the striking girls to tell of their own experiences with the police. The three girls then told how they had been arrested without cause and subjected to indignities and mistreatment. When taken to the station house, they said, they were thrown with a lot of disorderly women.

Miss Marot then told of her own experience as a picket. She said: "When the strike was first declared at the Triangle Company and at Leiserson's place, the police were arresting the girls with astonishing frequency. We then joined the pickets and discovered that the policemen took advantage of the fact that the girls were foreigners and did not know their rights."

"There have been more than 200 arrests within ten days. All of those arrested have been insulted and mistreated," she said.

Makes Grave Charges.
At Liptzin Theatre yesterday charges of indecencies were made against the officers of the 20th street police station by seventeen-year-old Etta Ruth, of 208 East 105th street, who had been arrested last Wednesday by the order of a boss and subsequently discharged by Magistrate Breen at Jefferson Market Court. According to Miss Ruth the officers have behaved in a most indecent manner while she was detained at the station house.

"I acted as spokesman for my shop and when the boss Beckman, of Beckman & Hayes, 24 West 17th street, told me that he would not accept the terms of the union walked out and the others followed. He then had me arrested for taking out his workers."

"While I was in the station house, on 20th street, the officers treated me in a manner that a girl is ashamed to talk about. I am only seventeen and many of the insinuations escaped me. But what I did understand was had enough."

Miss Ruth is a very pretty girl, with red cheeks and black eyes, and is rather plump. She was urged to tell of her treatment at the station house and she continued, her face flaming red while she spoke.

"The policemen asked me with how many men I was living. One man said, 'Here is a nice fellow, Yetta, hook on to him.' One policeman showed me a torn pair of pants and asked me to mend them."

"The little girl stopped abruptly and her voice failed her. She was urged again to continue and after some hesitation, said: 'One man went to some place and winking to me, said: 'Come along, Yetta.'"

Other Complaints.
Two girls who came from the shop of Wiel & Hooey, at 878 Broadway, told how one of their friends, Miss Mildred Sheppard, had been arrested and was still held prisoner. Miss Rebecca Taylor, who said she was formerly employed by Solomon & Laddler, of 114 East 17th street, exhibited a bruised eye. She asserted that she was hit by a man who was hired by the firm to drive away strikers. Then when she complained to the police, she said, she was arrested, taken to the Night Court and fined \$3.

Miss Helen Englander had been abused, she said, by the same men; they had twisted her arm so that it still hurt. She, too, had been arrested, but the magistrate had not seen fit to hold her. A boy named Louis Ginsky, from the same shop, who had likewise been on picket line, was arrested and fined \$4 in the Night Court. It was asserted that none of these strikers had used violence.

Previous to the parade there was an enthusiastic mass meeting at Liptzin Theatre, in the Bowery, between Livingston and Stanton streets, at which Mrs. Theresa Malicki made the principal speech. Pointing to Miss Ruth, she said: "This is the way we treat our children; she should be in school instead of having to struggle for a living and suffer the abuse and

torments of the present industrial hell."

The speaker explained that it was due to the low wages against which the strikers were fighting, and that the white slave traffic has reached such wide proportions.

Fight Your Own Size.
She advised the policemen present to fight fellows of their own size instead of playing the "heroes" with weak, little girls. "Fight a fellow of your own size and leave these children alone," she exclaimed. "There are enough rascals in New York of your own size, whom you ought to fight."

The police have evidently expected trouble, judging by the manner in which they were behaving in and about the theatre. When the time for the meeting arrived 24 of them were found hidden inside the theatre.

The strikers acted in a very orderly manner and the speakers directed the formation of the line from the platform. The audience was asked to leave the theatre four at a time and join the parade. The head of the parade reached City Hall Park at 2:20 o'clock and endeavored to turn into the park. Mounted policemen barred the way, refusing to allow the marchers to enter. They kept along Park Row to the Post Office, swung about and rested on their arms on both sides of Park Row. They carried banners inscribed, "Peaceful Picketing is the Right of Every Woman," "Fifty-Two Hour Week," "150 Employers Agree to Union Demands," "The Ladies' Shirtmakers' Strike" and "Protest of 40,000 Workers."

Many volunteers aided in the work of forming the parade and keeping it in line during its course. Among those who assisted were Mrs. Theresa Malicki and Mr. and Mrs. Malley.

Many of the paraders had red ribbons pinned on their shirtwaists, showing that quite a number of the girl strikers were Socialists.

The parade disbanded in front of the factory of Sweet, Orr & Co., manufacturers of union made overalls, at Lafayette and East Houston streets. The employees of this concern cheered the strikers vigorously as they came up Lafayette street.

Another Demonstration Today.
A strike and suffrage demonstration will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock in Rutgers square, arranged by Mrs. C. F. Belmont and the Political Equality League. Florence Kelley will be among the speakers. A union band will play.

Twelve more employers settled with the union yesterday, and 500 strikers returned to work, including 200 employed by the big firm of Sol Gross & Co., 48 West 21st street.

The Triangle Waist Company, of 21 Exchange place, which was the first firm struck against before the strike became general, has established a plant with seventy-two machines in Yonkers at 117-119 Stanley avenue.

This factory started with twelve scabs from New York and twelve picked up from the same shop, who had likewise been on picket line, at 35 Riverside avenue, the Yonkers scabs left the shop when they were told it was started to break a strike. The meeting was held by the Yonkers Central Labor body, which took up the fight when the situation was explained to them by Leonard O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, and Max Goldofsky, of the East Side Agitation Committee of the Socialist party, which appointed a committee to assist the strikers.

The Triangle Company is advertising in the *Yiddish Morgen Journal* for scabs to man the new factory, advising rent makers to move there because rent is cheaper.

Paul Lonone, a scab employed by Murphy Bros., in their shop at St. Marks and Hopkinson avenues, East New York, was held in \$1,500 bail by Magistrate Hyland in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court yesterday, for trial on the charge of shooting Michael Lester, a striker, who was shot on Thursday. Witnesses testified that the scab had done the shooting and he was held, despite the effort of his two lawyers.

In discharging Rose Feffer, Magistrate Hyland declared that the strikers have a right to call "scab," the thing they are fined for in New York. "Scab" is not an indecent or profane word," said the magistrate, "and anybody has a right to use it."

For this offense, Magistrate Breen, sitting in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, fined Anna Roenthal, Anna Schwartz, Fannie Schkolnik, and Fannie Weisner \$3 each. Lena Zandel was fined \$5, and Betty Valintchi \$2. Ida Bramovitz, Humberto Harmenta, and Solomon Freedman were dis-

charged, and the case of Abramson was postponed until Wednesday.

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Warrants will be sworn out for the arrests of the ruffians who attacked Sadie Goldstein, Anna Feld, and Minnie Teitelbaum, yesterday, in front of the Bijou Waist Company, 85 Spring street.

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In the Night Court last night Anna Lesner, a striker, charged with assaulting William Siefert, a scab cutter, employed by Goldsmith, of 22 West 21st street, was held under \$500 bail by Magistrate Harris, for further examination on December 6.

Anna Feinberg and Ida Berns, strikers against J. M. Cohen, of 191 Greene street, charged with yelling scab, were discharged, as no complainant appeared.

Alex. Guertis, an Italian, arrested while giving scabs circulars of the Italian bureau for the strikers, was discharged.

Fannie Ralekin and Clara Goldberg, charged with yelling "scabs" when scabs were put in automobiles to be taken home from the shop of Tutelman Brothers, of 1 Bond street were discharged, as there was no complainant.

Minnie Robinson, a striker against the Triangle Waist Company, of 21 Washington place, charged with assaulting a scab named M. M. Movemilline, was fined \$10. Miss Robinson testified she was struck by the Italian scabs, and showed marks on her hand.

Jennie Alperin and Beckie Rosonick, strikers against the Bijou Waist Company, of 536 Broadway, charged with shouting "scab" and throwing stones in automobiles in which scabs were taken home, were fined \$5 each. The girls denied the charge, and stated they had no stones, nor did they yell "scab."

Dora Brody, a striker against Collins, 40 West 10th street, was fined \$10 on a charge of assaulting a scab.

Jennie Goldstein was fined \$10 and Beckie Cohen was put on probation for three months, under \$300 bond, on a charge of assaulting Meyer Fass and his companions, the scabs of Harvard, Fass & Co., of 313 Church street. Beckie Cohen at first was sentenced to the workhouse and sent down to a cell, where she spent about thirty minutes, but Jacob Parker, attorney, protested and appealed to Magistrate Harris, who after long consideration put her "on probation."

Eva Sweet, a striker, was held under \$300 bail for examination on December 6 at Yorkville Court.

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Triangle scabs testified that Zeitlin assaulted them, but evidence was produced that he answered roll call at the strikers' meeting at the same time. The Italian scabs claimed that Zeitlin slugged them. The union will sue for false arrest.

K. Rosenbluth, of 102 Attorney street, bailed out the strikers.

Officials Indifferent.
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who is interested in the meeting of striking shirt waist makers at the Hippodrome tomorrow afternoon, has sent out invitations to official representatives of the city. She asked if they would occupy seats in the box which the union has placed at her disposal, so that they might hear directly from the representatives chosen by the strikers to state their grievance.

Mayor McClellan said that he was not interested, and expected to be out of town. District Attorney Jerome expressed the same indifference. Mr. Westhorp, president of the Board of Aldermen, will try to be present, but doubts very much if he can make it convenient. Corporation Counsel Penfieldton could not consider the matter, as he was going out of the city. Police Commissioner Baker could make no promises.

Dr. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, answered that he wished to hear what the strikers had to say, and that he appreciated the invitation. Dr. Darlington, president of the Health Commission, took the same position. Comptroller Metz, accepted with pleasure.

Mrs. Belmont went by appointment to call on Archbishop Farley, and was informed that while he could not himself be present he would appoint the Right Reverend Monsignor Lavallee, vicar general of the diocese of New York, who would represent him at the mass meeting.

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"Once a Customer Always One"

Fraas & Miller

The Furniture Center
Broadway, Linden and Quincy Streets, Brooklyn.

Cabinets for Sheet Music, Music Rolls, Records and Discs.
Suitable for Gifts

Interestingly complete displays assembled purposely for the holidays. A high class present within the reach of nearly every purse.



Music Cabinets
Many Leading Styles
\$5.50 to \$75.

Extensive stocks in mahogany, rockwood, Vernis Martin, Circassian walnut and golden oak—all high grade.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

CALL OPERA BENEFIT A GREAT SUCCESS
(Continued from Page 1.)

prize committee; J. A. Well and Rudolf Karlin, arrangement committee; Gustave Nauman, literature booth, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

After the opera the hall was cleared and then the dancing commenced and continued until midnight. The dance music was supplied by the Liberty Orchestra, under the direction of August Schneider.

J. A. Well acted as chairman throughout the evening and in a short, appropriate speech he advised all to help push The Call, increase its circulation and patronize its advertisers.

POET WATSON ARRIVES
Denies His Poem Meant Mrs. Asquith or that He Will Fight Dual.

William Watson, the English poet, whose verses on "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," have lately set two of three countries guessing as to the identity of the woman, arrived yesterday on the Lusitania with his wife of three months. He denied to a group of reporters that in writing his now famous poem he had had particularly in mind Mrs. Asquith, the wife of the English premier. He also denied that he referred to Lady Cardigan, whose gossip "Recollections" were recently published.

Watson laughed at the story that he had come over to fight Richard Le Gallienne, who replied with a poem entitled "The Poet With the Coward's Tongue."

"I don't even expect to see him," he said, "and certainly wouldn't go two yards out of my way to do so, although if he should call on us I should offer him the best tea at our disposal. I have never been impressed with his style of writing."

"His verse had style and showed ability, but I was never in sympathy with it. If he had used his ability to the best advantage, he would have achieved distinction."

The poet remarked that he had known Lord Asquith some years before he wrote the poem which stirred all England. He said that Lord Asquith had written him that he had spoken to Gladstone some years ago about having Watson appointed Poet Laureate of England after Tennyson's death.

KILLS SELF IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Mrs. Angelina Karovic, thirty-four years old who, until two days ago, lived with her husband, Jacob and two children at the Little Neck Hotel, Little Neck, L. I., killed herself yesterday in the office of Dr. Bernard Hohenberg, at 608 6th street, by drinking carbolic acid.

TEA.
Ceylon Tea the Favorite.

The conditions in Ceylon are ideal for tea-gardening. Our tea comes from the best crops of the best gardens. Untouched by hand.

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

SAYS SUGAR TRUST TRIED TO BRIBE HIM
Man Who Discovered False Scales Swears Weight Checkers Asked Him to Name Own Price.

Richard Parr, now deputy surveyor at the Port of New York, and the man who, it is claimed, was directly responsible for the uncovering of the sugar frauds, was the star witness at yesterday's session of the trial of the former officers and weighers of the trust. He told a graphic story of the discovery of the method of defrauding the government by means of the steel spring passed through the hole, whereby it retarded the operation of the scales, and of an attempt to "fix him."

After telling of his assignment to the Sugar Trust docks in Williamsburg, and of his work there he took up the discovery of the spring.

"Kehoe (one of the defendants) was sitting in a peculiar position near the government weigher. I made him get up, and sat down where he had been sitting. There was a hole in the stanchion, and when I placed my hand in it, I asked Kehoe how long he had used it. He said he knew nothing about it. I placed Kehoe in charge of the government weigher, and started to a telephone. On my way there I met Spitzer, the dock superintendent. He stopped me, and wanted to fix things up. He noticed a Mason's emblem on my coat lapel, and said to me:

"We are all masons. All you've got to do is to name your price and report the scales out of order and let this thing drop. I've fixed up government employes before now and there is no necessity for starting anything."

Refused to Take Bribe.
"I refused to take a bribe, but began taking the scales to pieces. Then I found the spring which Kehoe had inserted into the scale to keep the weight down. Spitzer renewed his offer and said I was a damned fool not to take the money—that others had."

"I began going through the other scale houses. This was an hour after the original discovery in scale No. 1. In all of them I found the hole in the stanchion of the scale, but failed to find any more springs. I had no authority to search the company's checkers, who had plenty of time to conceal the springs they had inserted in the holes."

Parr then identified the portions of the stanchions he found in scale No. 1, and which showed the hole through which the spring was inserted.

Before Parr was called to the stand Thomas D. Hyatt, a United States weigher, described in detail by means of an immense chart, how a spring could be inserted into the scales used by the government at the Brooklyn docks. This spring, when pressed by a trust employe, retarded the action of the scale so that a short weight would be recorded. Hyatt said that his experiments showed that a true weight of 1,000 pounds usually showed 987 pounds on the government scales when the spring was inserted. In this way he swore the government was defrauded of about thirteen pounds duty in each 1,000 pounds weighed. As the usual cargo was 1,000,000 pounds the average fraud on a cargo was 13,000 pounds.

Roosevelt Made Secret Investigation.
That President Roosevelt, learning from an unknown source the alleged frauds committed in the weighing of sugar for the payment of duties, completely ignored every official of the United States government and ordered an independent investigation, was implied in the testimony of Parr, who discovered the fraudulent manipulation of the Sugar Trust scales on November 20, 1907. At that time he was a special agent in the Treasury Department.

