

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Rain or snow and colder Monday; much colder by night. Tuesday snow; colder in eastern portion; high southwest to west winds.

TELEPHONES 2371-2373 WORTH.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1909.

Vol. 2—No. 300.

Price Two Cents

## REWARD TOOL OF DIAZ BY PROMOTION

### Murphy Who Arrested John Murray Made Special Agent of Department of Justice.

(Special to The Call.)

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 5.—Announcement has just been made that Fred H. Lancaster, a deputy United States marshal of this place, has been appointed a special agent of the Department of Justice. Lancaster is the man who arrested the secretary of the Political Refugee Defense League, John Murray, in this city at the time that President Taft passed through San Antonio. After three days' imprisonment in the county jail—being held all the time "incommunicado"—and even refused speech with an attorney—Murray was released without one particle of evidence having been produced to warrant his arrest.

Immediately upon his release, Murray brought suit against Lancaster and Charles Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, for \$25,000 damages. The appointment of Lancaster to the narrative post of special agent of the Department of Justice is therefore a plain approval by the Washington authorities, of this policy of Russianizing the country.

At Dallas, the secret service men had so worked upon the fears of local militiamen that Sergeant J. D. Manly, while acting as guard for President Taft, bayoneted and killed Louis Richenstein, a deputy county clerk, who was inoffensively crossing the street just before the President arrived.

Lancaster has been prominent in the arrest of many Mexican political refugees on the Texas border and considers that this latest appointment is but a just reward for the faithful and unquestioning service to the policy of his superiors, who have given Diaz every assistance in the capturing of the Mexican despot's political enemies in the United States. Lancaster's promotion follows closely upon that of United States Attorney Oscar Lawler, who, after helping Mazon, Rivera and Villarreal "incommunicado" in the Los Angeles County jail for six months—seven refusing Rivera's wife a last farewell to her husband before he was hurried to Arizona's oven-hot penitentiary in Yuma—was rewarded with a deputyship in the Attorney General's office at Washington.

That the people of the state of Texas have neither forgiven nor forgotten the Russian police methods of Taft's secret service guards and their arrests of innocent citizens whom they happened to regard as undesirable, may be seen from the utterances of Justice Hall, of the Texas Court of Appeals, who today stated, in rendering judgment in a case for damages, that "The public can no more be deprived of its rights to the free and unobscured use of its thoroughfares than it can be deprived of its liberties by the granting of acceptances, crowns and crests or by the lawless acts of the secret service men who go before a president in his triumphant peregrinations through a great republic."

## SNEAD'S ASSIGNMENT

### Police Show Motive for Bathing Mystery Murderer.

Just how far the police of Essex County have gone in patching together the slippery bits that go to make up the case against Miss Virginia Wardlaw, who is locked up in Essex County jail on the charge of murdering her niece, Mrs. Oey W. M. Snead, a week ago today for the sake of her insurance, they are not ready to say, yet the authorities express no doubt but that she will be indicted and tried.

One piece of evidence which they were willing to give out to the public yesterday was the assignment by Fletcher Snead, the husband of the dead woman, of his interest in one of the insurance policies which have played such a big part in the case thus far. The transfer was made, in favor of his grandmother, Mrs. M. E. Wardlaw, who is upward of eighty years old and an invalid. The assignment was scribbled in pencil on a flattened-out paper bag. It was one of the papers in the parcel which was found in Collins' drug store on Third avenue the middle of last week. Fletcher Snead is the man in whose interest some of his Princeton classmates are going to put up money for the fighting of the case against Miss Wardlaw.

## TO CALM PHIPPS

### Pittsburg Will Tender "Real Banquet" to Former "Steel King."

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—It is announced today that Henry Phipps, former "steel king," will be tendered a real "homecoming banquet" at the Duquesne Club, when he slips in here from New York Friday. It is intended that Pittsburg shall put her best feet forward and endeavor to convince Phipps that there are really no grounds for his ill-feeling toward Pittsburg. Judge Joseph Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court, has been named as toastmaster for the banquet because of his winning ways, and it is thought that he will be able to charm the rich steel king completely.

## DR. COOK'S VESSEL SAFE

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 5.—Advices from St. Johns, N. F., say that the schooner John R. Bradley, which was used by Dr. Cook in his Arctic expedition, is safe at Bonne Bay. Details of several wrecks, however, has reached there, including some Gloucester vessels. There has been no loss of life.

## TRAINMEN PREPARE FOR FINAL DEMANDS

### Ten Per Cent Increase Will Be Demanded on All Eastern Roads At End of Week.

Another visit was paid to this city yesterday by Fifth Vice Grand Master James Murdock, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who stayed an hour or two at the Grand Union Hotel, where he made final preparations for the demand to be made at the end of the week on all the Eastern railroads for 10 per cent increase in wages for trainmen. He left the city early in the afternoon, but will remain in the vicinity of New York until the demand is made.

The demand, it was learned, will be made simultaneously on the members of the General Managers' Association, representing thirty-two Eastern railroads. Murdock has charge of matters for the New England divisions of the railroads. If the demands are peremptorily refused a second poll of the trainmen may be made to check the poll already taken, and if it is found that 75 per cent have voted to make the demand, a secret ballot for a strike will be ordered. If the vote is for a strike it must be approved by Grand Master W. G. Lee, of the trainmen, before it becomes effective, but in such a case his approval would be looked on as a certainty. He is now at the headquarters of the Grand Lodge in Cleveland.

## Conferences Expected First

The usual course, however, when a demand like this is made is for the general managers to first take the matter up among themselves and for a conference with the representatives of the trainmen to follow. None of the trainmen would predict anything yesterday. A statement was made in behalf of the trainmen which says in part:

"We expect, before matters reach their final point either in the way of an agreement or the reverse, that conferences will take place between the adjustment committees of the different divisions of the railroads and the representatives of the trainmen. At such conferences we could easily show the companies that the advance we ask is reasonable. We are proceeding as we always have done. We are in hopes, however, that everything will be amicably settled and that the strike will not be necessary. The usual thirty days' notice of a desire on either side to change or end the agreement has not been given by either side yet. Our organization will act conservatively, and if a strike comes the blame will not be with us."

The decision to make the demand resulted from a convention in Boston on November 19 of representatives of all the Eastern divisions of trainmen. There the poll was ordered which resulted in the decision to make the demands.

The trainmen, it was said, do not care how the strike of the Switchmen's Association of North America in the Northwest ends. They are still angry because members of this body took the places of striking trainmen at Fort Worth, Tex., two years ago.

## TRAINMEN WON'T AID

### So Says Deputy President Bannon. According to Pittsburg Report.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.—No aid for the striking railroad switchmen at St. Paul will come from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is the opinion of Deputy President John Bannon of the Brotherhood, who is here from Cleveland.

"The Brotherhood, under direction of International President William G. Lee, ordered a strike on the Fort Worth belt road not later than last August, and the first men to rush in and take our places were the members of the Switchmen's Union, and they are there yet," Bannon is reported to have said.

"So how in the world can the switchmen consistently expect us to come to their aid now. We are at peace with the world and have all we can do to look after our own matters."

It was after a meeting with President Lee that Mr. Bannon gave out the statement.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Two agencies have been opened in Baltimore to secure strikebreakers for the Northwest. In response to advertisements a large number of men have, it is said, applied for work at both agencies, but the men in charge say that their instructions require them to select only experienced and reliable men.

At one of the agencies yesterday twenty-five men were secured and at the other fifteen. It is expected to secure 600 men in this city. The men are furnished with transportation to Chicago and are guaranteed return transportation from St. Paul if upon arrival there they are dissatisfied with the conditions and desire to come back.

## TARS MEET TONIGHT AT COOPER UNION

### Will Show How Shipping Federation Enslaves Sailors, and the Only Way Out.

The mass meeting to be held tonight at Cooper Union under the auspices of the International Seamen's Union of America, delegates of which are now in convention here at the Gilsey House, will voice the protest of thousands of seamen against "slavery as shocking, as widespread as that under which the negroes suffered from the South before the Civil War," and will consider a method of organization upon a world-wide basis for the purpose of combating the "unholy alliance" known as the Industrial Shipowners' Federation, the object of which is to reduce seamen to a position of abject slavery.

At 7 p. m. sharp the local maritime workers—sailors, firemen, cooks, stewards, harbor boatmen, longshoremen—and others interested, will assemble on "The Farm" opposite the White Star Pier, West street, and with banners flying and bands playing will march through 14th street to Fourth avenue, and thence to Cooper Union.

The meeting is to be presided over by Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., and addressed by the late, made by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America; Victor Olander, leader of the seamen of the Great Lakes; J. Havelock Wilson and Thomas Chambers, president and treasurer, respectively, of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, and a host of others prominent in maritime affairs.

## To Tell of "Hellfare" Plan.

Both Wilson and Chambers have been hard at work during the past two months organizing the English seamen on this side of the Atlantic, and have met with great success; while Victor Olander has earned the gratitude of seamen in this country for his level-headed conduct of the lake strike.

The speakers will show, among other things, how the Lake Carriers' Association precipitated the strike by the institution of the so-called "hellfare" plan, which the sea-style the "hellfare" plan; how the Shipping Trust stamps men like branded cattle, and how this same trust is planning to put into operation a system of thumb-print identification such as is used for apprehending criminals of the lowest type.

"The Shipping Federation," says President Wilson of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, "has gone so far that it degrades the men by compelling them to be examined as though they were being purchased like cattle. It has even gone to the extent of stamping on the backs of the men's hands the fact that they have passed the medical test. I have here a facsimile of the stamp. It is placed on the back of a man's hand to show that he has passed the test of the medical examination of the Shipping Federation. I would like to know if there is any other class of workmen in the world who have been degraded to that extent."

"The officials of the Shipping Federation are always on the watch for men they believe to be identified with the Seamen's Union. When those men present themselves for employment the officials of the free labor offices whisper in the ear of the captain not to take them. After fifteen or sixteen years of that kind of persecution the seamen of Great Britain have been subjected to you can well imagine the effect it has had on the Seamen's Union in the old country. It has reduced our membership from 80,000 to 25,000. The only men who have remained true and loyal to their organization were those who were good trades unionists at heart."

As a concrete instance of the way seamen in this country are treated, Secretary Fraser, of the International Union, cites the case of a sailor in port at Philadelphia, who received a telegram saying that his mother was dying. The sailor told his boarding master, and added:

"Get another man for that ship, I am going to see my mother."

"Like hell you are!" retorted the boarding master.

With that the sailor was jailed, and then, at the last moment, was flung aboard the ship, bound for Calcutta. "No worker in the world is so bound around as the seaman," declared Fraser, "and none comes so near being the property of his employer. The bricklayer can knock off work when he wants to; the sailor is sent to jail."

## FIGHT SCAB COURT

### Unions Hold Up Furnishing of Queens County Temple of "Justice."

Through the objection of the unions to scab contractors who bid for the furnishing of the new \$1,000,000 Queens County Court House in Long Island City, which has lain idle for six months awaiting carpets and furniture, another serious hitch has occurred in getting the new building ready for occupancy.

For more than six months President Greaser, of Queens, has been endeavoring to get through the bids for the court furnishings, and a few weeks ago when the bids were opened protests were immediately filed by labor representatives against the lowest bidders, who are employers of non-union labor.

## PAINTERS CONVENE

### Delegates from All Parts of Country to Attend Tenth Biennial Meet.

(Special to The Call.) CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The tenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers opens here tomorrow morning.

Delegates are arriving from all parts of the country, and those getting here early are depositing their credentials with the committee, which has been in session two days prior to the opening of the convention.

The convention will continue for about a week, during which time matters of the utmost importance to the brotherhood will be transacted.

## STARTLING GRAFT UNCOVERED IN OHIO

### Refusal of Surety Company to Pay State Treasurer's Bond Starts Investigation.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Startling disclosures of the manner in which the affairs of the state of Ohio have been conducted in past administrations are the result of the refusal of the Federal Union Trust Company of Indiana to make good its bond covering the loss to the state in the failure of the Euclid Avenue Trust Company on May 2/1908.

On demand of Governor Harmon and Treasurer D. S. Creamer, Attorney General Denman has filed suit in the courts of Franklin County against the surety company to recover on the bond of \$20,000. The surety company makes the remarkable defense that the state funds were deposited in the defunct bank as a personal account of former State Treasurer W. S. McKinnon, now dead; that the interest accruing from the money went to McKinnon, and that the state of Ohio, under past administrations in the office of treasurer, has not properly enforced the law surrounding bank deposits.

The action of the Surety Company has aroused Governor Harmon and Treasurer Creamer. The investigation of state offices started by the Senate Committee, two years ago, has been picked up just where it was abandoned, because of the mysterious disappearance of official books and records. Some of the important records have been recovered, and it is understood that state officials and examiners have uncovered a large amount of pay dirt.

A number of other suits seem certain. These suits, it is understood, will be directed at former state officials in an effort to recover large sums of money, out of which it is charged by Governor Harmon will come something more serious than suits to recover money. Other departments than the Treasurer's office are being subjected to the closest kind of an investigation.

## JUDGE SCENTS PLOT

### Discharges Transfer Prisoner—Officers' Testimony Too Affirmative.

Frederick McVerney, a dentist, was in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with offering a street car conductor a transfer that he had picked up in the street.

"Did you or did you not pick up this transfer?" asked Magistrate Breen.

"Of course I did," said the dentist. "It was my own transfer and the wind blew it out of my hand. I came down town on a Lexington avenue car and transferred across 34th street. While I was waiting for another car at Sixth avenue the transfer slipped from my fingers and I picked it up. I was arrested for giving it to the conductor."

"What do you say about it?" asked the court of Special Policeman Reeth, who made the arrest.

"His story isn't true," replied Reeth. "I saw the transfer lying on the ground and he came along and picked it up."

"Your honor," broke in Attorney Henry Smith, who represented the railway company, "we can produce a witness to corroborate Officer Reeth's statement."

"All right," said the court, "produce him."

The witness proved to be a fellow special officer to Reeth—by name William Keller. "We were watching this transfer for ten minutes," said Keller, "before the defendant came along and picked it up."

Magistrate Breen jumped to his feet. "So," he exclaimed, "you planted this transfer on that street corner to tempt someone. Then when you get someone with your trick you bring him here and want me to punish him. A contemptible trick, sir. I won't stand for such a thing. This man is discharged."

## THOUSANDS APPLAUD BATTLE OF STRIKING SHIRT WAIST MAKERS

## FORGED DAD'S NAME

### Then Youth Eloped With 14-Year-Old Mabel Funke.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—Leo Clifford is nineteen, Mabel Funke is fourteen, and they loved. This fatal combination was followed by a romantic elopement from their parents' home in Green Island, N. Y., the funds for the flight having been furnished, the Detroit police say, by the proceeds from a \$300 check to which the youth is said to have admitted forging his father's name.

About a month ago Leo asked the miss to fly with him and she reckoned she'd aviate. Lieutenant Breault says Leo has confessed to him that he forged the check in order to finance the undertaking. They went to Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, then returned to Chicago, where they remained until their money was almost gone. Then they came to Detroit.

Mabel got a job in a 5 and 10 cent store. The Detroit police finally got on their trail, and it was learned they were here under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Mason. Lieutenant Breault has been notified by the girl's father that he secured a warrant for Clifford's arrest on the charge of abduction, but it is possible that the Detroit police will not turn him over to the New York officers. Monday morning the case will be held before Prosecutor Vanille, and a warrant may be asked in this city charging Clifford with a serious offense.

## FEAR FRENCH COPS

### Premier Briand Anxious to Keep Them From Joining Union.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The agitation among the police here, the meetings they have been recently holding to formulate their grievances and rumors that they are forming a union, are of special interest to a general meeting of the Police Friendly Provident Society today. Prime Minister Briand attended and took the opportunity to refer indirectly to the recently formed confederation, which hopes to group all state employees into one body as the General Labor Confederation groups all workers.

M. Briand told the crowded meeting that they had the same rights as other citizens, but they were also state officials. Other civil servants were grouping to obtain what they desired, but there was a difference between free citizens and functionaries. When the latter committed error they violated the authority of their function, "as well as their personal interests."

A report which reached him, he said, that the police might forget their duty and participate in street agitation. He did not believe this.

He assured his hearers that personally he thought not enough was done for them. He appealed to them to confide in himself and Prefect of Police Lepine, who would do the best they possibly could for them. Meanwhile he advised them not to listen to "evil suggestions."

## SCABS UNLOADED

### But Indiana Sheriff Has Hard Time Getting Them Under Cover.

BEDFORD, Ind., Dec. 5.—Fifty-two men, to be used as strikebreakers in the stone trouble here between the operators and the general union of stone cutters and mill employes, arrived here late Saturday night over the Monon Railroad, and were met at the depot by several hundred strikers, who refused to allow them to unload.