"When did you first begin your investigation into these alleged frauds?" asked Attorney Cochrane, for the defendants.

"Officially, on November 11, 1907," answered Parr.

"Is that the first work you did on these cases?" persisted Cochrane.

"No; I had been working on the case since May of 1907," said Parr.

"Under the direction of your superiors?" asked the attorney.

"If you speak of the President as my superior, yes; if you speak of the Treasury Department officials as my superiors, no," was the answer.

Cochrane did not continue this line of questioning, but it seemed from Parr's remarks that he had been independently assigned to the case by President Roosevelt six months before the Treasury Department officials became cognizant of the facts and ordered him to uncover the frauds.

The afternoon session of the trial was devoted to an exhibition of a full sized model of the government scales used on the Sugar Trust docks, A. Leslie Lambert, a scale expert, showing how the insertion of the spring retarded the weights of the sugar.

Judge Martin adjourned court at this point until Monday morning.

While Parr was on the stand Secret Service men were conducting a search for a number of weighers employed by the Sugar Trust who are missing. So far no trace of the men has been found. Their information regarding the methods pursued on the dock is regarded as of great importance. It is also said that some of the documentary evidence desired by the government is missing and has been destroyed.

\$20,000 BLAZE IN CANAL STREET.
A blaze that gave the firemen a twenty-minute fight and did \$20,000 worth of damage, occurred yesterday in Herring Brothers' woolen goods house on the ground floor of 269 Canal street. The firemen found it stubborn, and a second alarm was turned in for fear the fire might spread to nearby buildings. Everybody got out of the burning building in safety.

Away From the High Priced District
WRITE FOR HOLIDAY CATALOGUE
ESTABLISHED 1857
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Inquiries solicited

CASPERFIELD & CLEVELAND

144 BOWERY,
BOWERY SAVINGS BANK BLOCK,
WEST SIDE OF STREET, SOUTH OF GRAND STREET 12 STORES

Dependable Xmas Watches

Gentlemen's 14-karat gold Watch or Elgin.	Solid gold Watch and Pin (to be sold separately). Best movement, including insurance.	Our leading 14-karat gold Watch with Waltham or Elgin movement. Best price.	Ladies' Watch, solid 14-karat gold throughout, engraved; others ask \$20, our price.	Ladies' Watch, solid 14-karat gold throughout, engraved; others ask \$20, our price.	Ladies' Watch, solid 14-karat gold throughout, engraved; others ask \$20, our price.
\$25.00	\$8.50	\$14.75	\$17.50	\$29.00	

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 8. SATURDAY TILL 10.

Local News Briefs

To Try Moving Sidewalks.
The Board of Estimate, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution recommending to the Public Service Commission the installation of an experimental moving sidewalk line under 24th street between Second and Ninth avenues.

Six Months For Election Crook.
Francis F. Bergin, who tends furnaces in the public school at East Broadway and 2d street, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions yesterday to violating the primary election law in the Curry-Cochran fight at the last Democratic primaries. He was sentenced to serve six months in the penitentiary.

Alleged Forger Caught in Vienna.
Inspector McCafferty received a cablegram from the police authorities of Vienna yesterday reporting the arrest there of A. Jacob Seidmann, alias Alper, wanted here in connection with the forgery of an order by which he is alleged to have procured \$15,000 from the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of 1

DISCUSSION OF LIABILITY AT C. F. U.

Preventorium Also Comes Up for Consideration—Report on Shirt Waist Strikers Made.

At the meeting of the Central Federation of Labor Unions in Bohemian Hall, 734 street, last night, a lively discussion took place over the question of employers' liability and workmen's compensation.

Delegates Lowey, as spokesman for the committee of ten, appointed last week for the purpose of discussing the various phases of this proposition, and sitting on a brief to be presented to the Employers' Liability Commission, which is to meet in this city in the near future, reported that the committee favored the enactment of a law something like the workingmen's compensation act of Great Britain, and the extension of the time limit within which the injured parties are to receive compensation.

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A long debate ensued over the proposed \$5 cents assessment to be levied for counsel employed to look after the interests of the C. F. U., the majority of the delegates being against the increase.

Preventorium and Sterilized Milk. The East Side Pure Milk League met resolutions which they had adopted the previous day, favoring the plan to maintain as a charity a preventorium at the township of Lakewood, N. J., protesting against the action of the wealthy residents of that locality in taking into courts of that State the preventorium, and calling upon the C. F. U. to assist the Pure Milk League in its fight against the preventorium.

Delegates Kaufman said that it might be advisable to find out who were behind the philanthropic scheme before taking action, at which Delegates Coakley for the Lithographers, declared he would favor the same, even if it were run by Parry or Post. Then Delegate Braun, for the Clearmakers, taking part in the controversy, said:

"I once had the pleasure of serving on a committee which was appointed to see Mr. Nathan Straus, who, I understand, is behind this scheme. At that time I noticed he was exploiting little girls in his store—girls in short dresses—at the rate of \$1.50 a week. This is typical of most philanthropists. They bring all kinds from the sweat of the brow of labor and then turn round and establish philanthropic institutions for stamping out tuberculosis—or hookworm, or some other disease."

The matter was finally referred to the General Executive Committee. Waist Makers Noting End of Strike. Delegate Curtis, who was last week appointed on the committee of thirty to aid the striking waist makers, reported that only six committeemen have been on hand. Some of the women, he said, were sending their work to Newark, New Haven and other out-of-town places, and he requested that a committee be appointed to look into this phase of the affair.

Delegates Curtis says the strikers have made such progress that he looks for a victorious close of the strike before the end of next week. Delegates Brown, for the Seamen, again spoke of the monster mass meeting which is to be held in Cooper Union Monday night, and requested the C. F. U. delegates to attend. A committee of five was appointed to represent the box at the meeting. A committee of three was also appointed to investigate the alleged employment of janitors in public schools to do carpenter work.

A communication from the International Association of Machinists of Washington, D. C., was as follows: "We have been informed that the Fiat Automobile Company are making efforts to bring men from their factory in Italy to work in shops which are to be erected at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., undoubtedly for the purpose of securing cheap help."

The letter further continued requesting the C. F. U. to use its power "to prevent these men from coming here to take positions which we believe should be filled by men who are seeking positions in that line of work in this country, and who understand our wage scale."

The matter was referred to the Immigration Committee.

FOR PREVENTORIUM. New Jersey May Abandon Fight Against Tuberculosis Institution. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—It was learned at the State House today that the Lakewood fight against the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children has taken an unexpected turn in favor of the institution for the saving of the lives of New York tenement children.

Governor Fort has been advised by Attorney General Wilson that the law invoked by the Lakewood people does not apply to an institution such as the preventorium, but that it relates only to the adoption or indenture of children. Nevertheless Commissioner of Charities Wright has asked Marcus M. Marks, president of the preventorium, to make application for permission to take children to Lakewood under the dependent children law, hoping that the preventorium will voluntarily put itself under the law, as there is no other law by which the state or local authorities can get control of the institution.

COP KILLED IN BRAWL. Policeman Found With Fractured Skull After Barroom Argument. Patrolman James Dolan, of the Fourth precinct, Jersey City, died in the City Hospital in that city last evening of a fracture of the skull, suffered early yesterday morning in a sidewalk brawl at Grove and Montgomery streets, opposite the City Hall, with Joseph J. Reilly, his second cousin, and John McLaughlin, a walking delegate for the Teamsters' Union.

He had been with Reilly and McLaughlin in a corner saloon, and Captain Reilly admitted when found that he and Dolan had a wordy argument in the barroom and that all three "mixed up" on the sidewalk. McLaughlin disappeared after the fight and had not been arrested up to last night. A part of his shirt was found in front of the saloon. There was a cut on Dolan's lip, indicating that he had been struck in the mouth. In falling his head hit against the pavement, fracturing the skull. The police learned that McLaughlin aided with Reilly in the wordy war with the policeman in the saloon. Reilly was locked up without bail.

WON'T BELIEVE EX-CONVICT. Judge Swann Sentences John Egan to Sing Sing For Burglary. George Dawkins, the former Brooklyn policeman who got seven years in Sing Sing recently for burglary, was convicted mainly on evidence furnished by John Egan, alias Bronson, alias Boyd, alias McGowan. Yesterday Egan himself appeared before Judge Swann in Part I of General Sessions charged with burglary. His lawyer, Louis Speigel, told Judge Swann that ever since Egan had testified against the former policeman he had been hounded and that his present arrest was part of the police persecution.

"Egan has already been convicted four times and I can't believe in any return of his part," said Judge Swann. He sentenced him to four years and seven months in Sing Sing. MORE CIVIL SERVICE JOBS. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Governor Hughes has approved the resolutions of the State Civil Service Commission, bringing under the competitive schedule the positions of twenty-two inheritance tax appraisers throughout the state.

PATRONIZE THE WELL KNOWN CLOTHES AND MERCHANT TAILORS SMERLING & BOROWITZ 83 Canal Street :: Bet. Eldridge and Allen Sts. We carry a great variety of Union Made Suits and Overcoats of Excellent Tailoring. Perfect Fitting at Reasonable Prices. Branch: 119 CANAL STREET, near Chrystie St.

SWITCHMEN AIDED BY STATE LAWS (Continued from Page 1.) and farmers. A tie-up of a week would mean heavy loss to both farmers and millers. "Serious Situation," Says Knapp. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Commissioner of Labor Neill returned to Washington this morning from St. Paul, where as members of the board of mediation under the Erdman act they endeavored to bring about an adjustment of the trouble between the striking switchmen and the railroads. Chairman Knapp says there is a serious situation in the West, and both he and Commissioner Neill were disappointed at their inability to bring the two sides together.

As a mediation board these government officers have acted in twenty cases and have been successful in bringing the disagreeing parties together. This is their first failure. However, they have not given up all hope in this case. Managers Want More Fight. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Convinced there is no way of reaching an agreement with the striking switchmen unless they yield to the men's demands the railway managers' committee prepared today to give battle to the strikers and fight to the finish. Five hundred more non-union men were recruited during the morning and shipped to the Northwest from Chicago. This makes a total of 1,000 men that have been recruited here. A statement made by S. E. Heberling, first vice president of the Switchmen's Union, that switchmen who are members of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, are supporting the strikers in the Northwest, was denied by Grand Master W. S. Lee, of the trainmen. The latter sent a letter, ordering all members of the Trainmen's Brotherhood who went out on a sympathetic strike at Duluth and other points in the Northwest to go back to work. A meeting of the railway managers' committee, which was to have been held today, was postponed until tomorrow. Railroad officials reported that the situation at the strike centers was improving.

OLER ON THE STAND. President of Ice Trust Tells How Lovely Everything Is. Wesley M. Oler, president of the American Ice Company, was called as a witness for the company yesterday afternoon on its trial for conspiracy before Supreme Court Justice Wheeler to support the statements of counsel in opening the case for the defense, that since he took hold the management of the business had been highly creditable, legitimate and distinguished by American pluck and energy. "Since you became president of the American has Charles W. Morse or John D. Schoemaker had any official relation with the company or voice in its management or control," asked John R. Stanchfield, of counsel for the company. "No, sir." "Have you ever consulted with either of them as to the policy of the American Ice Company?" "I have not." "Have either of them been stockholders since you have been president?" "Not so far as I know. There was no record showing they were stockholders." Stanchfield asked President Oler what the financial condition of the company was when he took hold, but Special Prosecutor Osborne objected, and was sustained. President Oler was then asked how the artificial ice business had affected the natural ice situation, and he said that the natural product is being routed out, especially in cities south of New York. Oler also said he told the executive committee of the American that he would make a success of the business by the same policy that he had made a success of the Baltimore concern, and that he intended to improve the product and methods of transportation, housing and delivery. He said he had always cultivated the goodwill of the trade by giving good ice at a reasonable price, and intended to do that here. Oler will go on the stand again Monday, and his testimony may occupy several days.

ALL ARE TENEMENTS. Apartment Houses and Hotels Such in Eyes of the Law. By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday many of the big apartment houses and apartment hotels are declared to be tenement houses within the meaning of the tenement house act, and to be subject to the control of the Tenement House Department. They are accordingly constructed or maintained contrary to law, and if the Court of Appeals affirms yesterday's decision changes will have to be made in the hotels and apartment houses at a cost of millions of dollars.

REICHSSTAG ELECTS HOHENLOHE. BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Reichstag has elected Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg second vice president. He was the candidate of the Imperial party, and received 178 votes against 42 given for Paul Singer, the Socialist leader. Many of the deputies did not vote.

HERESY HUNTER LOSES UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTS RADICAL PROFESSOR. (Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Walter George Smith, one of the wealthiest and most influential trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, received so little encouragement in his role of heretic-hunter-in-chief for that institution, that he resigned today from the board. Smith attempted to stop the appointment of associate professor, Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger, of the Wharton School, who was upheld by Provost Harrison and others. Following are views of Dr. Lichtenberger, to which Smith made objections: "We might as well seek to stop suicide by prohibitive legislation as divorce, the same method is constructive treatment of the cause, rather than destructive treatment of the results. "Marriage, in the aspect we are discussing, is the legal sanction of the social custom of the family. It is dependent upon law neither for its institution nor for its perpetuation. "We need to get rid of the fear that the family will disintegrate unless held together by law. "The family always has, and probably always will arise and disintegrate as the necessities of life require, with scant regard for our laws on the subject. "The emphatic objections of Smith are the direct consequence, it is said, of the attack made by Bishop McPaul, of Trenton, when he said: "Men who believe in free love, in socialism and in other ideas that would subvert the influence of the home and the principles of our government are entrusted with the education of our youth at its most impressionable age."

MEYER IS MODEST. Secretary of the Navy Asks for Only Two New Battleships. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In his first annual report Secretary of the Navy Meyer presents a modest building program for the consideration of Congress. He asks for only two battleships and one repair ship. The battleships, he recommends, should be of the all big gun type. They will complete the squadron of eight vessels of this type, the others being the North Dakota, the Delaware, the Florida, the Utah, the Arkansas and the Wyoming. "The repair ship," the report says, "is extremely desirable in order that the fleet may be more self-sustaining. The repair ship, which accompanied the Atlantic fleet on its world cruise, with limited facilities, proved the necessity of a well equipped repair ship with the fleet." The small building program is due to the tendency toward economy in government work, the necessity for which was impressed by President Taft on his cabinet officers when the estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year were under consideration several months ago.