After an hour's delay the car was ordered to be taken to Orleans, which was done, and returned here this morning. Sheriff Box, surrounded by the crowd, told them they well knew the wording of the strike injunction issued by the court, and that as Sheriff of Lawrence County it was his sworn duty to preserve the peace, which he would do at all hazards.

The men were finally unloaded and taken to a large hotel building that had been leased and fitted up by the operators for their accommodation, and further developments are awaited. The train was met by a crowd of three thousand people. The men are confined in the rooms of the house where they were taken, and although they demand to be released they are kept prisoners, and no one will be admitted.

## TWO MORE STARS

### New Mexico and Arizona Boosters Begin Fight For Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—William M. Mills, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, who has just been appointed Governor of the territory, arrived in Washington tonight and will have a conference tomorrow with President Taft regarding the affairs of the territory and the New Mexico statehood bill. The statehood "boosters" from the two territories arrived today in large numbers. They are very confident of passing the bill at the present session with the aid of President Taft, who has promised to urge it on Congress.

## THOUSANDS APPLAUD BATTLE OF STRIKING SHIRT WAIST MAKERS

### Speakers Urge Girls to Continue Their Aggressive Fight, as Victory Will Soon Be Theirs.

## CROWD OVERFLOWS HIPPODROME

### Leonora O'Reilly, Rose Pastor Stokes, Dr. Anna Shaw, Alexander Irvine, William Coakley and Mazzella Deliver Inspiring Addresses.

One of the largest meetings in the history of organized labor in this city was held yesterday afternoon at the Hippodrome under the auspices of the Political Equality Association for the striking Shirt Waist Makers' Union.

The hall was filled long before the time set for the meeting to commence, and many were denied admission for lack of room. Outside the theater the crowd formed a line to keep back the oncoming crowd, who were dispersed as speedily as they arrived.

Inside the large auditorium the audience filled every bit of available space, including stage, orchestra balconies and galleries. Thousands of men and women who came to express their sympathy with the striking waist makers applauded the speakers and proved in unmistakable terms that the strike had their support and approval.

The audience was representative of all classes and organizations. There were suffragists, laborers, Socialists, radical meetings were scattered among those on the stage, and wealthy women occupied the boxes. The officials of the city, whom Mrs. Belmont had invited in person to be present, were conspicuous by their absence, some of them having sent letters saying frankly that labor matters did not interest them. These letters were read by the chairman and hissed at by the audience.

## Story of the Strike.

The story of the strike was told by Mrs. Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League. In a brief but eloquent speech she told of the hour of labor, the hardship of toil and of the lot of the poor girls who work and suffer under conditions that are dangerous to health and morals. She also gave the demands of the union, saying that what they wanted was fifty-two hours a week's work, a slight raise in wages and, above all, the recognition of the union.

"I am here by the right of three generations of shirt makers," she said, "my mother's mother having sung the song of the shirt when the potatoes went out in Ireland."

She told how the wages have been cut down in the garment trade as rapidly as the production increased. "The women would speed themselves up to a nervous pitch, turning out more work, and this quantity of work was taken as a basis by the employer,

## AN AMERICAN DOLLAR FOR EVERY GERMAN MARK

### GET YOUR WEAPON FOR THE BATTLE.

Do you recall those verses in which the Battle of Sempach is described—how the Swiss, outnumbered by the Austrian forces—poorly clad, poorly armed, looked with awe upon the Austrian troops who, formed in a solid phalanx, were armed to the teeth? In describing the sensations of the Swiss, who were fighting for freedom, the poet says:

"How could they rest within their graves, And leave their homes the homes of slaves; Would they not feel their children tread, In clanking chains above their head?"

Comrades, our homes, our rented homes, are the homes of slaves. We can, daily, hourly, feel the clanking of our own chains, and we can foresee even worse slavery for our children.

The least, the very least, that we can do to free ourselves from industrial slavery is to establish a strong and aggressive press that will serve to free ourselves, perhaps, but if not ourselves, our children, from the fetters that have embittered our own lives. Look at

[Continued on page 4.]



of Brooklyn, and rector of Holy Trinity, presided. He said: "There are two spirits abroad in our city today—one is the spirit of self-help, the other is the spirit of cooperation. The working women of New York city are beginning to realize that they must help themselves. They do not mean the kindly interference of philanthropic people. They are beginning to realize that only as they help themselves, will they be permanently helped."

"This is the meaning of the organization of women in industry. It speaks the note of self-help. It expresses the independence of the workers. It raises the dignity of every woman who joins in it. It is an expression of worth. It is a weapon in the hands of the workers to protect themselves. Simply they can do little or nothing to lower hours, raise wages or improve conditions together (at this moment a flash erupted and there followed a tremendous applause). He then continued: "Together they can do everything for themselves and for society."

**Scores Police.** "We are here to protest against the use of the police power by any one class in the community. We are met to appeal to the sense of fair play in the people of New York against foul play. Finally we are here to inform the public through this great mass meeting what these girls have been suffering and what these girls demand, and we know that the people of New York, when once they know what the facts are—because they have within them a sense of justice—will grant to these girls a just share in the common life, which is the abundant life and common good of us all."

The principal address of the afternoon was made by Dr. Anita Howard, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "I want to say for myself that I believe in trade unions, and that if I was in an occupation in which trade unions were established, I would be on the inside and not on the outside of it. I would be there simply because I believe that people united do better. I believe that people united do better of greater value than individuals seeking to redress an individual wrong."

"When we want to strike a blow that will be effective, we cannot strike it with one little finger, or two fingers, or even three fingers, or four fingers, or five fingers. Who would strike a blow like that if he wanted to win a battle? If you and I were seeking to win, and we had a right to win, then the first thing we would do to strike a blow would be to form a union, and when we have formed the union, we can strike a blow powerfully and effectively—and that is why I believe in combinations of people seeking the same end. That is why I believe in combinations of women who are seeking for the suffrage—in order that working together we may strike a blow which is effective and effectual all over these United States."

**From Home to Shop.** "Since men have taken our employment from us, since men have put us into the factories where they can employ us for their advantage, they must meet upon different terms from those upon which they met us when we were confined to our homes."

"We are told that by going into the factories we are injuring the prospects of future generations. We are told that the families are deteriorating. We are told that children are not being born; that mothers are in the sweatshops and the factories and the stores rather than in their own homes caring for their families; that women do not love their children and their husbands and their homes as they did generations ago."

"There never was a generation since the sun shone when women loved their children and their husbands and their homes more than they do now. Women are not out in the market of the world for fun; they are not there because they want to escape the home and the family and the joy of home life. Women do not take the money for the same work as men do because they do not like money. Women do not work twice the hours for half the money because they like work. Women do not like work better than men do. Women do not like to go into sweatshops better than men like it. If we go there it is because we have got to go. We have got to live! How shall we live? In the factories or on the street—which do you choose?"

"The men's trades unions are two-handed organizations, and the last advice of the ex-president of the American Federation of Labor is that the trades union, instead of coming direct-

ly from the local into the national organization, should organize in the state and through the state come into the national organization. And for what purpose? In order that the state organization may have a powerful influence in regulating and controlling the elections in the state."

Speaking on child labor, Dr. Shaw said: "As in the old days they put them under the cars of the great trains that rolled over them, so in this country today, in order to make millions richer, in order that they may have more palaces, more automobiles, and build more libraries, we are feeding to the mills of this country the little children who ought to be playing in our parks and going to our schools. And we call that a great nation!"

**Cites The Call.** The speaker referred to the case of Yetta Ruth, the seventeen-year-old girl who, as was reported in Saturday's Call, said that she was insulted while detained at the 26th street station house.

"I read in your paper," she said, holding up a copy of The Call, "of the treatment the little girls received while at the station house. Do you think that women would not be protected as men are protected if women had the power of making and unmaking laws? Do you not think the interests of women would be looked after a little differently, and do you not think that any man of that group would not be driven from his position and would never more hold a position under the government of the city at the city's price?"

Alexander Irvine made a speech in which he said: "This is a splendid opportunity to make a Socialist speech, but I won't make it. We are here today to do one or two things—first, to demonstrate that New York is not dead and to tell you that behind every fight of every weak man and every weak woman stand the best people of New York."

"We have here a situation on the East Side—a situation where a manufacturer with brains and power is able by a process of law and by process of the industrial order to hold in his grip fifteen to twenty girls and sweat them until the blood comes. He does this by the sub-contracting plan, and you know it; by the blinding of the population, the exploitation and robbery of the girls."

**"We Want a Union."** "The girls asked that the sub-contracting plan be abolished, and the manufacturers are willing to abolish it. But the one thing that the girls ask for and that the manufacturers will not do, is the only thing worth doing. The girls say, 'We want a union,' and the manufacturers say, 'You cannot have it.'"

"Your fight is not a local fight. It has been going on for thousands of years. It has been going on all over the world. You are fighting the battle of the working class and as you stand together now, and as you suffer for your cause, the great army of the workers over the world is strengthened by your fight and encouraged by your stand."

William A. Coakley, former president of the Central Federated Union, said: "I heard one employer say that the employers had a right to combine, but he did not want to concede to his wage workers the same right to combine for their mutual interest."

"We are told that by going into the factories we are injuring the prospects of future generations. We are told that the families are deteriorating. We are told that children are not being born; that mothers are in the sweatshops and the factories and the stores rather than in their own homes caring for their families; that women do not love their children and their husbands and their homes as they did generations ago."

work of organization will begin. The Italian workers are awaiting the fulfillment of Gompers' promise. "Let us organize an Italian United Trades like the United Hebrew Trades, not like the Civic Federation, so that we may be respected as intelligent workers."

"Any fight, however, will only end when we workers organize under the banner of Socialism and usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth. Meanwhile, we must organize our own unions."

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Belmont for the use of the theater, and to the management of that house for deducting \$200 of the price. A vote of appreciation was also extended to S. Shindler, secretary of the Waist Makers' Union, who is the leader of the strike.

**Magistrate Harris Severe.** Eleven strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Harris in Night Court late Saturday night and all of them were fined or held, but all fines were paid under protest and the union will appeal the cases, as the magistrates in the lower courts have been fining strikers apparently for no reason at all in many cases.

Ethel Kuchner, who was picketing the shop of the Triangle Waist Company at 23 Washington place, was arraigned on the charge of assaulting a scab and fined \$10. Miss Kuchner testified that she had not touched the scab, but that on the contrary the scab had yelled to her protector, a strong-arm man, "There is a striker; lock her up."

Frieda Finkelstein and Sadie Naitkin, picketing the shop of J. J. Kohan at 57 East 11th street, were arraigned on the same charge. Harris fined Miss Finkelstein \$5 and Miss Naitkin \$10. Kohan himself was the complainant, and he testified that the strikers had assaulted him and the scab.

Dora Lawner, while picketing the shop of Max Roth at Broadway and Leavenworth street, was fined \$10 on the charge of assaulting Rose Newman, a scab employed by Roth.

**Picket Under Peace Bond.** Sadie Dickstein, a picket at the shop of Beckman & Co., at 31 Union Square West, was arraigned on the charge of assaulting a scab and placed under \$300 bonds to keep the peace for three months. Miss Dickstein testified that she was beaten up by thugs employed to escort scab home.

Sadie Granish, picketing the shop of the Triangle Waist Company, at 23 Washington place, was fined \$10 on the charge of assaulting two scabs. She testified that she had not touched the scabs.

Sadie Newman, who was picketing the shop of the Colonial Waist Company at Broadway and Spring street, was fined \$10 for calling some of the strikers scabs.

Charles Flaum, Jennie Grossman and Flora Rodn, who were picketing the shop of Ladin Brothers, at 13 West Houston street, were arraigned on the charge of assaulting scabs and spitting in the face of a policeman. Flaum was fined \$10 and the two girls \$5 each. Attorney Samuel L. Chem, of 399 Broadway, who witnessed the arrest of the strikers, appeared to testify in their behalf. Chem testified that the strikers were brutally handled by the police.

After the disposition of the case, Attorney Chem remained in court and assisted Attorney Fannie Horowitz, of 20 East 10th street, defend the cases of the strikers. Both lawyers remained in court until 3 o'clock in the morning without any charge to the union.

The meeting of Italian strikers yesterday morning in Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th street, passed a set of resolutions condemning all of the Italian newspapers except the Giornale Italiano, which has printed the news of the strike without coloring it against the strikers and refused to print advertisements for scabs.

**President Marcus M. Marks** of the National Association of Clothiers, and John Mitchell last evening sent a letter to I. B. Hyman, president of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, and to Solomon Schindler, secretary of Waist Makers' Union, No. 25. Both said that the letter was sent by them as individuals. This is the letter:

Dear Sir: Appreciating the great advantage to all parties concerned in settling at the earliest possible moment the differences between the workers and their employers in the shirt waist and dress manufacturing industry, and recognizing the fact that the impartial judgment of those who are disinterested might bring about an adjustment which would be approved by the general public opinion, we respectfully suggest that you refer the case for decision to a board of six arbitrators, two to be selected by you, two by the other side and the remaining two by these four, the judgment of the majority to be binding on both sides. If this plan does not meet with your approval, have you another which you believe might lead to a speedy ending of the strike? Otherwise, a test of strength to the end would entail great suffering and hardship to many, and even then would prove only which side is stronger, not which side is right. Respectfully submitted, JOHN MITCHELL, MARCUS M. MARKS.

**"CLIENT" FOOLED LAWYER.** And Now Heutschel Will Stay in Chicago and Prosecute. CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—After paying a "client" way from New York here and advancing him expense money, Charles Heutschel will remain to prosecute him. Heutschel, a New York attorney, was so impressed with Robert Murray's representations of his interest in an estate in litigation here that he accompanied the latter to Chicago from New York, paying expense of both.

# EXPECT BIG BATTLE IN NICARAGUA SOON

## Crucial Conflict Due at Rama on Wednesday—Now Said Bodies of Americans Were Buried.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 1.—News received here from Bluefields, Nicaragua, reports that a crucial battle between the joint insurgent forces of General Estrada, with 16,000 men, and Colonel Orozco, with 1,000 soldiers on the one hand, and the government troops of President Zelaya in unknown numbers on the other, is expected next Wednesday at Rama.

The action of the United States has been enthusiastically received here, and there has been great rejoicing for the past few days. Confirmation of the cremation of the bodies of the two American citizens, Leonard W. Groce and Leroy Cannon, has been received by Nicaraguan families living in this city. The letters say the execution took place on the banks of the San Juan River within sight of El Castillo.

The ashes of the Americans were treated with the greatest contumely. It is asserted that someone ordered the ashes be swept along the public road with the dust until they could be swept into the San Juan River. This was considered the greatest indignity imaginable, and according to the letters it was done.

The Nicaraguan letter writers say the act was the most despicable performed by Zelaya's orders since his execution of the Liberals, General Castro and Colonel Guandique, who were shot in the public plaza at Managua and whose ashes were swept into the waters of Lake Managua.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 1.—It is reported on trustworthy authority that Governor Enrique Creel, of Chihuahua, who was called to this city a few days ago by President Diaz, will leave this week for Washington on a government commission in connection with affairs in Nicaragua. The nature of his instructions is not publicly known.

# ATTACK ZELAYA

## Say He is a Tyrant—Liberal Opposed By "Best People."

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—That President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, is a cruel tyrant and that the United States will step in to reorganize the Central American governments are the opinions of several residents of Central America now in this city.

E. Perez, son of the leader of the revolution in the Costa Rican congress and nephew of J. B. Calve, for years Costa Rican representative in the United States, declares that the Zelaya government cannot last more than two months longer. He has just arrived from Costa Rica and tells of the situation in Central America before he left. Perez is a Cornell graduate.

Jose Segundo Rodriguez, whose father is the Spanish Consul General at Managua, also said that Zelaya was a cruel tyrant, and that elections there were a farce.

"The revolutionist army is made up of men who are smarting under years of oppression," said Perez. "It has for one of its leaders a general whom Zelaya had imprisoned for nine months in a cell too small to permit him to lie down. He was obliged to stand night and day and was fed through a small window. Is it any wonder that an army made up of men of this type is determined?"

"Zelaya has ruled Nicaragua for about sixteen years. In this time he has made himself immensely wealthy. To keep his power and suppress revolution he has resorted to the most extreme measures. Men have been tortured, imprisoned, killed. Even women have not been spared. The situation is similar to that in Turkey before the Sultan's overthrow."

"As a rule the Costa Ricans sympathize with the revolutionists. They know of the sufferings of their neighbors. But because of the Washington treaties the government is bound to keep out of the dispute and to recognize the existing government as long as it has a semblance of power. Guatemala has a ruler similar to Zelaya, and probably there will be trouble there soon."

Rodriguez said: "I know Zelaya personally quite well, and he is a brave man. He has been President for eighteen years. But he is a tyrant without a doubt. He has friends who come and tell him of plots against him for the purpose of winning his favor. When he hears of any of these plots he immediately throws the conspirators into prison. They are tortured."

"Zelaya is a Liberal and the best and wealthiest people of the country are Conservatives. The two revolutionary generals, Estrada and Chameria, I know very well. They have visited at my father's house often. They are Conservative and are backed by some of the best people in Nicaragua."