FOUR THUGS SLUGGED. Attempt to Demolish Striking Window Cleaners' Headquarters Fails. Yesterday four thugs who tried to enter the headquarters of the Window Cleaners' Union at 139 Norfolk street, and "beat up" the present learned a lesson they will not forget in good while. The hoodlums did not count on the presence of a dozen or more strikers sitting in the back part of the office. They entered with the intention of beating up the three or four officers present, but before they landed the first blow they were subjected to a thrashing at the hands of the strikers. Joseph Krauss and Stanislaus Gavooski, striking window cleaners, were fined \$2 each in Harlem Police Court by Magistrate House yesterday. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

GUM CHOKED LITTLE GIRL. Coroner Finds Little Messenger Was Not Victim of Violence. Lottie Menninger, the little girl who was found dead on the roof at 605 Eleventh avenue Thursday morning, choked to death on a piece of chewing gum. The coroner's autopsy, which Dr. Otto H. Schult and Dr. Philip O'Hanlon held yesterday, revealed the piece of gum caught fast in the child's larynx. They assigned it as the cause of the child's death. Nicola Mirovitch, of 609 Eleventh avenue, who was arrested on the suspicion that he had had something to do with the child's death, was held for examination in the West Side Court on the complaint of another little girl who said that he had assaulted her. The police thought that he might have had something to do with little Lottie Menninger's death. They said yesterday that the findings of the coroner had exonerated him from that suspicion.

ZUEBLIN LAUDS TOLSTOY. Professor Charles Zueblin, of Boston, concluded a "revival" in Jersey City last night with a lecture at Harbrough Hall on "The Fellowship of the Common Life." He said that the greatest person in the world today is Tolstoy, because he is living and teaching this true fellowship.

CHAUFFEUR FRIENDS GUILTY TO CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. John O'Hanlon, a chauffeur, pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday, and was remanded to the Tombs to await sentence, no date yet being set. On October 1 last O'Hanlon ran over and killed Miss Elizabeth Bott, 23 years old, of 454 West 17th street. Miss Bott was crossing the street when O'Hanlon's machine struck her. He tried to get away, but George W. Callaghan, 14 years old, who saw the accident and is the chief witness against the chauffeur, jumped on the automobile, and got its license number.

STATE ARBITRATORS ARRIVE IN LUDLOW. Will Be No More Evictions Pending Investigation of Governor and Attempt at Settlement. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 3.—That the strike at the mills of the Ludlow Manufacturing Association in Ludlow, is in a fair way to be settled by arbitration, became apparent this afternoon when the State Board of Arbitration arrived in Springfield on the order of Lieutenant Governor Frothingham. The board immediately went into conference with Mayor Sanderson, of this city. At the end of the conference they will proceed to Ludlow, and confer with the strike leaders and mill management with the prospects favorable for a settlement of the controversy. It is reported that the company, moved by the wave of public indignation, caused by their course in existing their employees, has receded from its determination not to arbitrate, and so signified its willingness at the conference yesterday with the Lieutenant Governor. Congressman O'Connell stopped in Ludlow on his way to Washington today to investigate the conditions and interview both sides. He held a long interview with Agent Sidney Stevens, of the Ludlow Manufacturing Association, and in a taxicab viewed the scenes in the streets of Ludlow. "Mr. Stevens told me that he had nothing to arbitrate," he said. "I think he has a whole lot to arbitrate, and that he ought to be made to arbitrate. "A shocking state of affairs exists here in Ludlow. It is a blot on the fair name of New England. If the conditions reported to me today can be borne out by facts, this matter will certainly be taken up and threshed out at Washington. I cannot understand why a great corporation like this should find any difficulty in dealing with these people. They are some of the most intelligent people that I ever saw." The company started in today forcibly to remove the strikers' goods from the streets and store them. Immigration Officials Investigate. Immigration Inspector William J. Burke, of Boston, acting under orders of United States Commissioner of Immigration George E. Billings, is today on the scene investigating the report that the Ludlow Manufacturing Association has been violating the contract labor laws. Inspector Burke is engaged in taking affidavits from the Poles who claim the manufacturing company has transgressed the law in inducing men to come to this country. The strikers told of the methods of the association in getting the addresses of people in the home country. Others swore that they had been brought to this country by an alleged agent of the company, and that they still owed the \$20 passage money which had been paid by him. One of these alleged agents is claimed to have brought over nine girls and five boys at one time. There were no evictions today and Lieutenant Governor Frothingham has notified the executive committee of the Central Labor Union, of Springfield, that there will be no more evictions at present. In the meantime Governor Draper will complete the investigation, with a view to bringing about a peaceful settlement of the strike. With their numbers augmented by yesterday's evictions, the street campers today continue their fight against the elements and the pangs of hunger. The campers have taken the headboards and footboards of their beds, and with other big pieces of furniture, have built shacks in the street, directly in front of the boarded-up houses they lately occupied. Matresses form a roof and these new "homes" give the strikers an opportunity to test the cheapness and comfort of housing conditions on a scale that compares with living conditions in India, of which the company complains. A cook stove fills the open end of the shack and last night women slept in these airy houses while a small semi-circle of men sat about the stove keeping the fires going. In spite of the peaceful attitude of the police, the streets are still full of armed men, and an auxiliary force of spies is at work among the crowds.

ADMITTS KILLING WOMAN. Chauffeur Pleads Guilty to Charge of Manslaughter. John O'Hanlon, a chauffeur, pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday, and was remanded to the Tombs to await sentence, no date yet being set. On October 1 last O'Hanlon ran over and killed Miss Elizabeth Bott, 23 years old, of 454 West 17th street. Miss Bott was crossing the street when O'Hanlon's machine struck her. He tried to get away, but George W. Callaghan, 14 years old, who saw the accident and is the chief witness against the chauffeur, jumped on the automobile, and got its license number.

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SUES STANDARD OIL. Payment of Indemnity to Disabled Employee Stopped and Fight Begins. Papers were filed yesterday in a suit against the Standard Oil Company by Cornelius J. Kent, of 1123 Park place, Brooklyn. He had been thirty-three years in the service of the Brooklyn plant, but three years ago was seriously injured in the caving in of walls at the local plant of the corporation and has been unable to work since. Kent wants \$12,000 for the failure of the company to carry out a compact made with him through Charles H. Pratt. After the accident Kent became paralyzed and could not leave his home. In his complaint he charges that Pratt went to him personally and made an agreement that in case he would not sue the company, he would receive his salary for the rest of his life and in event of his death, his widow would receive it. All medical expenses were to be borne by the company. This compact was kept until October 18, last, when Kent was notified payments would come and the doctor's care was withdrawn.

AGAINST STATE CONTROL. Cornell Alumni Not in Favor of President Schurman's Plan. ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Cornell Alumni News is out against the plan to put Cornell University under state control. In its weekly issue, which came out today, the News announces that President Schurman is committed to a plan of making Cornell a state university, but asks what guarantee is that the institution would be a state support. The alumni will not be in favor of the plan, the News thinks.

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COLORADO GOVERNOR DEFENDS SUFFRAGE

Says It Has Been a Success In State of Which He Is Executive and Must Come Everywhere.

"Woman suffrage is bound to come to every state in the Union; it must come, and it's a fine thing that it must."

That is the attitude of Governor John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, who lectured at the Garden Theater yesterday, under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Society.

"There's nothing embarrassing about being the head of such a state," he says, "for the movement has been an unqualified success. If it hadn't there would have been a lot of agitation to repeal the laws, and no such agitation has come up."

For ten years Governor Shafroth spent his winters in Washington, and he says that he watched the women there, carefully. "When I got back to Colorado," he said, "I compared notes. I wanted to see if the manners, habits or appearance of our voting women were any different from those of the ladies at Washington. Not a tit of difference! The same well bred, polished women, the same cut of their clothes, the same cheery smiles on their faces."

"In New York city one man in a car rises to give a woman his seat. In Denver fifty men will stand up for the same purpose. If conditions were reversed, and the one man was in Colorado and the fifty were New Yorkers, people would say, 'There! That's what comes of the women voting!'"

Few Women Candidates. "The influence of women in the mass has always been for good, and they are almost always unanimous on any big question in Colorado. The number of women voters is large. Out of a possible 25,000 at this last election, 26,955 women voted in Denver. There are more men than women in the state, and there were 25,000 Denver men who voted."

"Women are not obnoxious in politics. There was never a woman candidate for any state office, except for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The women who are seeking office have to be sought out. There are few feminine candidates for county offices. Maybe one or two for the position of County Clerk, that is all."

"Women do not care to vote from the viewpoint of holding office. What they desire is to help along good measures, and to get good men into public positions. Women gain their position and power in politics from the fact that they are independent and are not politicians. They have no record to keep, and so do not vote for poor candidates simply to keep their records clean."

"The first election in Colorado showed the power of women for good in politics. Judge Lindsey, a Democrat, requested a renomination as juvenile judge. His own party would not put him up, and the Republicans refused to do so. An independent ticket was made for him at the last minute, and it was thought that he had no chance because he was the only man on the ticket, and the independent ticket had never had any standing. Well, through the efforts of the Colorado women to get him into the office, because he was a good man, Judge Lindsey was re-elected. That just shows that women are a great asset to the state. They should hold the same place in every state as they do in mine."

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Telegraphic Briefs

Edward to Seattle Also Row. LONDON, Dec. 3.—King Edward through the Foreign Office, to-day formally accepted the invitation to act as arbitrator of the Alsop claim dispute between the United States and Chile.

Jerseyites Hound Deer to Death. PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Virtually driven to its death by boys and men since it escaped from the East Side Park several days ago, one of the deer sank exhausted this morning in the yard of Harry Knight, at 431 Eleventh avenue. It lay there for a few moments, then died.

Steamer Loses Captain and Mate. LONDON, Dec. 3.—The British steamer Congress, which arrived at Falmouth to-day, reports that during the storm which swept the British coast the captain, mate and one seaman were washed overboard. The latter was picked up.

French Forces Defeat Arabs. PARIS, Dec. 3.—A detachment of French troops has routed an Arab band near Bilma, French West Africa. The Arabs lost fifteen killed and the French five killed and eight wounded.

Taft's Message Distributed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Sixteen hundred copies of President Taft's 15,000-word message were delivered at the White House this forenoon and were turned over to press associations for distribution to the newspapers.

Life Saver Charged with Murder. SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 3.—Holder of a Humane Society medal for saving two persons from drowning in the Atlantic Ocean, seventeen years old, is to-day under \$600 bail here charged with having shot his father and stepmother as they lay asleep. Young Knowlton declares if he did the shooting it was while he was sleep walking.

SCAB BRINGS SUIT

Tells Old Story of Being Thrown Out After Helping Break Strike.

A suit for \$25,000 in the Supreme Court has been begun by a remorseful scab. The scab, Arthur H. Wilson, by name, wants \$25,000 from the American Bank Note Company. His summons and complaint recites the old familiar story of the scab decoyed by high wages and the promise of a life job thrown on the junk pile after his service as a strikebreaker is no longer profitable to the employer.

Wilson went to work October 19, 1907, while the pressmen's strike was still in progress. The Bank Note Company, he says, promised him \$20 a week and full protection of a bodyguard to and from his home. This bodyguard was furnished to him for several weeks, and the timorous scab never was shot down without a husky thug or two to guard him.

Nevertheless, Wilson got punished on January 9, 1908. His bodyguard left him, and he went home alone. He says he was held up and badly beaten. He was sick in bed for several days, and claims that his hearing and eyesight was damaged to the extent of \$10,000.

As soon as he was able to be about, the bank note people set him to work scabbing again, but Wilson refused, he says, to take any more chances unless he was promised a life job at \$20 a week. He says the company made him this promise.

The attempt to break the strike was unsuccessful, and the Bank Note Company found that it could not run its plant without the skilled workers who belonged to the union. The strike was won and the strikers came back to work. The union victory meant the end of Wilson. He was thrown out, all his whippers about the promise of a life job were laughed at. He hobbled off home and then brought suit.

OFFICERS MIX IT UP

U. S. Army Men in Honolulu Go From Words to Blows.

HONOLULU, Dec. 3.—Captain William D. Forsyth and Captain Walter B. Scales, troop commanders of the Fifth Cavalry, have been placed under arrest by Colonel Walter C. Schuyler for engaging in a fight in the officers' mess club at Schofield Barracks.

It seems the two captains quarreled and called each other liars. At once they mixed and the spectators saw the liveliest fight witnessed here in many months.

CLAIRVOYANT WINS SUIT.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, who insists that she is a clairvoyant, "not a fortune teller," got a verdict of \$900 damages in the Supreme Court today. She sued the Cooper Land Company, which owned the bit of earth Mrs. Hall ungracefully fell upon a few months ago and broke her arm. In charging the jury Justice Howard told them that Mrs. Hall's belief must not be allowed to influence their verdict.

"HENRY KENTOR." "New York, November 30."

NOSE NO DISGUISE, Even Though It Is Made of Putty, Declares Prisoner.

When Edward Stephens, who refuses his address, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempted grand larceny, it was discovered that most of his nose was missing, and that a carefully moulded mound of colored putty almost concealed the deficiency. He denied that the arrangement was a disguise.

Edwin Hanson, of 596 Henry street, Brooklyn, accused the prisoner of having tried to pick his pockets at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The prisoner waived examination and was held by Magistrate Kernochan in \$2,000 bail for trial.

Read our advertisements carefully and buy of the advertiser as much as possible. Try it for yourself, or otherwise you wish to dispose of.

Ruef Out on \$300,000 Bail. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Abraham Ruef, the dominating power in San Francisco politics for a number of years, was released from the county jail last night on bonds aggregating \$300,000. After District Attorney Francis J. Heney had been shot down in the court room Ruef was ordered into custody on November 13, 1908.

Three Sailors Lost; Four Saved. HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 3.—There is no hope of saving the British schooner Mispah, ashore on the Peaked Hill bars. The three men lost last night and Captain Westharet and three others of her crew, saved by the breeches buoy, all hail from Lunenburg, N. S.

Civic Federation to Hear Taft. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Seth Low, of the National Civic Federation, called on President Taft to-day and invited him to address the federation at the opening of its meeting here on January 17. The President consented to speak.

Woman Acquitted of Murder. DAWSON, Ga., Dec. 3.—Mrs. L. J. Atkinson was to-day acquitted of the charge of murdering her brother-in-law, William Glaze, who was mysteriously shot to death. The state charged that Mrs. Atkinson slew him in a quarrel over a large sum of money.

Train Dispatchers Get Increase. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has posted an increase of train dispatchers' pay, ranging from \$5 to \$15 a month. One thousand men will benefit.

\$60,000 Fire in Smoky City. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.—The plant of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$60,000.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT KEEPS SPOKANE HOT

Police and I. W. W. Still at Swords' Points—Newsboys Arrested. Miss Flynn Mauled.

(Special to The Call.)

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 3.—The fight for free speech being waged by the I. W. W. against the city authorities continues with undiminished vigor on both sides.

Police Chief Sullivan declares that he will jail every member of the I. W. W. who dares even to appear on the street, but this threat does not prevent the union men from keeping up the struggle for liberty.

Last night Police Captain Burns invaded a hall where the Newsboys' Industrial Union was holding a meeting and arrested eight boys, whom he subjected to a severe cross-examination in a vain effort to secure "evidence" to be used against the members of the I. W. W. who are to be tried for "conspiracy."

It was stated to-day that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who was arrested this week while entering the I. W. W. headquarters, was subjected to a brutal "third degree" by the police before she was allowed to talk with her lawyer.

Eye Witness Scores Spokane.