**RABBI ASHER HONORED.** Rev. H. P. Mendes Reviews His Work Among Jewish Communities. A memorial meeting in honor of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Mayor Asher was held under the auspices of the Jewish Community of New York City yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Hebrew Charities Building.

# Telegraphic Briefs

**Factor's Daughter and Married Man.** JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 1.—This little town at the base of the Allegheny Mountains has been torn from center to circumference by the disappearance of Miss Mabel Slagel, daughter of the town's most prominent minister, with John E. Leppert, a young married business man and leader of the church choir in which Miss Slagel was leading soprano. The young woman is the only daughter of Rev. C. D. Slagel, pastor of the Bethel United Evangelical Church of Johnstown, and Leppert was considered one of the best of church workers.

**Girl Student Missing.** FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Miss Margaret Doherty, aged nineteen, daughter of Rev. William H. Doherty, pastor of Hudsonville Presbyterian Church in Dutchess County, wandered away early this afternoon. She was a student at Vassar College and was forced to abandon her studies on account of overwork. Many church people tonight are searching for her.

**Zelaya's Troops in Bad Flight.** BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Dec. 1.—(By wireless to Colon).—It is expected that a battle will be fought between the Zelayists and the revolutionists at Rama on Wednesday. All approaches by land and water are mined. The Zelayan army is said to be in a very critical condition. General Chamarro, the rebel leader, who is besieging Greytown, will attack next port of the revolutionists at Rama. The troops of General Toledo, who is holding Greytown for Zelaya, are suffering from fever and starvation. They are also sadly lacking in clothing, many of them not having even a shirt.

**Thinks Alcoholism Killed Mrs. Wallace.** HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Exposure and alcoholism are given by Coroner Gittens as the undoubted causes of the death of Mrs. Julia Wallace, whose body was found half clothed near a pond a short distance from her home at Munson yesterday morning. She was buried in Greenfield Cemetery at the expense of the town of Hempstead.

**Battleships in Hampton Roads.** NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 1.—The nine battleships and several auxiliaries of the rapidly assembling Atlantic fleet, which spent today at anchor in Hampton Roads, had a comparatively easy day of it, something rather rare with the fleet when Admiral Schroeder has a program of evolution to execute. The fleet will return to the Southern drill grounds early tomorrow.

**Leaves Memorial Home For Sick.** WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Following the death of John Masterson Burke, a New York millionaire, at his town house, 18 West 47th street, Manhattan, last week, comes the report from Bronxville today that work will be started immediately on a large institution at Bronxville to be known as the Burke Memorial Home for the Worthy Poor and Sick persons of Manhattan.

**"Frisco R. R. Not to Be Consolidated."** CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The "Frisco Railroad" system is not to be consolidated with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, nor with any other railroad, according to President B. L. Winchell, who returned from New York yesterday. Although definite plans for the "Frisco-Eastern Illinois" combination have not been perfected, it has been decided that the Yoakum lines are to be run as a separate and independent system.

**Business Picks Up in Chicago.** CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Activity in the holiday trade was a leading feature last week. Toys and jewelry have been taken at about the usual rate, but the substantial presents have come in for a larger share of attention than in any previous season.

**Holy Rocketeer Rides on Sunday.** TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 1.—When a figure in a khaki suit, astride a motorcycle, went whizzing through the streets here this afternoon at a speed of not over ten miles an hour, the residents craned their necks in astonishment on observing that the redoubtable "sport" was none other than the Sunday school teacher, John D. Jr.

**Church of Our Lady Dedicated.** WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The new Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at Mt. Vernon, was dedicated today with elaborate ceremonies. At 10:30 o'clock in the morning, the church was blessed by Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, auxiliary bishop of New York, who preached the English sermon. Twenty other priests took part in the dedicatory service. The opening of the Italian Mission connected with the church was commenced this evening, with a sermon by Father Dragetti, of Ferrara.

**Aphasian Victim Hits Chicago.** CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Walter Richardson, thirty-eight years old, who lives at McKees Rocks, Pa., where he is assistant chief of the Volunteer Fire Department, sought shelter at the Harrison street police station last night. He told Lieutenant John Bonfield that for two weeks he has been in Chicago suffering from aphasian. Richardson said he left his work two weeks ago with his pay envelope in his pocket and does not know how he got to Chicago. It was not until late yesterday afternoon that he regained his senses.

**Wellesley "Frustrated" Out of Joint.** WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 1.—Because the fraternities of Wellesley College that are popularly known as undergraduate secret societies are to trash out the question of disbanding simultaneously, the societies have announced that no new members will be elected until after the beginning of the new year.

**Queer Promise in Divorce Case.** PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The quiet granting of an absolute divorce to Mrs. Mary H. Dickson from her husband, Dr. Joseph E. Dickson, took place yesterday. It is admitted that Mrs. Dickson was exempted from her husband's solemn promise that on his being released from his marriage vows with her he would at once marry the beautiful nurse, Jessie Ray, who has parted them.

**Bank Gam—'Too Poor to Marry.'** LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 1.—A. H. Hooker, of Hoopston, Ill., and Miss Rose Hogg, of Astoria, Ind., came here last night and registered at a hotel as man and wife. The odor of gas escaping from their room attracted the hotel clerk, and the door was burst open and Hooker and Miss Hogg were found lying on the floor unconscious. After being revived, Hooker told the police they had agreed to come here and die together, as they were too poor to get married.

**Against Gambling in Juarez.** EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 1.—Every Protestant church in the city today adopted resolutions of protest against the existence of race track gambling in Juarez, opposite El Paso, in Mexico. Some of the congregations adopted the resolutions by a standing vote. The resolutions follow the lines of those adopted by the business men Saturday, and call upon the Secretary of State to urge the Mexican government to withdraw the gambling concessions in connection with the races. No fight is being made on the races, but just against the gambling.

**Kidnapped Girl Rescued.** PRINCETON, Ind., Dec. 1.—Ethel Evans, sixteen years of age, was today restored to her mother, Mrs. F. A. Maester, of Chicago Heights, from whom she was kidnapped by her father when she was ten weeks old. The mother left the husband because of his cruelty soon after the child was born, but one day he took the child from her and though she searched for years, she could get no trace of either the father or child.

**Press Club Rotten-Egged.** BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 1.—The Press Club of Indiana University announced several days ago that its members would take a trip into Brown County. They reached Nashville last night and were met at the outskirts of the town by a number of boys and men who literally souked them in rotten eggs. This morning when they returned every member was covered with the rotten eggs and they slunk to their rooms by alleys and back streets. Citizens of Nashville had taken offense at the announcement that the Press Club would visit Nashville and other deserted towns in Brown County.

**H. A. Willard, of Washington, Dead.** WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Henry Augustus Willard, one of the wealthiest citizens of Washington, D. C., and former proprietor of the Willard Hotel in that city, died Saturday night at Waldpole, N. H., where he had gone a month ago to attend the interment of his wife.

**Wife of M. J. Heller Kills Self.** SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The wife of M. J. Heller, of New York, committed suicide last night at the Hotel Metropole by taking chloroform.

**Senator A. J. McLaughlin Ill.** CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—United States Senator A. J. McLaughlin is desperately ill of an acute attack of indigestion. He had intended leaving home today for Washington.

**Life Savers Make Thrilling Rescue.** ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—Life savers at Two Mile Beach station made a thrilling rescue of two men aboard the launch Ira Marshall this afternoon after the little craft had been swept into the breakers on the shoals off the coast and lost her rudder. Captain S. F. Slocum and W. A. Boyce were taken off of the boat and carried to shore in the life boat and the craft was afterward dragged from its dangerous position and towed to shore.

**To Run for Office of Governor.** AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 1.—M. M. Brooks, Associate Justice of the State Court of Criminal Appeals, has prepared his resignation from that bench and will submit it to Governor Campbell tomorrow. Judge Brooks is a candidate for Governor and resigns to have an active fight for the office.

**Towed Across Lake by Moose.** ELLSWORTH, Me., Dec. 1.—Towed in a boat nearly all the way across Branch Pond by a bull moose and then upset was the exciting experience of two hunters, Melville Gould, of Oldtown, and W. T. Doyle, of Northeast Harbor, who have just returned here from a hunting trip.

**Murder Suspect Arrested.** LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 1.—Harry Stewart of Simonsville, was arrested today, charged with murdering Charles Sweeney, also of Simonsville, and Daniel Gates and wife. Harry Williams and Stewart's wife, Sadie, were also arrested as accomplices. Last night Gates and Williams called on Constable Hess at Gap and notified him that Sweeney had committed suicide. The officer and Justice Kuebler visited Gates' house, where the crime was committed, where they discovered enough to convince them that Sweeney had been murdered, and the arrests followed.

**Texas "Fon" Russian Indicted.** AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 1.—Governor Campbell was today notified that the Grand Jury of Hill County has indicted T. E. Durham, assistant superintendent of the State penitentiary at Rusk, on a charge of murder. It is charged in the indictment that Durham killed a convict named Athens by beating him with a leather strap.

**Unknown Man Found Murdered.** CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 1.—An unknown man was found murdered early this afternoon in a shed at Second street and the Pennsylvania tracks. Out and there was a gag in his mouth. Friday he had been dead since Friday. The hands of the found in the man's mouth is the only clue. Clothing and shoes worn by the man were purchased in Columbus.

**Women Fight for Doves.** WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The trial of an interesting lawsuit involving the claims of two women to a widow's dower in the estate of Benjamin B. Andrews, of Baltimore, will be begun tomorrow before Justice Stafford in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Andrews died in Washington in 1903. Under his will the entire estate was left to Bertha V. Andrews, whom he named as his lawful wife. The other woman in the case is Mrs. Laura V. Andrews, who claims to have been married to the decedent.

# MUR, DEFAULTER RETURNS TO NEW YORK

## No Action Against New Haven Official for Misappropriating Funds.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1.—Ert D. Muir, defaulting treasurer of the People's Bank and Trust Company of this city, returned here last night, much to the surprise of officers of the bank. His default amounted to \$25,000, at least, which has been officially acknowledged by the bank's officers. A statement made public today.

In the same statement it was said that the shortage had been made up by the officials of the bank and the capital stock was not impaired at all. Muir declared when seen tonight that he had been on a trip West, but the last week or so had been in New York.

What action will be taken by the bank or state officials about cutting Muir for misuse of the bank funds was not made known tonight. It is the belief of those familiar with the actions of the bank officials that they knew where Muir was all the time he was away from New Haven.

It was said that the bank officials, just as soon as Muir left town in the early part of October, started an examination of his books, and it is there that they made discovery of the shortage.

He took the bank's negotiable securities and raised money on them, with which cash he speculated in Wall street, according to the story that here tonight. The speculation was unfruitful.

Vice President F. C. Boyd, of the bank, made the statement that the actual amount of money that Muir raised on the securities was \$12,000. He was under a bond of \$20,000 furnished by an indemnity company.

Upon his arrival in New Haven last night Muir went to his home in Orange street, where his wife and two children reside. He is forty-two years of age. He came to New Haven five years ago, when the People's Bank and Trust Company was organized.

Muir has been identified with the banking business for a number of years, starting in as a boy in the Lincoln (Neb.) National Bank. He afterward was appointed as assistant bank examiner by the federal government.

Later he became cashier of a Post Jervis (New York) bank, and from there was hired by the People's Bank and Trust Company, of this city. He has some stock in this bank.

The controlling interest in the People's Bank and Trust Company has just been purchased by Joseph H. Hubinger and a syndicate of local capitalists, and they have taken possession. A new set of officials will be put in charge of the bank at once.

It is believed here tonight that some of the bank officials have known all along where Muir was, and that he returned to this city so unexpectedly was at the request of the officials of the bank.

**SNEAD CASE POSTPONED.** NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—County Physician McKennie said the analysis of the contents of Mrs. Snead's stomach will not be completed for five or six weeks. The Wardlaw hearing has been postponed from tomorrow until Saturday on account of the witness' murder trial.

**STONECUTTERS TAKE NOTICE.** Stonecutters, Planemen and Millworkers, stay away from Bedford, N. Y. Strike on.

**The 47th Day of The Call and our Ad**  
**SIG. KLEIN and Assistants**  
MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS  
UNDERWEAR, HATS, COLLARS, TIES, PAPASAS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUITERS, SWATERS, UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, RUBBER, SHOES, UNION LABEL GOODS.  
10 AND 12 ED AVE., NE. NEY ST. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY  
K. E. TEL. 300 STEWART. BE MAD AT OUR STORE.

**ADVERTISING BULLETIN No. 7**  
Quality and quantity of circulation are two different factors that affect the value of advertisements.  
Some publications have one but lack the other, while other newspapers may combine the two in their circulation. If a newspaper circulates a large number of copies it has a large circulation. But this does not necessarily mean that the ads in such a paper will be carefully read, nor that the results will be, let us say, twice as large as from another paper with half that circulation.  
If, on the other hand, a paper has an influence upon its readers, if the ads are read, and if, for some reason or other, the ads will be answered more promptly or any purchased more immediately, that paper, though its circulation is small, and its circulation modest, can boast of quality.  
That even large national advertisers are favorably inclined toward the quality of a circulation is testified to by the following passage, taken from an article entitled "The Shredded Wheat Method of Newspaper Advertising," which appeared in Printers' Ink, a journal for advertisers:  
We select the papers with reference to quality of circulation, rather than size, our main purpose being to go into the kind of homes where shredded wheat usually finds a sale, and in selecting these papers we quite often take the paper of least circulation which carries the least advertising, on the theory that it is best to reach a certain class of homes effectively and convincingly than to have our ad buried in a great mass of department store and miscellaneous advertising, which is carried by the papers of very large circulation.  
The Call is a paper of quality. Ads inserted are not "buried," but show up and are read. Besides, most of our readers take an interest in the success of The Call, and therefore buy of its advertisers.

**CLIENT FOOLED LAWYER.** And Now Heutschel Will Stay in Chicago and Prosecute.  
CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—After paying a "client" way from New York here and advancing him expense money, Charles Heutschel will remain to prosecute him. Heutschel, a New York attorney, was so impressed with Robert Murray's representations of his interest in an estate in litigation here that he accompanied the latter to Chicago from New York, paying expense of both.  
After the two men had put up at the Lexington Hotel the lawyer insisted that his client repay advances. Murray left, saying he would get a check cashed, and presently detectives arrived and arrested Heutschel. Murray tried to pass a check at a saloon and the proprietors had him arrested. Then he said he was stopping with Heutschel, and the detectives went for the latter.  
When Heutschel told his story he was released. He will remain in Chicago to prosecute Murray, whose case is set for trial tomorrow. Murray is accused of trying to pass a worthless check.

**RABBI ASHER HONORED.** Rev. H. P. Mendes Reviews His Work Among Jewish Communities.  
A memorial meeting in honor of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Mayor Asher was held under the auspices of the Jewish Community of New York City yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Hebrew Charities Building.  
The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes acted as chairman of the meeting and told how men and women in general would miss Rabbi Asher because of his philanthropy, how the Hebrews would feel his loss as a scholar and how the Jewish Community felt his loss as a communal worker.  
Rabbi Asher died on November 8, after a short illness. He was born in England 38 years ago, and came to this country in 1891. For six years he was rabbi of the Madison Avenue Synagogue and in 1905 he became head of the Orach Chaim Congregation. He was formerly professor of homiletics and biblical exegesis in the Jewish Theological Seminary.

**LEVY BROS.**  
53 CANAL STREET.  
2280 THIRD AVENUE,  
NEAR 126th STREET.







PROF. RUSSELL ON 'ECONOMIC LIBERTY'

Socialists Ask Questions After He Airls Some Queer Views on Subject

At People's Forum.

Professor Isaac Franklin Russell, of New York University Law School, delivered an address on "Economic Liberty" yesterday afternoon at the People's Forum, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway. He spoke in substance as follows:

The early law of England denounced all combinations of laborers to secure higher wages as crimes against the public peace. Such legislation is now obsolete in all places of high civilization, and no friend of liberty and human equality advocates its re-enactment. Laborers have a perfect right to organize for all lawful purposes, such as the study of economics, the collection and distribution of the statistics of trade, commerce and manufacture, the propaganda of temperance, the relief of misfortune, and to provide insurance and annuities for the thrifty and deservingly among their members.

Many employers of labor advocate the organization of labor unions in the interest of industrial peace, in order to facilitate negotiation in times of strife, to locate responsibility, and by uniting the forces of labor to simplify settlements. Some, like President Hoover, would enforce the incorporation of all associations of laborers in order to fix legal responsibility in case of failure to keep contracts in full faith and credit, and in order to provide against the open repudiation of solemn obligations on the part of unscrupulous and irresponsible leaders of labor.