Another proof of the correctness of The Call's reports regarding the police outrages in Spokane is offered by the following letter, which recently appeared in the Evening Post:

"Sir—In last Monday's Evening Post I noticed an article quoted from a New York Socialist paper, The Call, in commenting upon its assertion that in a certain Western town a number of workmen were refused naturalization papers for the single reason that they held political views contrary to the powers that be, the Evening Post expresses doubts whether such an occurrence is possible. Having only last week come back to New York from the West, I can speak with information upon the free speech fight in Spokane. Great was my surprise at the conduct of the officials in Spokane in ordering the arrest of a number of workmen who were agitating against the employment agencies of Spokane. These agencies had carried on a disreputable business, robbing the men of their last cent; usury that succeeded any that I have had the displeasure of hearing about. Thrown into filthy jails, into cells hardly big enough to hold one-fifth of the number, these prisoners now number about 400.

"What is the cause of the silence of the press, where one of the fundamental principles of liberty is being usurped? Are the newspapers of America subsidized by the interests of a privileged class?"

"HENRY KENTOR." "New York, November 30."

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SPORTS FIGHTERS SIGN UP

After Much Ado Jeff-Johnson Match Is Formally Agreed Upon.

After a series of secret conferences, wild automobile rides and other features that might have formed the foundation for a comic opera plot, Jack Johnson and Jim Jerles have signed with promoters Tex Rickard and Jack Gleason to fight for the heavyweight championship on July 4, 1910.

The signatures of the fighters and their representatives were attached to a long legal appearing document at Neagle's Hotel in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, and if no hitch occurs in the meantime the champions of the heavyweight division, present and past, will fight for the title on the next anniversary of this country's freedom.

The agreement as signed contained the following important features: The principals will fight forty-five rounds or more under Marquis of Queensberry rules; five-ounce gloves will be the regulation. It is stipulated that the fighters begin active training ninety days before July 4 and each man to post \$10,000 as a guarantee for his appearance.

The referee will be selected sixty days before the fight, and if the fighters fail to select a referee as provided they must submit four referees to the promoters who will choose the third man in the ring. The referee will not get over \$1,000.

The promoters post a \$20,000 forfeit on the execution of the agreement. It must be posted with a responsible person, bank or trust company; \$20,000 must be posted sixty days before date of fight; \$51,000 forty-eight hours before date of fight. Neither man can engage in any form of fight before July 4. The articles were signed by the principals and their managers and the promoters.

GOOD FIELD TO RACE

International Six-Day Cycle Meet at the Garden Will Be a Hummer.

Three important moves have been made in conjunction with the six-day international bicycle race which starts at Madison Square Garden on Sunday at one minute past midnight.

Senator Big Tim Sullivan was asked and consented to fire the gun which will start the field away on the week-long grind, a big force of carpenters started to work building the famous saucer track and the entries for the race were finally closed.

The field is beyond question the best ever sent to the post for this famous midwinter sporting event, as seventeen teams, representing seven nations and many other combinations will start.

The card of short distance races, which will be put on to-night, include, in addition to a couple of amateur events, two world's championships—the first, a meeting between Charles Parent and Bobby Walthour, respectively the European and American champions, behind motor pace. The second, a sprinting championship, to be run in heats, between Jack Clark, the Australian title holder, and America's best sprinter, Frank Kramer. There will also be a ten-mile open championship, in which all the professional stars will be entered.

KETCHEL IS WILING.

Michigan Fighter Ready to Meet Three Australian Boxers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Stanley Ketchel today cabled Mackintosh, in Australia, that he would accept his offer to fight three pugilists, but he must know the names in order to fix the price of his services.

Of course, if he fights Tommy Burns he will require more money than to meet Fitzsimmons or Lang. Ketchel figures that a sea voyage and rest would do him a world of good, and that he would have a chance to appear before a new crowd not familiar with his style of fighting.

Ketchel has fully recovered from the beating he received from Jack Johnson, and looks to be in great physical shape.

TOBIN WINS SUIT

Brockton, Mass., Editor Gets No Damages for Alleged Libel.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 3.—A sealed verdict for the defendant was returned here to-day in the \$5,000 suit for libel and slander brought by William D. Dwyer, editor of the Brockton Searchlight, against John F. Tobin, of Quincy, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of America.

The suit was the outcome of an alleged slanderous statement made by Tobin in an address delivered in Toronto, Canada, in 1907, in which he characterized the editor of the Searchlight as being an "undesirable citizen" from the standpoint of the union labor cause.

MORE ELECTION INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury Still Busy Over Theft of Independence League.

On account of the stealing of the Independence League's emblem in the September primaries the grand jury returned indictments yesterday against John Meiser, of 415 West 47th street, and John J. Meagher, of 714 Ninth avenue, both election officers in the 11th election district of the 12th assembly district, alleging that they were guilty of permitting fraudulent registrations and of making misstatements.

In Part I. of General Sessions Judge Swann held each of them in bonds of \$1,000 for trial.

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 ride; just the place for poultry and truck farm; churches, schools and stores near by. BERRIE, Room 29, 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, all domestication, public theory, all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming; few miles from city; harbor in New York state; terms, \$10 down, \$1 per week; title guaranteed.

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," this area near station very cheap and sold on 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, churches, stores, banks on property; schools, churches, stores, banks on property. For further information call or write Dept. F, 140 E. 24th st.; telephone 1451 Madison.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE. Widow in Need Compelled to Sacrifice. Plot 40x100, corner, cost \$400, sell for \$200. 5 lots 100x100, cost \$500, sell for \$400; has been searched and title is guaranteed; located on street line by subway, trolley and railroad to New York; in largest and most beautiful town on Long Island, that has gas, electricity, water, stores, schools, banks, churches; near bathing, boating, fishing. Will accept part payment. Balance as you can afford to pay without interest. No agents. Mrs. Woods, 636 Madison street, Brooklyn. DE-3-4

FOR SALE. 1,000 OVERCOATS, new and second-hand, men's, boys', \$2 up. Ryan, pawnbroker, 134 Myrtle av., Brooklyn. 216

FURNITURE FOR SALE. FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor outfit, in fact, everything for the home; all the latest patterns. By buying us direct, you save from 20 to 40 per cent. on the middleman's profit. BIG G FURNITURE WORKS, 231 E. 78th St., between 1st and 2d Aves.

PIANOS FOR SALE. OF GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANO, with extra cabinet, with Grand Upright Piano, to be sacrificed this week; will sell especially to quick buyer. 116 E. 74th st. 65

BOOKS FOR SALE. FORGING OF THE NEW. By Franklin H. Wentworth. A beautifully bound presentation volume. Price, \$1.00. THE OVERMAN. By Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of The Jungle. Price, 50 cents. You also receive these two books, postpaid, \$1.00. Limited supply. The New York Call, 422 Pearl st., N. Y. City.

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FINANCIAL. Safe and Better Banking in Oklahoma. Safety, Peace and Comfort for Depositors. Deposits bear 4 per cent interest, and are withdrawable at any time. You also receive the Benefits through the Bank of Kansas. Write for information. Bank of Kansas, Kansas, Oklahoma.

SCHOOLS. Graduated Practical Civil Engineer With Municipal Government experience for Cooper Union, Engineers' Association, Civil Service. MENDEL SCHOOL, 378 Grand St., N. Y.

COAL AND WOOD. COAL AND WOOD. Promptly delivered, at prevailing market prices. Address or phone your orders to Coal, coal Call.

UNION MEN DEFIED. All Builders & Trade Work in Philadelphia May Now Be Tied Up. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Flatly refusing to entertain the demand of striking carpenters that they subcontract their woodwork contract, a fight has been declared by the Meader Furniture Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the strikers who have tied up all operations on the new Wanamaker store here.

Induced to come here through the efforts of Burnham & Co., of Chicago, the architects of the building, for a conference with the union men, Meader to-day made the following announcement: "I will put up the woodwork on this job and will employ any men whom I can get to do the work. If the union men wish to work for me they can do so. If they refuse, that fact will not prevent me from putting up this work."

A conference of the Executive Committee of the Building Trades and several other contractors was immediately called. It is probable that a general strike on all building operations in the city will be ordered.

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Classified Advertisements

INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. PATENT BUREAU. 3 W. 37th St., N. Y. Regular Meetings, Friday, 8 p. m., Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Ave., Second Floor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 3D AVE., 307-3 large, light rooms, near 116th st. L. station; \$9. 62D ST., 523 E.—Floor of three rooms; all light, suitable for small family; \$10. 60TH ST., 221 E.—Five apartments, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat; water reduced rent; \$12. 220 E.—3 large rooms; improvements; \$18.

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," this area near station very cheap and sold on 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, churches, stores, banks on property; schools, churches, stores, banks on property. For further information call or write Dept. F, 140 E. 24th st.; telephone 1451 Madison.

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RATES UNDER THE READING AREA

1 Insertion, 10 per line. 2 Insertions, 15 per line. 3 Insertions, 20 per line. 4 Insertions, 25 per line. 5 Insertions, 30 per line. 6 Insertions, 35 per line. 7 Insertions, 40 per line. 8 Insertions, 45 per line. 9 Insertions, 50 per line. 10 Insertions, 55 per line. 11 Insertions, 60 per line. 12 Insertions, 65 per line. 13 Insertions, 70 per line. 14 Insertions, 75 per line. 15 Insertions, 80 per line. 16 Insertions, 85 per line. 17 Insertions, 90 per line. 18 Insertions, 95 per line. 19 Insertions, 100 per line. 20 Insertions, 105 per line. 21 Insertions, 110 per line. 22 Insertions, 115 per line. 23 Insertions, 120 per line. 24 Insertions, 125 per line. 25 Insertions, 130 per line. 26 Insertions, 135 per line. 27 Insertions, 140 per line. 28 Insertions, 145 per line. 29 Insertions, 150 per line. 30 Insertions, 155 per line. 31 Insertions, 160 per line. 32 Insertions, 165 per line. 33 Insertions, 170 per line. 34 Insertions, 175 per line. 35 Insertions, 180 per line. 36 Insertions, 185 per line. 37 Insertions, 190 per line. 38 Insertions, 195 per line. 39 Insertions, 200 per line. 40 Insertions, 205 per line. 41 Insertions, 210 per line. 42 Insertions, 215 per line. 43 Insertions, 220 per line. 44 Insertions, 225 per line. 45 Insertions, 230 per line. 46 Insertions, 235 per line. 47 Insertions, 240 per line. 48 Insertions, 245 per line. 49 Insertions, 250 per line. 50 Insertions, 255 per line. 51 Insertions, 260 per line. 52 Insertions, 265 per line. 53 Insertions, 270 per line. 54 Insertions, 275 per line. 55 Insertions, 280 per line. 56 Insertions, 285 per line. 57 Insertions, 290 per line. 58 Insertions, 295 per line. 59 Insertions, 3

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 23d A. D. (Branch 1, Williams-street) 233d street and White Plains...

OPEN AIR MEETING. The Irish Socialist Federation will hold an open air meeting at 125th street and Seventh avenue tonight at 8 o'clock to protest against the violation of free speech and the police outrage in Spokane, Wash.

LONDON TO LECTURE. Meyer London will speak on "Labor Legislation in the United States" at the club rooms of the 3th A. D., 212 Grand street, tonight. All welcome.

HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE. An interesting discussion will take place at the meeting of the International School Socialist League at the High School, 112 East 19th street, after school at 2:30 o'clock, sharp. It is hoped that the readers of this paper will circulate this announcement to their girl and boy friends attending high schools.

CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT. A concert and literary entertainment, under the auspices of the Second Assembly District, will be held tonight at headquarters, 130 Henry street. Talent from the Progressive Dramatic Club will supply the theatrical entertainment. Admission, 10 cents.

DISCUSSION MEETING. The Yorkville Agitation Committee calls upon members of the party to assemble to-night at headquarters, 441 Third avenue (between 52d and 53d streets), where a discussion meeting will be held under its auspices. The subject will be, "The Attitude of Some Members of the National Executive Committee Towards a Labor Party."

BROOKLYN. The seventh Senatorial Convention of the Socialist party will convene at 233 Graham avenue to-night at 8:30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate of the state of New York, to be voted for at the special election held on December 21.

CLUB ROOMS TO BE OPENED. Branch 2, Twenty-third Assembly District, Kings county, has opened club rooms at 1321 Pitkin avenue, corner of Sackman street. The club rooms are to be a place where the members and sympathizers of the party can come together evenings and Saturday and Sunday afternoons to pleasantly spend such spare time as they have and where the committee in charge will see they do not go hungry or thirsty. However, the branch will not forget what is most important to Socialists, the intellectual man. Newspapers and periodicals from all parts of the world will be there for those who care to read the news of the day and a well stocked library with Socialist and other books with a librarian in charge will be there for those who want to do some study along sociological lines. The formal opening will take place to-day, at which a very splendid musical program will be rendered and some speeches will be delivered. Refreshments will be served to all. In the club there is a room large enough to seat 150 people and the

The Bugbear of Socialism. Address to Men by DR. CHAR. F. PAGANAL. Sunday, 2:30 p. m., West Side Y. M. C. A., 5177-seventh street and Eighth Avenue.

branch has arranged two courses of lectures—an English course for Sunday nights and a Jewish course for Friday nights. The Sunday lectures will begin to-morrow, when Joshua Wanhope will speak on "The Future of Socialism in America." The Jewish lectures will begin on Friday, December 24.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Today, at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, beginning at noon, and lasting till midnight, the Socialist party will have its carnival. The intention is to raise enough funds to conduct an active campaign and carry on organization work through the winter.

Of the proceeds, 10 per cent goes to the state committee for organization work, 10 per cent to the branches, and the remainder will be divided equally between the campaign committee and the local.

Beaumont Sykes will deliver the oration of the occasion. An interesting program for both afternoon and evening has been arranged. There are books, photographs and pictures from Socialists the world over. Many valuable paintings and other articles in the shape of bric-a-brac, etc., have been contributed. The Germans will have charge of the kitchen, and the Russians will conduct the tea garden. Other nationality branches will have unique booths.

Dr. Henry Lefmann will speak on "The Jewish System for Relief of Social Misery, Its Nature and Value," tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Market Hall, 1722 Broad street, under the auspices of the Socialist Literary Society. Admission free. Open platform.

WEST SIDE AGITATION COM. At a regular meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee, held at its headquarters, 685 Eighth avenue, Thursday night, it was decided to hold its annual entertainment and ball on Sunday, January 30.

The attendance was very satisfactory, and to keep up and create more interest in party work appeared to be the incentive of all present.

The new Ladies' Auxiliary has finally been organized by Miss Fleming, who has done excellent work. For the purpose of furthering the interest of this organization Carrie W. Allen will make a short address to the many ladies who will, no doubt, be present at the little social to be held tomorrow at 8 p. m.

All party members and friends are invited. Admission is free, and a good time is promised.

DERBATE ON SOCIALISM. A great debate on the philosophy of Socialism between two of the ablest exponents of Individualism and Socialism in America will be held on Sunday afternoon, January 23, 1910, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue (reached by Broadway elevated, Myrtle avenue elevated, or by Myrtle avenue cars, Broadway cars, and Bushwick cars.)