It is curious to note that the incorporation of industries is often sought in aid of repudiation of honest debt, the evasion of just taxation, and to assert the principle of limited liability in case of actual bankruptcy. There is no conscience in a soulless corporation. On the other hand, we find the New York Stock Exchange has a limit of worth of \$25,000 to a member but a cent is sent to the creditors, resisting incorporation and finding shelter from attack in the mysteries and uncertainties of its incorporate character.

It is pseudo-economics that says that labor and capital are one. They have some things in common. Labor is paid out of capital; without labor there can be no wages. Without labor no capital can be profitably employed. The hope of the capitalist is in the consuming power of the masses. But in spite of all this, the interests of capital are that labor should be abundant and cheap, and labor scarce and dear. In other words, labor demands high wages, while capital would only pay low wages.

The uniform manhood wage is a chimera, like the unqualified eight-hour law and the rule limiting the output of a day's labor. They never did work in my business—the law, some attorneys charge fees in units of millions, while others of us are happy if we can get \$10 a day. All of us are glad to work nights and holidays and Sundays and vacations if we can only get the business to do. Hence, no lawyer is eligible for membership in the Knights of Labor.

Let us approve the labor union for all it does to encourage temperance, disseminate knowledge, relieve distress and pension superannuated. But let us hold the labor leader responsible for the crimes committed by his friends in the cause under conditions which he creates and controls and with his silent approbation. Above all, let us protect the non-union man in his constitutional right to sell his labor at his own price, to the end that every citizen of the republic may pursue happiness in his own lawful way, and that liberty may not perish from the earth.

Discussion that followed was mainly in the line of questions brought out by the inconsistencies and contradictions of the speaker. J. A. Well asked why it is that Benedict Arnold is considered a traitor in the American history, while Professor Russell, like Professor Elliot, claims the man who is a traitor to organized labor—the scab—should be called a hero? The speaker was also asked the following questions: Where did Professor get his information that Socialists do not believe in work? What Socialists really want is not to stop working, but to be emancipated from slavery?

MUSIC

VOIPE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

At Carnegie Music Hall. By a remarkably spirited and clean presentation of the overture to Carl Maria von Weber's opera, "Oberon," the Voipe Symphony Orchestra, directed by Arnold Volpe, demonstrated its strength and efficiency as a representative organization in the first regular concert of its season, in Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday afternoon.

The rendition of "Oberon" introduction produced a deep impression upon the large audience present, and the conductor was called and recalled to the stage to acknowledge the plaudits that greeted the performance. The principal number of the afternoon's program, which included Bach's D-major suite and Berlioz's "Carnaval Romaine," and also two arias—from Gluck's "Alceste" and Weber's "Der Freischutz"—sung by Mme. Blanche Arral, the soloist of the concert.

The symphony was given an authoritative and potent reading and the "Roman Carnival" was performed with every regard for the "locale" and contrast so adored of Berlioz. And the Bach music qualified nicely under the treatment accorded it by the Voipe band and its leader.

Mme. Arral delivered Gluck's "Divinites des Styx" with finished dramatic and lyric expression and phrased and intoned sympathetically the "Freischutz" aria.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

At the New Theater.

Robert Schumann's Third, known as the "Rhenish" or "Cologne" symphony, was presented by the Symphony Society of New York in the New Theater yesterday, with Walter Damrosch wielding the baton. Joseph Haydn's D-major concerto for violin, and the "Variations on the Austrian National Anthem" from his String Quartet, and the Scherzo (opus 45) of Carl Goldmark, completed the program, which introduced Joseph Malkin as the soloist in the concerto.

Mirroring, as it does, the impressions gained by the great Teutonic master from life in the city upon the banks of the Rhine, the Third Symphony is to be taken as an expression of the national ideals of the German people. Yesterday's performance, however, failed of more than the purely academic interpretation of the work. The opening and concluding "allegri" gave forth a suggestion, but only a suggestion, of sincere light heartedness and unbridled merriment, while the "lento," founded upon Schumann's witnessing of the elevation to the cardinalate of an archbishop of Cologne, scarcely attained the imposing solemnity and dignity of the Roman Catholic ceremonial. The "andante" was by far the most successfully rendered of the five movements of the work.

Mr. Malkin accomplished an acceptable performance of the concerto, with a conscientious and well-balanced ensemble support. The "Variations" and the Goldmark Scherzo fared exactly at the hands of the conductor and his forces.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL OF MME. CARRENO.

In Carnegie Music Hall.

Mme. Theresa Carreno, the Venezuelan pianoforte soloist, paid a certain tribute to the late head of the American school of instrumental music when she chose for one of her recital programs, delivered in Carnegie Music Hall Saturday afternoon, Edward McDowell's "Keltic" sonata. A multitude of musicians, students and concert-goers heard and enthusiastically applauded the celebrated artist and manifested its enthusiastic appreciation of her rendering of the McDowell composition.

Chopin's sonata (opus 55), the sonata (opus 22) of Schumann and three Liszt works, "Soneto del Patriarca" (Sonnet, of the Patriarch), "Urrlichter" and the "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 6, completed Mme. Carreno's program.

POLICEMAN KILLED.

Dolan's Head Broken by Fall During Sidewalk Scuffle.

County Physician Charles R. Converse performed an autopsy at Haver's morgue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon on the body of Policeman James Dolan, of the Fourth Precinct, that city, who was found dying on the sidewalk opposite the City Hall on Friday morning, and certified that death was due to a fracture of the skull five inches long. Dolan, who was off duty, was knocked down in a scuffle with Joseph Reilly, his second cousin, and John McLaughlin, a walking delegate for a teamsters' union. His head struck the pavement violently.

Both men walked off and were subsequently locked up. They were released in \$1,000 bail each on a charge of manslaughter by County Judge Blair on Saturday afternoon. The three men had been drinking together prior to the scuffle.

FOR ASPIRING DIPLOMATS.

President Issues Executive Order Providing New System of Promotion.

PROSPERITY VISITS OLD PHILADELPHIA!

So the Capitalist Papers Say Every Day to the Quaker City Workers.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—Conditions and events in Philadelphia during the past week have reflected in a high degree that pleasing and bounteous prosperity which no one can deny exists who reads the papers, asks no questions, and refuses to think. The stipulation named as so faithfully adhered to by the public that prosperity has come to rank with the "Spirit of God"—you can't see it, but it's there.

But prosperity is here and we are prepared to prove it. As a starter, the Pennsylvania Railroad declared a \$10,000,000 dividend to people who sleep while their money works, and the Northeastern Soap Society and Relief Association of the 19th Ward met and made arrangements to stand again between the \$25 semi-paupers it has rounded up in that section of the city and starvation.

The report of the Free Soup Society's doings says "These families are under the supervision of a small visitor who keeps in touch with them by frequent visits to their homes, thus weeding out the frauds and unworthy ones who are always preying on organizations of this kind." We are then given a list of fifteen officers of the society, whose homes are not visited to weed out frauds and unworthy ones who are always preying upon organizations of this kind.

A Pleasant Subject. But why quibble, let us on with this pleasant subject of prosperity. In speaking of the Pennsylvania Railroad melon, the North American, of this city, says: "About 18 per cent of the entire capital stock of the company is held abroad, there being 8,726 shareholders in foreign countries."

A few days before the same North American said in an editorial on hungry school children: "We have no sympathy with the maudlin philanthropy which would give to the indigent and indolent a commensurate share of the earnings of the industrious and thrifty." Oh, consistency, Oh, consistency! Here we have a holy group of 8,726 idle shareholders, who do not even spend their money to ride on the American railroads, who have a perpetual strangle hold on as many men, women and children as are needed to support a \$2,000,000 dividend on their investments, to say nothing of the other 82 per cent of the shareholders, who lean just as heavily on the "industrious and thrifty" railroad workers.

With graceful and undulating swoops the grace of prosperity fell also upon the pious house of John H. Stetson & Co., hatmakers, including it to cut a melon in the presence of a select gathering, from which the gardeners were excluded. Mr. Porter R. Lee, secretary of the Pennsylvania Society for Organized Charity, says there is now work for all who want it, "but that the charitable societies limit themselves with a burden that is 50 per cent heavier than before the panic."

It Pays to Advertise.

To still the consciences of its prosperous readers the Public Ledger says: "This paradox is altogether due to the extensive advertising the societies received during the panic. Many firms that never knew of the existence of these charitable organizations, became acquainted with the fact that they could obtain relief, and have since passed the word along." They never knew of the existence of the organizations! And the organizations never knew of the existence of the firms! Beautiful! Great are the uses of adversity and advertising.

But prosperity and dividends have returned, and Mr. Lee's organization cared for only 648 incompetent families in this city during October. "This year is expected to be normal," says the report. "During such years, there are about 5,000 families cared for." It is proposed to behead the man who refuses to rejoice.