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, office of the People's Forum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn; at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, New York city; New York Volkshaus, 15 Spruce street, New York; or from the secretary of People's, John Lyons, 87 Norman avenue, Brooklyn. A few seats have been reserved, and may also be obtained at the above places, or from the secretary.

Morris Hillquit will take the side of Socialism; Isaac Franklin Russell, professor of law in the University of New York, will take up the cudgels for capitalism.

HARTFORD, CONN. Hartford local has undertaken a series of lectures on Socialism to be given every Sunday afternoon throughout the winter at Unity Hall, the first one taking place tomorrow.

The undertaking involves a large expense, some \$300 having to be covered for each lecture. It is, therefore, incumbent upon every party member to do his duty in the way of selling admission tickets for the lectures, price of which is 10 cents per ticket.

The committee in charge has secured the best platform talent between New York and Boston, with an interesting and instructive variety of topics, and it hopes the members will each and all do their part in making these lectures a financial success.

BOSTON, MASS. The Boston Socialist Club held lectures every Sunday evening in Commercial Hall, 894 Washington street, at 8 o'clock. Tomorrow night the speaker will be Lafayette G. Blair, subject, "Free Speech" While Mr. Blair is not a Socialist, he is one of the most liberal men in the Eastern States, and his ability as a speaker is recognized.

It is hoped that all readers of The Call will make it a point to be present.

OHIO. John J. Willert, state secretary of Ohio, requests all branches to render monthly reports to the financial secretary of their local, whose secretary will compile the same and send a report card to the state secretary.

SAWTELLE, CAL. That the boycott of the Western Federation of Miners against Spokane is spreading is shown in a set of resolutions passed by the Socialists of Sawtelle, denouncing the city officials of the Washington city. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas the authorities of the city of Spokane have arrogated to themselves powers denied by the constitution, even to congress, and are crowding into filthy jails the Industrial Workers of the World, in order to suppress free speech; therefore be it

Resolved by the Socialists of Sawtelle, Cal., That we condemn this brutality; that we pledge our moral and financial support in this fight.

Resolved, That we join with the Western Federation of Miners in their call to working people and all lovers of liberty to boycott all products of the factories of Spokane and all goods sent out by her merchantile houses until such time as that city shall free all prisoners held in her jails, and repeal those ordinances which are used to suppress free speech on the city streets."

INTERNATIONAL. The Inter-Parliamentary Committee connected with the International Socialist Bureau met on the Monday following the meeting of the latter. The chief matter discussed was the provision of old-age pensions and the assurance against invalidity and want of employment in the various countries. There was some difference of opinion as to the objections to contributory schemes. No resolution was adopted on the subject; but the general opinion appeared to be favorable to non-contributory pensions and to assurance against unemployment.

ENGLAND. The following resolutions have been passed by the executive council of the Social-Democratic party:

"This meeting of the executive council of the Social-Democratic party, though of opinion that Mr. Lloyd-George's financial proposals are very oppressive for the workers and lenient to property-holders, nevertheless holds that, bad as the Budget is in itself, the House of Lords has not the slightest right to reject it, or to modify it in any way; and this meeting enters a strong protest against the unconstitutional action suggested to the non-elective, hereditary and irresponsible House of Peers by the reactionary press that they should assert a power to control over the finances of the country, all claim on their part to exercise such control having been abandoned for the past three hundred years.

"This meeting of the executive council of the Social-Democratic party sends its sincere good wishes and fraternal greetings to the miners on strike in Australia, trusts they will have complete success in their fight against the capitalist employers, and be the workers of all countries to take note once more of the great effect that may be produced by direct action upon the class struggle, where such action is adequately organized and vigorously carried out, while still working steadily for the conquest of political power by the proletariat, in order to obtain for the whole people control over the great means of producing and distributing wealth."

THE SOCIALIST VOTE Official Count Completed in Brooklyn and Rhode Island. According to the official tabulation of the votes cast in the borough of Brooklyn at the last election, as announced yesterday, the Socialist candidates received the following number of suffrages:

For Mayor—Edwin F. Casady, 2,874. For Comptroller—William W. Passare, 4,233. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Victor Buhr, 4,360. For Borough President—Fred E. Martin, 4,320. For Justice of the Supreme Court—Louis B. Boudin, 4,302. The vote for Debs in 1908 was 8,424.

(Special to The Call.) PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—The official count of the vote in this State at the last election gives Fred Hurst, Socialist party candidate for Governor, 846, as against a vote of 1,265 for Debs in 1908.

"BLACK FRIDAY" AT THE CALL OFFICE

(Continued from Page 1.)

we allowed ourselves the luxury of that sensation. But don't suppose for a moment, Comrades, that The Call is going to perish without a struggle. Every struggle, every hard-won battle fought—has strengthened its sinews. Our American movement will not disgrace itself by permitting our paper to die of neglect. Times are hard, but eight thousand dollars cannot stand in the way, when our free press is at stake. A considerable amount for a small group of individuals to raise. Very insignificant if ALL contribute their mite. All together for a liberal contribution today and Sunday.

A. SHARPE, Gloucester, Mass., writes: "I have read The Call since May 20, 1908, and have nothing but praise for the paper. Would suggest, however, that you agitate more for all Socialists to join the party, also explain fully why we pay dues, as many Socialists are woefully ignorant on that point. They think they are 'going straight.' They fail to realize that there would be no Socialist party and no one to vote for it were it not for the dues-paying members. Yes, and there would be no one to take subs for Socialist papers."

ANNA S. SHENKIN, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Your collection blank received, and will try my very best to circulate it among my friends at the meetings of our Socialist Literary Society. A committee will be appointed to raise money for The Call, so that a sort of steady sustaining fund can be raised until our paper is self-sustaining. Later on we hope to be able to give a concert for the benefit of The Call, as we did last year."

D. LOBELSON, New York, writes: "I am sorry that The Call, the only mouthpiece of the workers of the East, is not yet on a paying basis. But as long as you have to beg, put it to all Socialists and sympathizers just as strong as you can. Otherwise it is very hard to awaken the American workingman before it is too late."

MRS. MARGARET GOEBEL, of Newark, N. J., writes, requesting that the following from a little girl six years of age, be published: "I am a little Socialist six years old. I have a locket my mamma bought at The Call fair, and I want a chain for it. I saved up a dollar some time ago and sent it to you. Now I have saved another dollar and as I love The Call next to my papa and mamma, I send you one dollar."—Miriam Klein, 204 1/2 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

JOHN GRASS, Guttenberg, N. J., sends in one of the collection lists with ten dollars. "Since we are all good friends and supporters of The Call," he says, "we will not let it die."

DR. BARANOFF, New York, says: "I inclose a check for five dollars. I have no complaint to make, as the paper is as good as it can be, under existing circumstances."

W. C. EDWARDS, a teacher of Carrabelle, Fla., writes: "What I think we need on The Call is an AI cartoonist and a live department for young people, say twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The preachers here urged us to chip in and aid the orphans made by the system. But I concluded that it was better to help abolish the system that creates the majority of them, so I hand my offering over to the dear old Call, with the earnest wish that all other workers do likewise." Mr. Edwards states further, "The parson here read an extract from the Atlanta Constitution which reported that seventy more of the St. Paul miners were rescued. Also that during the time they were imprisoned in the mine religious services were held twice daily. Does any one know if there is any foundation for such assertion?"

W. R. HENRY, Lynn, Mass., writes: As a member of Local Lynn for five years, and a member of Boston Typographical Union and a linotyper on the American and a supporter of The Call, I offer my suggestion, which I think can be adopted with much success. I have sent \$48 to The Call for ads secured here, and I'll admit I feel pleased, as we have done better than any other place—distance and number considered. My plan to raise money for our paper is this: We need, say, \$100 a week, for three months. Now, I'll give twenty-five cents a week, if enough more will pledge themselves to make up the entire amount. Promises can be made from ten cents per week up. Ask the Comrades to send their promises by postal, and without delay, and publish the list each day, and watch it grow! We are far more willing to give when we know that others are working, and enough of them to make the enterprise succeed.

Who will act upon this suggestion? AXEL WAHLENBERG, Suffolk, Conn., writes: Inclosed is another dollar to cover the German marks. If it was in my power I would gladly cover them all, for The Call is worth more than that to me.

MAX FISCHER, Brooklyn, writes, in part: It remains for the workers of this country to demonstrate their appreciation for the moral and financial support that we recently received from Germany. By all means it is the press that needs to be strengthened. We need a voice that will ring out clear and true in the time of need. And how pressing that need is at the present moment! The outrages in Spokane, the attempts to muzzle and destroy the radical press, the attempt to deliver up to the hangman

of the Czar of Russia and Mexico those who are fighting for freedom, and, lastly, the mysterious silence on the part of our great dailies—all this indicates the crying need of an unmuzzled press for working man.

A BROOKLYN COMRADE writes in part: "I would suggest that the ten thousand marks will not be used until the management of The Call finds the American Socialists will respond sufficiently to put The Call on a self-sustaining basis, and if not, that the marks be returned to the German Comrades, to the eternal disgrace of the American Socialists."

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1909. Axel Wahlenberg, Suffolk, Conn. 1.00 Int'l Union Brewery Workmen, No. 244, Ailentown, Pa. 5.00 Int'l Union Brewery Workmen, No. 46, Bridgeport, Conn. 2.00 Abr. Schaeffer, New York. 1.00 David Grossman, Newark, N. J. 1.00 Workmen's Sick & Death Ben. F. No. 21, Manchester, N. H. 10.00 Levi Parker, Boston. 5.00 Louis Dross, Bronx. 1.00 22nd A. D. Branch 4, Collection, Brooklyn. 1.25 James Rigoll. 1.00 Total. \$28.25

DAILY RECEIPTS. Wednesday, Nov. 10. \$122.00 Thursday, Nov. 11. 47.25 Friday, Nov. 12. 41.00 Saturday, Nov. 13. 25.00 Sunday, Nov. 14. 65.00 Tuesday, Nov. 15. 63.75 Wednesday, Nov. 17. 50.00 Thursday, Nov. 18. 45.05 Friday, Nov. 19. 65.00 Saturday, Nov. 20. 20.00 Monday, Nov. 22. 51.25 Tuesday, Nov. 23. 96.10 Wednesday, Nov. 24. 473.63 Thursday, Nov. 25. 157.40 Friday, Nov. 26. 161.75 Saturday, Nov. 27. 66.75 Monday, Nov. 29. 215.94 Tuesday, Nov. 30. 110.95 Wednesday, Dec. 1. 63.52 Thursday, Dec. 2. 58.95 Friday, Dec. 3. 28.35 Grand total. \$2,077.72

READY FOR THE FRAY. Locked Out Employees of Homestake Mine Prepare for Battle. (Special to The Call.) LEAD, S. D., Dec. 2.—Preparations are now under way looking to the making of the condition of the men locked out by the Homestake Mining Company pleasant and comfortable during the continuance of the trouble and when these arrangements shall have been completed there will be nothing lacking in this respect. The Executive Committee, in conjunction with committees appointed by the different labor organizations interested in the lockout, are sending out a statement of the conditions as they exist here at the present time. This statement is being mailed to all of the labor organizations of the United States and Canada and to all of the labor publications in both countries. The labor publications have been notified to publish notices that the lockout is on in Lead, and to warn men from coming to this camp in search of employment and requesting all union men to keep away. These notices will be published in every labor journal and in the papers of different nationalities, in Austrian, Finn, Italian and other publications of similar character. In a few days a moving picture show will be put on free to the members of the union and their families.

JOBLESS MAN TAKES GAS. Out of work and despondent, Frederick Storger, twenty-six years old, killed himself with gas in his room in the boarding house of Mrs. Annie Hammond, at 225 Hancock avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. Mrs. Hammond smelled gas and traced the odor to Storger's room. She called in Policeman Thomas Barry, who broke down the door of the room and found Storger in a dying condition. The gas jet was open and the room was filled with gas. A physician was called, but Storger died before he arrived.

PICTURE FILMS TO SHOW CLASS WAR

Socialists of Chicago Organize Company to Run Propaganda Theaters Throughout Country. (Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A moving picture theater in Chicago will not only amuse and entertain, but in addition teach Socialism and the class struggle, will soon be running off reels of films to ever-changing crowds of working people.

The Adrem Company, the organization formed to carry on this practical plan of propaganda, starts with Chicago as its base of operations but will eventually establish a chain of moving picture theaters throughout the United States.

From its Chicago headquarters men will be trained to carry on this practical plan of propaganda and to act as lecturers and managers, and films especially appealing to the working class will be made for the use of its chain of theaters and other show houses that cater to the wage-workers.

"Seeing is believing" is the power behind the moving picture business, and this way to the minds of men and women means converts by the thousands where cold logic in a windy corner would not hold a cent's worth of ground.

A strike occurs in a big city and— The moving picture paints the struggle from point to point, the men's demands, the strike-leaders coming in under escort of police, spies discovered in the secret councils of the union, the final defeat, all depending upon their solidarity, this and many other films of like character will be the winning cards of the new moving picture theater.

It is even possible to picture the tragedy of a big city upon the very day they have happened. Photographs are taken, rushed to the studio, printed upon films and thrown upon the screen before eager audiences within a few hours after the actual occurrence.

The men who have formed the Adrem Company, to carry on this work are J. Malin, Bernard J. Chase, Victor Watts, Henry E. Allen and Carl Brown.

It is stipulated in the articles of agreement that 50 per cent of profits on the capital stock shall be paid into the national treasury of the Socialist party.

Profit-sharing certificates of one dollar or multiples thereof, are now on sale and a prospectus with all information regarding this organization will be furnished upon application to the treasurer, J. Malin, Barnes, 110 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

If you need help, remember that The Call is not a political organ. Advertisers in the classified part of column.

Church of the Ascension 5TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET. SUNDAY NIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK ALEXANDER IRVINE OR "IS SOCIALISM A CHOICE BETWEEN BOSS CARNEGIE AND BOSS CROKER?" A Reply to Lyman Abbott. 9 P. M.—SENATOR PETTIGREW, on "Government by Commission."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS CLEARFIELD BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY NEW LAID LONG ISLAND EGGS. We make a specialty of producing strictly FRESH EGGS FOR INVALIDS AND SICK CHILDREN. We also handle extra fine Western Eggs for ordinary household use. Every Egg tested by our expert and guaranteed fresh. We are direct receivers of Fresh Country Butter, our STANBARD GRASSMERE BUTTER is unsurpassed in quality, and each Pound Print is guaranteed full weight (16 oz. to the lb.). The Proof of the quality of our Butter and Eggs is in the buying and trying, and we solicit your trial patronage. Family Trade our specialty; write or telephone. 1694 Broadway, Cor. Decatur St. WAGONS WILL CALL TWICE A WEEK AT YOUR HOUSE. TELEPHONE 419, EAST NEW YORK.

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LYRIC HALL 42d STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE Sunday, December 5, 1909, AT 11 A. M. Robert Rives La Monte WILL LECTURE ON "IBSEN'S ROSMERSHOLIN." ADMISSION, 10 CENTS. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, LOCAL NEW YORK

\$10.00 each in Gold for the Best Lady's and Gentleman's Costume. \$5.00 each in Gold for the Most Comical Lady's and Gentleman's Costume. Grand Annual Masque and Civic Ball OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM ENGINEERS BROOKLYN LOCAL NO. 34. ON SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1909 At the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. TICKET, Gentleman and Lady, 50 CENTS. EXTRA LADY, 25 CENTS. MUSIC BY PROF. FUELLHARDT.

A DAY AND A NIGHT OF SPLENDOR AND DELIGHT SATURDAY, Noon to Midnight, DECEMBER 4, '09 LAMBE LYCEUM HALL, 6TH AND BROWN. PHILADELPHIA SOCIALIST PARTY CARNIVAL Entertainment free and exciting. Booths of all Nations. Books, Pictures and Photographs from booklets in all parts of the world. Art and Craft Exhibits. Musical Performances. Grand Stunts. Amusements. Other Features. On Green and Anderson Streets. Support may be had at the Hall. ADDRESS BY BEAUMONT SYKES. Admission, Ten Cents

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Lesson V—The Economics of Capitalism: 4.

We have noted that capitalism is essentially an expanding system. Its expansion is closely connected with the accumulation of capital.

The Origin of Capital.—The amount of capital needed in the early stages of capitalism was comparatively small. The original capital was provided by the hoarded wealth of feudal proprietors and medieval merchants; more largely by expropriation of peasants, spoliation of guilds and monasteries, and plundering of conquered peoples—Mexicans, Peruvians, East Indians, negroes, etc.

The Accumulation of Capital.—The industrial plant is continually being enlarged—more machinery installed, more mills, factories and railroads built and equipped, more mines opened, etc., and more wage workers employed. This increase of capital is paid for chiefly out of surplus value realized from past operation of capital.

Capital increases more rapidly than the productive plant of any previous system for several reasons. First, free wage workers are more diligent and efficient than workers exploited by any other method; having nothing but wages to live by, in competing for employment they drive themselves more effectively than bailiffs or overseers could drive serfs or slaves.

Second, they use power-driven machinery instead of hand tools, and this further multiplies their productive power. Third, their competition prevents their wages from rising in proportion to their product. Thus the capitalists derive a vastly greater surplus from a given number of wage workers than a like number of serfs or slaves, and consequently they have a larger surplus from which to spare for adding to the plant. Further, while the use of machinery and competition among the workers enable the capitalists to invest largely, competition among the capitalists compels them to do so.

Constant and Variable Capital.—Capital may be divided into two parts, both of which are used in different proportions in every enterprise. Variable capital is that portion devoted to the purchase of labor power, to the payment of wages. Constant capital is that part which is embodied in buildings, machinery, materials, etc.

When capitalists as a whole tend to reinvest too much of their income, the rate of return on capital falls abnormally and discourages further investment; when they tend to reinvest too little, the rate of return rises and encourages more liberal investment. Thus the accumulation of capital regulates itself in proportion to the opportunities presented by technical and social developments in such a manner as to give the capitalists the largest possible share of the product.

Organization of Capitalist Ownership.—In the beginning, capitalist property was individual property in the full sense, implying also individual control. But with a growing need for larger units of capital, first in foreign commerce, then in machine industry, came partnerships and then joint-stock companies.

The increase of product is less than the increase of capital, but it is greater than the increase in the number of workers. In other words, the purpose and effect of the accumulations of capital is to increase the amount of product per workman.

The increase of product is also greater than the increase of total wages. During the capitalist period as a whole, the wages have increased; during some portions of this period they have increased rapidly; at other times more slowly; at some times remaining stationary or even falling. But never for any considerable time do wages rise so rapidly as to cause the increase of total wages to equal the increase of the product.

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Organization of Capitalist Ownership.—In the beginning, capitalist property was individual property in the full sense, implying also individual control. But with a growing need for larger units of capital, first in foreign commerce, then in machine industry, came partnerships and then joint-stock companies.

Persons forming a company receive stocks in proportion to the capital they put in. Membership is impersonal, depending on ownership of stocks which may be bought and sold at will. The company's business is transacted by a directorate, elected by and acting for the membership. The members' voting power and share of the profits are proportionate to the stocks they own. Members are not individually responsible for the company's debts beyond the amount of their respective stocks.

The capital thus furnished by stockholders and owned by the company is commonly supplemented by capital which the company borrows through the sale of bonds, on which it undertakes to pay a specified rate of interest. Bonds, like stocks, may be bought and sold at will by individuals.

This form of organization renders capital highly mobile. By selling stocks and bonds a company can enlist the capital, large and small, of many persons who take no active part in the business, and yet can preserve a control as centralized as that of an individual proprietor.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW. 1. What is capital? Distinguish between capital and means of production. 2. What governs wages? What effect does a cheapening of food and clothing tend to have upon wages rates? 3. What is surplus value? What is the relation between product, wages, and surplus value?

AMUSEMENTS. HUDSON 44th St., near Broadway—Eves. 8:15. Last Week. KYRLE BELLEW In The Builder of Bridges BY ALFRED SUTRO.

RESTAURANTS. LITTLE HUNGARY 221 E. Houston St., East 11th St., Hungarian Table d'Hôte; every evening concert; Hungarian Gypsy Band and Singers (concerts). GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM, 128 Park Row. The Place That Delivers the Goods.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

W. J. GHENT'S REPLY.

Editor of The Call: With a degree of virulence quite unnecessary even for a Socialist journalist, the editor of The Call accuses me, in a long editorial, of a number of crimes and misdemeanors. The main charge is, that by publishing a part only of a paragraph written by him, I gave a misleading sense of the whole. Lesser charges are that for four months I neglected to make public comment upon this paragraph; that I have assumed a "martyr's pose" as false as was his (my) quotation; and that I am a "self-announced, self-pronounced, self-glorified intellectual." In addition, there are a number of implications of delinquencies of one sort and another; but whether or not these refer to me I cannot tell. They are somewhat vaguely expressed and may mean pretty much anything, or nothing at all.

So sudden an explosion, with so violent a discharge of stored-up wrath, can hardly have been prompted by so simple an incident as the alleged garbling of a sentence. The effect is altogether disproportionate to the imported cause. Though the use of the editorial columns of a party organ for the display of personal and factional vindictiveness was grafted upon the Socialist movement in America by the late Daniel De Leon, I had thought we had grown out of that sort of thing. I still believe so, and I choose to regard the recent instance as a mere momentary indulgence on the part of the editor, for which he will find small sanction either in his own conscience or in the opinion of party members.

As briefly as I can, I wish to reply to some of the editor's assertions: 1. Just why my four-months' failure to comment on the paragraph in question should form a count in the general indictment, I cannot imagine. As a matter of fact, I never saw it, or, rather, I have no recollection of ever having seen it until about ten days ago, when I ran across it in searching some old issues for articles on the Mexican refugees. Much as I esteem The Call, and much as I wish it to succeed, I cannot undertake to read all its editorial expressions, or comment upon those with which I disagree.

2. The part of the paragraph used by me does not, in my belief, give, or tend to give, a misleading sense of the whole. The entire paragraph and the subsequent explanation by the editor do, indeed, amplify the quotation used by me, but they do not modify its sense. It would have been an act of exceptional silliness, to say nothing of its fundamental dishonesty, for me to have used the part in an attempt to misrepresent the whole. The quotation used by me is a preposterous one, and its preposterousness is not affected by the context or the explanation.

I say, then, that such a statement as that "under Socialism there will be no intellectuals and no manual laborers" is one of a class of expressions which "tend to give common-sense men of whatever class who might be sympathetic toward us a totally false impression of the Socialist state and of Socialist civilization." It may, indeed, indicate a very deep knowledge of theoretical Socialism. I do not know; for I confess that my knowledge of theoretical Socialism is not what I could wish it to be. But it is an expression which seems to me to indicate an utter ignorance of life as it is actually lived and as it must continue to be lived, whether under Capitalism, Socialism, Communism or Individual Anarchism.

The statement that Socialism involves the abolition of classes means, of course, the abolition of economic classes—of divisions of men whose material interests are so diverse that necessarily they must fight for material advantage. No one doubts this; but the editor has either carelessly or intentionally implied from this truism the abolition of specialized kinds of occupation, intellectual and manual. No one, it seems to me, who bases his picture of Socialism on observed facts and tendencies in present-day life, rather than on Utopian dreams, can doubt that Socialism will bring about a greater and more widely prevalent specialization of function than we know today. Socialism means efficiency, if it means anything. No doubt it involves a greater mobility of labor—a greater and more varied efficiency of manual and even directive labor, so as to provide for readier transitions from one occupation to another. But there are thousands of occupations useful to social life, for efficiency in which even a lifetime of training is hardly sufficient; there are occupations the practice and performance of which require the undivided and uninterrupted time of individuals; there are vast differences in men which fit some of them for one occupation and some for another. The notion of a society in which a Darwin would be compelled to manipulate a linotype machine for five hours a day; or a Marx to handle a street-

sweeper's broom for, say, four hours a day; or a Luther Burbank, or a Pasteur, or a Huxley, or a Huxley, to sell goods in a state or municipal department store, is a notion which excites among normal men either derision or disgust. Such a social system would involve the immediate decay of scientific research and investigation, and the dismantling of our laboratories and museums and observatories. It would involve, as I said, a dumping into the scrap-heap of all the triumphs of intellectual endeavor. No normal man unobsessed by an ultra-proletarian view of life, can picture an efficient and civilized state in which thousands and thousands of men are not set apart to do intellectual work. Would or would not these men be "intellectuals" in the sense meant by the editor?

Let us take a more concrete case. Suppose, now, that Socialism is upon us, and that it is desired to maintain The Call as an organ of defense against Anarchists, Single-Taxers, Imperialists and Conservative Reactionaries. It does not much matter whether we choose to retain it as a state organ, or as a private organ of the victorious Socialist party. In either case it will have to have an editor. It is assumed that by then the benign, temperate and judicial editorial utterances of the present editor will have won the heart of the Socialist public that he will be unanimously chosen to retain his post.

Will he be compelled, before sitting down to turn off one of his editorials, to put in a five-hour day as a make-up or an operator in the composing room? Might not the Typographical Union object, or will there be a Typographical Union in those days? Is it not somewhat more likely that since he has developed a certain fitness for one kind of employment, and since that employment is quite enough to tax the energies of one man, and since other men have been trained to do certain kinds of manual labor better than he, that efficiency should demand that he should stick to his own job? Would he, or would he not, under those circumstances, be an "intellectual" in the sense meant by the editor; and would or would not the workers in the composing room be "manual laborers" in a like sense?

Is it not, on the whole, likely that under Socialism we shall have an enormous increase of social and intellectual service? Is it not true that most of this service can be rendered efficiently only by men specially set apart to do it? Is it not likely that we shall still have muscular men who can load a steamship, or fell a tree; skillful men who can run a locomotive or put together the delicate parts of a machine; deft and nimble-fingered men who can ply the arts; that most of these men will be able to do these things better than they will be able to do other things, and that for the most part they will do them to the exclusion of other things? The notion that the abolition of economic classes carries with it the abolition of occupational classes is a fantastic reading of the Socialist doctrine.

3. It is news to me that I have assumed a "martyr's pose," or that I am a "self-announced, self-pronounced, self-glorified intellectual." I am wholly unconcerned with martyrdom or pose, if there be either. I do not remember ever having announced, pronounced or glorified myself as an "intellectual." The only class-consciousness of which I am aware in myself is that of a workman and a union printer. My reverence for learning, my respect for intellectual men, I learned at the printers' case. It was shared by the overwhelming majority of the men with whom I worked. The old composing room, as I remember them, were generally, though not always, of the nature of free youths and schools. Twenty-three years ago it was a liberal education to work in a composing room like that of the Boston Advertiser. There were few subjects which we printers did not discuss: there were among us many men of exceptional information or knowledge. The old Times-Democrat composing room, in New Orleans, was another such place, and so, in a lesser degree, was the composing room of the Denver Republican. Among men of all sorts and occupations with whom I have worked, or tramped across the deserts, or ridden on "blind baggages," or in freight cars, I have always found a thirst for knowledge and a respect for intellectual men. I say with shame and humiliation that I had to come into the Socialist party to find among the proletariat a savage antipathy to learning and to educated men, and to find disgruntled "professional proletarians" playing upon this feeling for their own advantage. I say that this attitude is a disgrace to Socialism—a disgrace even to civilization—and that the sooner we effectively rebuke it the better for us and for mankind. My own attitude on this subject is just what it was twenty-three years ago; it is the mental reflex of my life as a workman, and it will remain with me while I live. Without bitterness, with tol-

erance for every honest man, I am determined to assail this thing which ever-occasion offers. Some say it will die out of itself. It will no doubt. So will Socialism come some time. But by bending our individual wills to the task of hurrying Socialism forward, we hope and believe that we are hastening its advent. And so, too, by resolving to enlighten this ignorance and to extirpate this demerit, we shall the sooner achieve the thing desired.

4. Just what persons are meant in the assertion that certain "intellectuals" have utilized their prominence in the party for the advancement of private schemes, or "for obtaining a standing in circles hostile to our movement," I do not know. Others, it seems, "have shown a contempt for the opinion of the rank and file and a tendency toward influencing the party, not through free and open discussion in meetings and press, but through secret agreements arrived at by little cliques." These are "intellectuals," bear in mind, gentle reader: the "professional proletarians" apparently never do such things. No persons are specifically mentioned, but, of course, the editor knows. However that may be, the assertions give us a good instance for a test in the matter of party feeling and party ethics and party justice. For writing certain rather uncompromising things about "professional proletarians" and wire-pullers, Comrade Spargo has been called upon by the party to substantiate his statements. Here, now, are some pretty sweeping charges against other party members. Only in this case the accused persons happen to be of the "intellectual" persuasion. Will like action follow? A couple of lines from Lewis Carroll's "The Walrus and the Carpenter" supply the answer.

"I doubt it," said the Carpenter, And shed a bitter tear. W. J. GHENT. New York, Dec. 2, 1909.

[The editorial to which the above is a reply speaks for itself and the editor is quite ready to take all the consequences, moral and other, although he would have preferred to write such an article over, his signature had he had the time to write special articles in addition to editorial and also attend to his regular routine duties. The request for "benign, temperate and judicial" utterances sounds like banter when it comes from one who does not shrink from characterizing other people's utterances as "disgusting and repulsive" and designating opponents as "whining demagogues." All other matters need not be repeated here. The original letter of Ghent, the editorial, and the above reply make up a complete case, concerning which everyone may judge for himself.]

But the questions as to "intellectuals" in Socialist society cannot be ignored, much as we would prefer to treat the whole subject in more exhaustive fashion. These questions and our answer to them are based upon our conception of present day facts and tendencies and upon the Socialist ideal derived from them.

That the division of labor prevailing in capitalist society is based upon class divisions will hardly be disputed even by Comrade Ghent. The pleasant and remunerative occupations go to the well-to-do; the unpleasant and poorly paid, to the poor. Again, among the poor themselves there has been introduced by the capitalist system that grinding drudgery and dulling monotony of specialization the physical, moral and intellectual effects of which even capitalist economists deplore. With the abolition of classes, not only will the division of labor between rich and poor disappear, but also the division of labor among the poor themselves. Labor will then cease to be the burden and curse that it is now, and will become a natural, delightful activity of free men and women.

The first division of labor to disappear will be that between city and country. Agriculture is now decaying for want of labor (among other factors), while the cities fester with slums. The workers will be organized to work in turn in agriculture and in industries. But neither will the workers be condemned to repeat the same act of mechanical operations day after day in the industrial occupations. A short variety of occupations and short hours of labor, to which people will have become accustomed from childhood in schools in which mental and industrial training will go hand in hand, and the possibility of universal "intellectualism" becomes self-evident.

Productive efficiency need not suffer by this arrangement. On the contrary, it may be greatly increased by means of those factors which only a Socialist society will have at its disposal—system, foreknowledge of needs, honesty, economy, etc. But in any case the Socialist ideal of efficiency will be entirely different from the corresponding capitalist ideal. Is it not possible that under Socialism the production of healthy and intelligent men and women will be rated quite as high as the production of an enormous amount of cotton and iron under capitalism?

Will a Socialist society compel a Darwin and a Marx to do his share of manual labor? The question is irrelevant. When we speak of "intellectuals" we do not speak of Darwins and Marxs, but of Ghents and Simpsens and other equally foolish people who have to rack their brains all day in order to earn their livelihood and who have lost, if they ever had, the natural and healthful sense of joy in healthy manual work. These mere "intellectuals," who are not Darwins and Marxs, will have to do their share of social productive labor, even if Socialist society will have to go without some of their brilliant—or other—efforts. The compensation, to themselves as well as to society, will be a race of healthy men and women, physically and mentally.

This is an integral part of the social ideal of the proletariat, which it will strive to realize from the day that it obtains control of the state. But it will not be established in a day. The practice as well as the ideas of capitalist society will naturally be carried over into the new society, and their substitution by new practices and ideas will be gradual. But when Comrade Ghent asks about the work of a Socialist editor who will have to defend the new social order against attacks of reactionists and, possibly, impatient fanatics, he has in mind that stage of transition—of revolutions and attempted counter-revol-

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EAST SIDE: 24 Ave. & 122d St. 24 Ave. & 124th St. 24 Ave. & 126th St. 24 Ave. & 128th St. 24 Ave. & 130th St. 24 Ave. & 132th St. 24 Ave. & 134th St. 24 Ave. & 136th St. 24 Ave. & 138th St. 24 Ave. & 140th St. 24 Ave. & 142th St. 24 Ave. & 144th St. 24 Ave. & 146th St. 24 Ave. & 148th St. 24 Ave. & 150th St. 24 Ave. & 152th St. 24 Ave. & 154th St. 24 Ave. & 156th St. 24 Ave. & 158th St. 24 Ave. & 160th St. 24 Ave. & 162th St. 24 Ave. & 164th St. 24 Ave. & 166th St. 24 Ave. & 168th St. 24 Ave. & 170th St. 24 Ave. & 172th St. 24 Ave. & 174th St. 24 Ave. & 176th St. 24 Ave. & 178th St. 24 Ave. & 180th St. 24 Ave. & 182th St. 24 Ave. & 184th St. 24 Ave. & 186th St. 24 Ave. & 188th St. 24 Ave. & 190th St. 24 Ave. & 192th St. 24 Ave. & 194th St. 24 Ave. & 196th St. 24 Ave. & 198th St. 24 Ave. & 200th St. WEST SIDE: 24 Ave. & 27th St. 24 Ave. & 29th St. 24 Ave. & 31st St. 24 Ave. & 33rd St. 24 Ave. & 35th St. 24 Ave. & 37th St. 24 Ave. & 39th St. 24 Ave. & 41st St. 24 Ave. & 43rd St. 24 Ave. 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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

PARKHURST'S THANKSGIVING MANDATE.

By H. M. B.

Be joyful, ye women, and serve them;
 You serve them with gladness and song;
 You must be hushed in their presence
 And muffled the voice of your wrong.

Be sure that the Lord, He hath made us—
 The sheep of His pasture, please note—
 Male and female, two fair, kindred creatures;
 No mention is made of the goat.)

Go your way to their gates with thanksgiving,
 And enter their courts with praise;
 From your heights you will do all the setting,
 Not with votes, but with womanly ways.

They are gracious and merciful rulers;
 They would shield you from voting profane;
 They would champion feminine honor.
 Oh, mention it not in Spokane!

SOCIALIST WOMEN AND SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Editor of Woman's Sphere:

Dear Comrade—Some time ago you called for discussion upon the question of "Our relation to the general suffrage movement." I have been anxiously awaiting the result of your call, and must say am heartily disappointed that so few have come forth to voice their opinions. Surely, this is not a small matter. To me it seems full of possibilities.

Every living thing grows. As soon as the process of growth stops the thing dies. This is no less true of man than of tangible objects. If, then, the idea of Socialism is to be alive it must grow. It must spread and form new converts day by day. Now, where shall we go to meet those who are to be our converts? Let us for a moment briefly study the woman who stands for woman's suffrage. She has begun to see, she has seen, that there is something wrong in her world? She sees that in the matter of politics, which control her life as well as her brother's she plays no role at all. She may dress up her summaries with the time worn arguments that she no longer wishes to be classed with criminals and idiots; that she does not believe in taxation without representation, etc., but at bottom of all this lies the fact that she has begun to realize that her life is bound up in the political community within which she lives. And, now, what of that? Why, this it seems to me; that woman has made the first great stride in the right direction. She has diagnosed the case and, like a conscientious surgeon, will not rest until the causes of disease are removed.

Psychology teaches us that if a mind is inclined in a certain direction it is easier to lead it further in that direction than to apply energy to reverse a mind of antagonistic attitude. Common sense, you say? Exactly, but why don't we apply it? Here we have these women, hundreds of them, with a strong sense of justice standing at the threshold, and we do not hasten to open the door!

One of our comrades remarked to

THE COMEDY OF CAPITALISM

A Continuous Performance. By C. W. ERVIN.

There is published in New York a weekly religious magazine called the Outlook. Its editor is Dr. Lyman Abbott. The associate editor is a modest, shrinking, Christian gentleman, one Theodore Roosevelt, who is beyond a doubt the best misinformed writer on all subjects in America. He would make an ideal editor for an encyclopedia of misinformation and would be qualified to write all the leading articles.

This gentle knight of the pen some few months ago wrote two articles on something he called "Socialism." It mattered not that the fearsome thing he christened thus was the opposite to what all the dictionaries of the language defined as Socialism. Louis, the Magnificent, exclaimed: "The State—it is me," Theodore, the Modest, says "The Dictionary—it is I."

What show has the composite scholarship of the race when arrayed against the intellectual omnipotence of the Eminent Everybody?

Having gently but firmly slain this creature of his imagination, he sailed for Africa to scatter the blessings of civilization with a repeating rifle, among the four-footed dwellers of the jungle. "Animals have psychic life! Such rot! Don't I know? Haven't I killed them all my life?" And each steamer that arrives from Africa brings proof of his slaughtering ability.

The Abbot of the capitalist church preserves of the leaves and fishes, has evidently made up his mind to divide the killing honors with his gentle associate editor. To the fanfare of the trumpets of the capitalist press he entered the lists at New Haven on Sunday and in the presence of fifteen hundred students of Yale slew the dragon of Socialism.

We fear the reverend warrior in

black is in danger of being called a "nature faker" by the Modest One, as the beast slain by him was an entirely different animal from that described by Roosevelt as the only genuine species. The sole weapon of this priest of the plutocrats was the historic jawbone spoken of in Holy Writ.

The audience consisted (in the main) of the noble of capitalists together with those who are being trained as upper servants of the same class. The applause which greeted the victor was therefore from the heart if not from the head.

It has been our lot to listen to and read many attacks upon Socialism. These have run the gamut from ability to astinety. Lyman Abbott's attack, however, is in a class by itself. It might be termed a verbal vacuum. Like Omar's caravan, it arrives at the nowhere it starts out from. Even his "facts" of existing conditions are fiction.

He told his hearers that one-half the people of the United States owned their homes. Even a Republican spellbinder in the heat of a campaign would be incapable of a statement of this character. This spiritual investment of capitalists then proceeded to warn us all of the horrible state in store for us if Socialism was established.

"We would all work for the government!" Horrors! Socialism will arrive when the workers take possession of the government. The workers will be the governing power, and they will employ themselves. What a terrible condition of tyranny this would be. No wonder Abbott is shocked at the thought and exclaims: "I had rather work for Boss Carnegie." We haven't the least doubt of it, Dr. Abbott! You know your master's voice, and are worthy of your hire.

WAIST MAKERS' STRIKE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

By THERESA MALMIEL.

To our Socialist comrades who have come to recognize the futility of the economic struggle between capital and labor, the Waist Makers' strike may appear to be one of many skirmishes which are being fought, lost or won, on the land over.

On the surface, to the casual glance of an outsider, it is this and nothing more. But to those who have taken the time and trouble to come in close contact with the strike and strikers, it is a sign of the times.

The waist makers have been exploited and abused at all times, and yet never before in the history of the labor movement has New York City witnessed a similar uprising.

For generations back, at home and abroad, bent under the yoke of subjection, the workingwomen have submitted silently to the pressure from above, until the general unrest of woman the world over has at last penetrated behind the thick factory walls, the flimsy tenement dwellings, causing this spontaneous outburst.

The walkout was, perhaps, accomplished on the impulse of the moment, while the workers were spurred on by each other, but their grievances are just, their protest righteous. Some of these honest toilers have worked and struggled against adverse conditions until every bit of ambition and physical strength sapped completely, while in earthly possessions they are not the richer for it. Others are just on the brink of entering upon life's struggle; these are still overflowing with desire and longing for joy and happiness, which sometimes leads them to a fate far worse than the one facing their older coworkers.

They have lived their past years in a trance, or, rather, nightmare; never having the occasion to reflect upon the grim game of life, never realizing how closely they are related to their suffering shopmates.

The more beautiful it is to see the spirit of solidarity reigning among them, the feeling of kinship toward one another, the courage with which they confront the present battle, the hope and trust they place in those who are assuming the leadership.

From them this struggle is surely something greater than a mere quarrel over a few cents. They have suddenly caught a glimpse of a new fair-land and are stretching hurriedly their long, idle wings, raising their bowed heads preparatory to taking flight into it.

Eighteen thousand of them, young and old, have eagerly embraced the faith of organized labor and joined the union. Like all converts they are anxiously listening to the voice of the new gospel that is exposing before their formerly closed eyes the horror of their miserable condition and at the same time teaching them the right and necessity of rebellion against it.

Comrades, every movement has its opportunities; this is ours. These new recruits are still open to conviction. Bright, honest and naturally intelligent they present fertile soil where the seeds of truth are bound to pay a thousand-fold for the time and effort expended.

(Continued from page 6.)

with suitable—not ordinary—literature.

Without going into the reasons for it, people will come rather to large halls. Well-known non-Socialist speakers will draw your crowd one week, and next week some of our same crowd will come again to hear some Socialist—they get the habit. No harm in fooling them in at first. And, say, my uncompromising friend, you are fond of attending non-Socialist meetings where Socialism is to be discussed. Then, again, we may learn something from our opponents or sympathizers. (I know a man who thinks he is telling the truth, and—my gawd!—he isn't a Socialist! The main thing, however, is that you get an attendance of strangers.)

Centralize your lecture work. There should be but one lecture bureau which would represent all the lecture-centers of the party. It is easier this way to secure better speakers; dates would not conflict; prominent lecturers could be brought from other places, the expenses being co-operatively distributed. Large supplies of literature could be bought at better prices, enabling the lecture-centers to sell them at greater profit if desired. And—and this is important—the advertising of the various lecture-centers could be done by organized effort and lecture bulletins may be issued.

An attempt has been made by Brooklyn to organize the lecture work as outlined above, and even with the feeble start the success of the co-operative effort is already apparent.

As to the proper kind of literature, its methods of distribution, and the organization of "Socialist Minute Men" who would be sent at a minute's notice to one of the numerous places where Socialism is under discussion, your able correspondent has so much to say that he will reserve for another time. Of course, Mr. Editor, you might think this a sufficient. But I know better; ask me. Next time I'll make it as short as a Horace Traubel sentence—with more trouble.

JOHN LYONS.
 Brooklyn, Nov. 28, 1909.

FOR CO-OPERATIVES.

Editor of The Call:

While the experts are discussing the best way to carry on co-operative business, an essential part of the scheme seems to have been neglected. While we are comparing the merits of various co-operative mechanisms, it may be well to try to learn something of the nature of the field which the machine is expected to cultivate. Then it may be easier to design the machine. For instance, the Rochdale plan is highly successful in provincial cities of England, but not in cosmopolitan London, and some such qualification will apply to any other plan. We must find out what sort of market we shall have at the start. We must, in some way, "feel the pulse of the country."

Local Bergen, of New Jersey, has appointed a committee of one to study the subject and report. Now, if other locals should do the same, and their delegates should all communicate with the Rand School, we should have at once the basis of a wide organization. By means of it outlying districts could be kept in personal touch with the leaders. Interest would be kept up, and it would be easier to arrange a uniform method for local stores. On the other hand, the central office could, with the least waste of energy, get and give much information on local matters.

I do not ask that the party assume any responsibility for the business part of co-operation, but I insist that if delegates visit headquarters and make oral reports, it will arouse interest in many who are but little impressed by the printed page. Faith is necessary, and men have more faith in what they or their friends have seen and heard than in what they have merely read about. Come, comrades, appoint your delegates.

A. G. CRAIG.
 Cresskill, N. J., Dec. 1, 1909.

FOR HARMONY.

Editor of The Call:

While the present discussion in regard to party tactics is calculated to be of great benefit to our cause, it

THE PALACE OF PEACE

By CHARLES RECHT.

A fool there was, who built a dome to Peace;

The men who built it fought for shelter, bread;

The men who kept it lied and smiled to please;

The cruel Butcher-Czar who was its founder, head,

A king laid the corner-stone with hands still red;

Of a rebel's blood: the banquet wine was made

Of orphans' tears and gore of soldiers' dead,

And widows wept while Peace hymns were played,

Slaves and tyrants, butchers, liars, thieves—for these—

A fool there was who built a dome to Peace.

New York, Nov. 15, 1909.

For Constipation

TRY EX-LAX



IT IS GENTLE IN ITS ACTION, DELICIOUS IN ITS TASTE.

Good for Children Good for Women Good for Men Good for Young and Old 10c and 25c Per Box In all Drug Stores or Direct on Receipt of price EX-LAX CO. 286 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

THE SUSTAINING FUND

- The Sustaining Fund acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since November 1. Please report any errors to the secretary of the Sustaining Fund, 142 Pearl Street, New York:
- R. Slavin, donation..... \$50.00
 - W. S. & D. E. F. of Staten Island..... 10.00
 - A. McInnes, donation..... 1.00
 - Christ Blohm, stamps..... .50
 - Dr. H. Gluckman, stamps..... 2.00
 - Mrs. and Miss Bernah, donation..... 2.00
 - Julius Hirsh, pledge..... 5.00
 - Collected by G. S. Gelderin, Oneida, N. Y..... 1.25
 - N. Keihin, Oneida, donation..... 50
 - Arbeiter, Lidortaffel, Syracuse, donation..... 10.00
 - Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Syracuse, donation..... 10.00
 - Bertha Hemminger, pledge..... 5.00
 - L. D. Abbot, for Frank E. Smith, pledge..... 1.00
 - W. S. & D. B. No. 324, York, Pa., on acct. of bond..... 1.00
 - Robt. Kloees, one sustaining card for a bond..... 1.00
 - Philip Behtold, one sustaining card for a bond..... 1.00
 - 34th A. D., pledge..... 1.00
 - Jacob Berman, stamps..... 1.50
 - Ladies' Auxiliary to Loyal Lodge No. 406; Machinists, donation..... 5.00
 - Sam Berland, donation..... 1.00
 - Suspender Makers' Union No. 356, pledge..... 1.00
 - 20 members of Times' Chapel, pledge..... 1.00
 - S. Zechnowitch, pledge..... .50
 - 34th and 35th A. D., pledge..... 4.00
 - F. W. Ziegler, New Haven, stamps..... 2.00
 - B. F. Maupin, Valhalla, N. Y., pledge..... 2.00
 - Karl Heideman, pledge..... 1.00
 - A. Amada, donation..... .50
 - I. Lapin, pledge..... 1.00
 - J. Hofstad, pledge..... 1.00
 - Manhattan Lodge Machinists No. 7, pledge..... 1.00
 - Bear Drivers and Stablers' Union No. 24, pledge..... 10.00
 - Soc. Ed. Club of Greenpoint, pledge..... 12.50
 - 23d A. D., Branch 2, Kings County, pledge..... 1.00
 - John Malcomson, bond (returning sust. card, showing payment of \$1.75, Kansas City, Kansas)..... 2.25
 - Employer of McLean & Jerome Am. Ice Cream Store, pledge..... 1.00
 - Fred Heinechen, Paterson, N. J., pledge..... 1.00
 - S. Zednowitch, pledge..... .50
 - Geo. W. Thecher, Cambridge, Mass., donation..... 1.00
 - Emma Schien, donation..... 2.00
 - Suspender Makers' Union, pledge..... 1.00
 - 34th, 44th, 46th Ward Br., Local Phila., Pa., pledge..... 6.00
 - 20 members of Times' Chapel Brotherhood Wash. No. 7, pledge..... 1.00
 - A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N. D., pledge..... 2.00
 - W. C. No. 87, pledge..... 1.75
 - Arbeiter Mannerchor, pledge Max Fruchter, on acct. bond..... 5.00
 - Jessie Ashley, pledge..... 1.00
 - Boot and Shoe Workers, Whitman, Mass., pledge..... 4.00
 - J. Paulson, pledge \$1 a month for one year..... 2.00
 - Elias Wolf, stamps..... 2.00
 - S. Zechnowitch, pledge..... .50
 - On acct of Century Club, N. J., pledge..... 10.00
 - 23d A. D., Kings, stamps..... 5.00
 - Julius Lirsch, pledge..... 1.00
 - W. S. & D. B. No. 16, New Haven, Conn., pledge..... 15.00
 - W. Cannon, on acct. of bond James A. Clarkin, Jersey City, pledge..... 4.00
 - 23d A. D., Branch 2, pledge Jacob Berman, stamps..... 1.00
 - Brewers' Union No. 2, Newark, N. J., pledge..... 2.00
 - 20th A. D., Branch 1, Kings, pledge..... 10.00
 - Sheet Metal Workers' Club, pledge..... 2.00
 - John McCormack, pledge..... 1.00
 - Employer of McLean & Jerome Am. Ice Cream Store, pledge..... 1.00
 - 24th A. D., pledge..... 2.00
 - Laura B. Deffeldeman, pledge J. Lapin, pledge..... 1.00
 - 23d A. D., pledge..... 4.00
 - Mrs. Sarah Volovick, pledge, Washington, D. C., Sta. H., pledge..... 2.00
 - Warren Atkinson, on acct. of bond..... 5.00
 - B. J. Flaungan, stamps..... .50
 - S. Zechnowitch, pledge..... .40
 - Jacob Berman, stamps..... 1.00
 - 23d A. D., Branch 2, pledge Edward Cohen, stamps..... 4.00
 - 34th A. D., pledge..... 1.00
 - Hudson County Club, pledge Employees of McLean & Jerome Ice Cream Store, pledge..... 1.00
 - A. Katz, pledge..... 1.00
 - Total..... 296.51
 - Balance of Wage Fund..... 23.92
 - Entertainment of Nov. 25..... 247.50
 - Nat. Ex. Board Soc. Dem. Party of Germany..... 2,331.00
 - German Mark Fund..... 1,927.85
 - Total of General Sustaining Fund for November..... \$4,977.38

me the other day that he hoped we would have Socialism before woman's suffrage, "because," he said, "imagine all the women we would have to educate up to our ideals! Now we can do without them, but when they once have the votes what a weight they will be upon our shoulders!" You see, sister Comrades, that is the way our brothers feel about it, and are they not right? But why need we wait to lay this extra burden upon them? Now is our time to educate, now is our time to agitate so that when the suffragists' hopes are realized they need not stand before the ballot sheet helplessly asking "which," and finally marking as the children do in "hickory, dickory, dock," but shall vote as a superior, intelligent man.

It is a law of physics that the whole can be no stronger than the sum of its parts. If we, the members of the Socialist party, are going to continue in our slothfulness to problems in current life, we have either become a group of bigots, and our cause will serve to die or we have not yet learned the lesson our capitalist masters have been trying to teach us, that he who is found asleep when opportunity knocks seldom receives a second visit from her; which in either case creates an unsound whole.

Therefore, I say, Comrades, yes, let us join hands with the suffragists to hold mass meetings, open air meetings, all brand of meetings, where we will be permitted to present our views and have our speakers. Let us make our Sister Suffragist feel that our shoulder is at the wheel, too, that her fight is a part of our fight, and let us teach her that her fight alone without our side will leave her no better off when it is won than she was before.

Have you ever gone through bitter experiences with some one standing close beside you all the while? After the storm had subsided, did you not feel that that person was all the dearer to you because of what you had suffered in common? Well, Comrades, that can be applied to general instances. Therefore, Socialist women, now and forever after until their fight is won, make the Suffragists feel the power of your personality, the earnestness of your purpose and your sincerity to her and for what she stands, and your reward will be a spirit favorably inclined toward you and an open broad mind ready for the seeds of your doctrine. Therefore, again, Comrades, consider well before you cast aside this pearl of priceless value.

Fraternally yours,
 "PHOEBE KASTE."
 AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. A. Watson Lister, secretary of the Woman's National Council of Australia, said, speaking of the effects of equal franchise in that country:

"One striking result of equal suffrage is that members of Parliament now consult us on their bills when these bear upon the interests of women. The author of the new divorce bill asked all the women's organizations to come together and hear him read and make criticisms and suggestions. I do not remember any such thing happening before in all my years in Australia.

"When a naturalization bill was pending, one clause of which deprived Australian women of citizenship if they married aliens, a few women went to the Prime Minister and protested, and that clause was immediately altered. We had worked for years with members of Parliament for various reforms without avail, because we had no votes, but you cannot imagine the difference now."

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A COUNTRY-WIDE FIGHT.

The appeal, petition, or protest of the striking shirt waist makers to Mayor McClellan against the insults, intimidation, and abuses to which they have been subjected by the police...

Formally this is a fight for free speech, free press, and freedom of assemblage. Actually it is part of the world-wide fight between capital and labor.

The fight for the preservation of the above-mentioned constitutional rights is in effect a fight for the extension of these rights to the working class.

In their origin these rights were conquered by the middle class in its struggles against feudalism and absolutism. When they were incorporated in the Constitution of the United States they were designed to be the rights of equals, property owners.

It is for this reason that the powers that be resist so stubbornly the employment of these fundamental constitutional rights so as to serve the ends of the working class.

This is one of the contradictions that inevitably arise in the course of its historical evolution within the society based upon the equality of property owners.

The conquest of these rights to the uses of the working class is a necessary step in the advance of this class from a condition in which it was a socially negligible quantity to that condition in which it will attain to rulership over society.

UNCOMMON CANDOR.

"If adultery were punished in full the boxes of the Metropolitan Opera House would be very empty at times, and if as a result of such adultery people were to take the law into their own hands and shoot down others, then I say the ranks of the upper classes would be considerably thinned out."

These words were not uttered by an agitator, a Socialist, from a soap-box at a street corner. They were said in court by Mr. Samuel Untermyer, one of the leading corporation lawyers in this country.

Is not Mr. Untermyer guilty of lese majeste, or whatever is the equivalent of this crime in our code? Is he not undermining that respect of the "lower classes" for the "upper classes" which is so essential to the maintenance of the rule of the latter over the former?

But altogether Mr. Untermyer seems to be an exceedingly unpatriotic and narrow-minded citizen. Why, he even dared to suggest the horrible notion that the administration of law in this city is not superior to French methods of justice, upon which every true Anglo-Saxon is taught to look with contempt as the product of the inferior Latin race.

Decidedly, Mr. Untermyer is an iconoclast, an enemy of society. Decidedly, Mr. Untermyer is a distinguished person, notwithstanding the fact that he is a distinguished lawyer.

THE BIG STICK IN LATIN AMERICA.

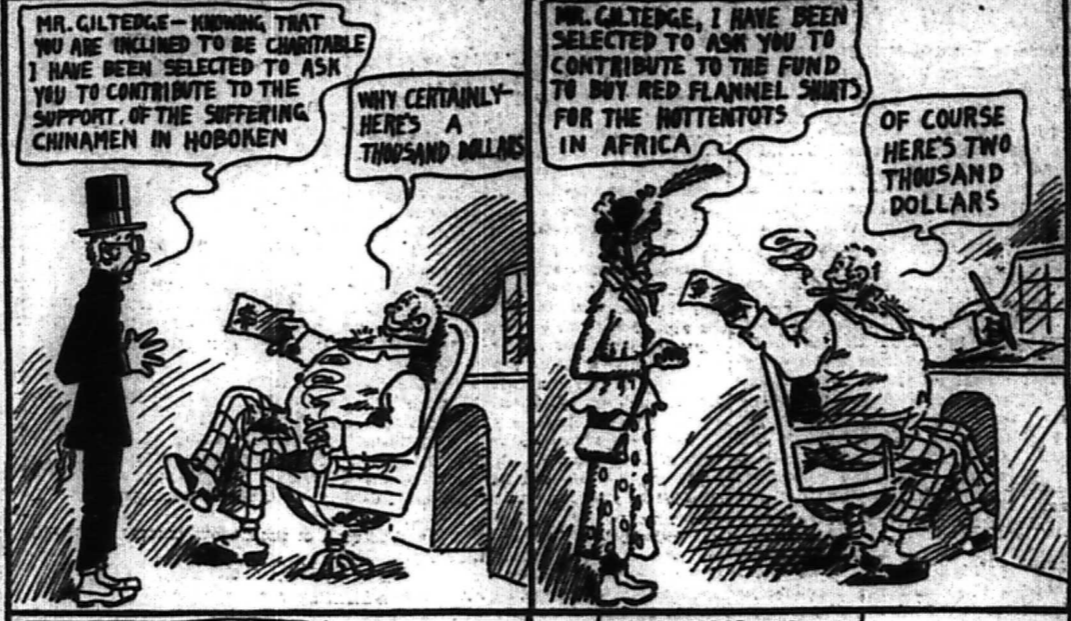
Under Roosevelt with his big stick, Root pursued a policy of conciliation toward the Latin-American republics. Under the "calm and judicious" Taft, Knox has adopted toward these republics the policy of the big stick.

Almost immediately after he took charge of the State Department, Knox rushed Nicaragua into settling the Emery claim, which had been pending for over two years under his predecessor.

American interests—that is to say, the interests of certain American capitalists—are being carefully attended to by the present Secretary of State. And that in his present measures against Nicaragua, or Zelaya, he is serving the interests of some influential capitalists, there cannot be the least doubt.

But it remains to be seen whether the other capitalistic interests, namely, those which find a policy of conciliation to be more profitable than that of the big stick, will not in the end be able to reassert their former influence with the State Department.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?



SOME REAL CAPITALISTS.

Occasionally we hear of the noble qualities, the splendid capability and the social and industrial necessity of capitalists. Whenever a capitalist works he is pretty sure to get his name in the paper and his story told by admiring Sunday editors.

THE HAND OF ESAU.

The new reform movement is with us! That genial contemporary of ours, the Philadelphia North American, which has so often led the reform forces to defeat, comes forward with a new policy to secure the votes of the reading public and, at the same time, once again lay low the spirit of Socialism.

PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF KARL MARX

By John Spargo. Author of "Karl Marx: His Life and Work," Etc.

HOW THE "COMMUNIST MANIFESTO" WAS WRITTEN. Unquestionably, if the Socialists of the world were called upon to decide what single piece of writing has contributed most to the Socialist cause they would decide with practical unanimity that the honor belongs to the "Communist Manifesto."

The little pamphlet of twenty-five octavo pages which came from an obscure German printery in London, in February, 1848, when Europe was vibrant with the hoarse cries of revolution, was scarcely heeded at the time of its publication, except by the members of a small band of devotees who had been inspired by the genius and faith of Marx.

Of course, Marx, like all great men, had plenty of detractors. There were many in the various sections of the chaotic working class movement of that time who suspected him of harboring evil designs upon the movement and seeking to advance himself over the bent backs of the workers. These often attacked him with great bitterness, especially when his keen, relentless logic exposed the weaknesses and shortcomings of the methods they were pursuing.

During 1845-1846, Marx, who was at the time in Paris, had definitely allied himself with the Socialist cause as we now know it. He did not call himself a Socialist, however. The reason for this can be read in the introduction to the "Communist Manifesto," written by Engels, to be found in practically every modern edition of the famous pamphlet.

As soon as he had definitely decided which part of the democratic movement he would identify himself with, Marx began to urge upon the leaders of the movement in Paris the need of an attempt to bring all the scattered elements together into one great homogeneous political and economic movement. Much of his time was spent in discussing this idea.

Then came his expulsion from Paris, the French Emperor, Louis Philippe, agreeing to the request of his brother monarch, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, of Prussia, to persecute the undesirable Marx. Marx fled from Paris to Brussels, Thier, in the spring of 1847, went to Joseph Moll, a German watch maker, upon an important mission. He said, in effect: "Friend Marx, for the past three or four years you have been urging the unity of the democratic forces, and you are the only man who can bring about such unity. A program is necessary, and you are the one man in a position to write such a program."

ON THE FIRING LINE.

It was the height of bad politics for Chairman Parsons of the Republican organization to charge that Joe Cannon and Tammany are "pals." As the son of one of the Sugar Trust heads, he should have remembered that persons who live in sugar houses should not turn on the hose.