It was Agnes Reppel, licensed native of this town, who said: "Philadelphia has more revolutionary relics and less revolutionary spirit than any town in America." And to prove it she addressed a gathering the other night and cited "reasons" which operate against women's suffrage. However, even so competent a critic as Miss Reppel would not expect a people to revolt until they knew what was the matter with them, and she has made no effort to reveal the secret of their woes.

No More Reform.

Indeed, "corrupt and contented" Philadelphia is entirely to be congratulated on not having wasted its enthusiasm at inflating the balloon of reform ambitions. Citizens of Quakerdom get just as much for their money as do the tumultuous inhabitants of those bucking municipalities where every election sees a complete change of administration. The fact is, we are corrupt and bewildered, but not contented for a minute. It took but one reform spasm for us to see that reform is not what we need. We believe it was a member of the United States Senate who said: "Sir, I never quarrel, but I sometimes fight, and when I do, somebody gets hurt." Philadelphia will have no more reform, but Philadelphia will have a revolution some day.

Down in the old state house on Chestnut street there is a bronze bell that has not meant any more to America for 150 years than the speech of Patrick Henry does today. But listen. That same old bell knows the value of patience. It was in America a good many years before it was called on to proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof, and it has a hunch that it will have to do the job all over again. That big crack in the bell began to appear when the American conscience first sprang a leak and the next miracle on earth will take place the day we wake after Money has been de-throned and find the crack in the Liberty Bell has vanished. P. H.

SPORTS

BIG FIGHT GOSSIP

Jeffries and Johnson Controlled by Moving Picture Conditions.

Under the new articles of agreement governing the big fight, Jeffries and Johnson cannot meet any of their challenges until after they have battled for the world's championship next July. When this clause was slipped into the Hoboken agreement it was said that the promoters and the moving picture syndicate wanted it as a matter of precaution, but it is also true that both pugilists were anxious to escape possible conflicts with such men as Al Kaufman, Sam Langford and others.

Langford was in the act of cornering Johnson with a \$10,000 forfeit when the latter put his name to the document in Jersey and thereby put Langford out of the running, at least until after the fight with Jeffries. Meanwhile Jeffries was under pressure to meet Kaufman, Ross, Kubiak or Barry in a trial bout when the new articles made such contest out of the question. As a result unless Jeffries has one or two private bouts at his training quarters he will face Johnson without any recent actual ring experience, without which it is generally believed he will be at a disadvantage.

Jeffries' unwillingness to submit to a public test in a six round bout with a husky heavyweight has been manifest ever since the Johnson battle was first talked of. The boilermaker has insisted that he doesn't need that kind of exercise and can make himself absolutely fit by training four or five months out of doors.

A ten-round fight with a 220 pound slogger, it is thought, would have shown whether Jeffries was anything like his old self, and in the event of a decisive victory by him, confidence in his chances with Johnson would have been materially increased. As it is now, Jeffries will go into the ring without a test and the sporting public will be compelled to take his word as to his real fitness. Jeffries is quoted as saying that Jim Corbett will be with him for six weeks before the big fight and that Jack (Twip) Sullivan and Jack McCormick will assist in training him.

Corbett will perfect the boilermaker in the scientific end of the game and may be his chief adviser inside the ropes. There is no doubt that Corbett can teach Jeffries many things about the boxing game at the training camp, but as a second Gentleman Jim will have to do better than he did when he handled Gus Ruhlin in the fight with Fitzsimmons in Madison Square Garden. On that occasion Corbett became excited and sent Ruhlin into certain defeat when he should have made him stall.

Promoters Gleason and Rickard, annoyed by the criticism of the recent secret confab in Hoboken, have made public Article 7 of the agreement, which was suppressed.

Gleason denied that there was any other agreement and insisted that the fighters would divide the \$101,000 purse on the basis of 75 per cent to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser.

So far neither fighters nor promoters have said a word about this syndicate and have made no statement as to how and by whom the pictures of the fight will be taken.

The fighters may have to stall for perhaps six rounds in accordance with the conditions named by the picture people, who, it is stated, must have a guarantee of at least eighteen minutes of action. In view of this belief, therefore, there is little chance of extended betting on the probable length of the mill.

BIG CYCLE RACE ON

Begin Annual Six-Day Nerve Racking Competition.

When "Big Tim" Sullivan fired the starters pistol at one minute after midnight last night to start the seventeenth six-day cycle race most of the standing room and all the seats in Madison Square Garden were occupied by shouting spectators, among whom there were a few women. These was the usual and regular sacred concert by Bayne's 69th Regiment Band from the time the doors were opened at 6 o'clock until a few minutes before the start of the race. Most of the selections were classical and did not make much of a hit with the boys in the galleries.

AUSTRALIA AFTER HEAVIES.

Hugh McIntosh's local agent has notified Philadelphia Jack O'Brien that he can get a bonus of \$12,000, win, lose or draw, if he will go to Australia for a twenty-round bout with his old rival, Tommy Burns. Meanwhile, Stanley Ketchel has conditionally accepted another McIntosh offer to box three men, presumably Burns, Lang and old Fitzsimmons, in the Antipodes, and is now waiting to hear how much of a guarantee he can get for these engagements.

WARD'S DEFEAT PREDICTED.

The hostile attitude of Johnson and the American League toward John M. Ward is of such a nature that the latter's defeat is now generally predicted. That Johnson is the biggest man in professional baseball seems to be the popular verdict.

PRIX DE NORMANDIE.

Won by Nash and Turner's Pillard With Defeater Up.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The race for the Prix de Normandie was run at Auteuil today, and was won by Nash & Turner's Pillard. Ephrussi's Belus was second and Ploene's Melbourne third. The jockeys were Defeater, Woodland and Carter.

The race was for 10,000 francs and the distance was about 3,100 metres.

The Brooklyn Call CONFERENCE

Meets every WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M., at the Brooklyn Labor League.

Classified Advertisements

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

REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I.—Lots for sale on 100 acre tract, 100 ft. front, 100 ft. deep. Address, comfort and health of yourself and family, write to Corrado Post C. 3011, Valhalla, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

1,000 OVERCOATS. new and second-hand, men's, boys', \$2 up. Room, postoffice, 124 Myrtle st., Brooklyn. 610

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor sets; in fact, everything for the home; all the latest patterns. By buying of us direct, you save from 20 to 40 per cent—the middleman's profit. BIG FURNITURE WORKS. 224 E. 72nd St., Between 1st and 2d Aves. 62

PIANOS FOR SALE.

Marchand Pianos. 25 East 14th Street. Special sale of high-grade pianos; factory price; cash or easy terms. Price marked on every piano. L. J.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE. By Franklin H. Westcott. A beautifully bound presentation copy. Price \$2.50. THE OVERMAN. By Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of The Jungle. Bound, 20 cents. Special price for these two books, postpaid, \$2.00. Limited supply. The New York Call, 142 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

SCRAPIHOGRAPH DUPLICATOR.

SEED FOR TODAY. THE SCRAPIHOGRAPH DUPLICATOR. FIVE LITERATURE AND BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS TO CALL READERS TO BUY YOUR PRODUCTS. TO SEND THEM TO THE SCRAPIHOGRAPH DUPLICATOR. THE MONEY IS THERE. AND MONEY IS PROGRESS. SCRAPIHOGRAPH DUPLICATOR. 100 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ALL COMPANIES. Anywhere. Prompt settlement. Write for rates. Edward J. DeWitt, 77 William st.

FINANCIAL.

Safer and Better Banking in Oklahoma. Safety, Purity and Comfort for Depositors. Deposits bear 4 per cent interest, and are withdrawable at any time. You are welcomed to receive the Double Trust message of Kansas. Write for literature. Bank of Kansas, Kansas, Oklahoma.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. PATENT BUREAU. 8 W. 29th St., N. Y. City. Regularly open 10 to 6 P. M. Victoria Hall, 64 Lexington Ave. Open weekdays.

UNION CUSTOM TAILORS.

PATRONIZE The Only UNION Custom Tailors. MEYER & COMPANY. 98 FULTON STREET. 2 Doors East of William St. NEW YORK. Suits or Overalls to Order \$12.00 up. Members of Local 23. Call and give us a trial. All our garments are Union Tailored with these labels.

RUPTURE CURE.

THE DUNKER TRUSS. Every Call reader! If you know all about the Dunker Truss, it is the best truss because it really cures. We want you to fully investigate, and even try, before you pay us a cent. The Dunker Truss message, printed and clearly explained in letters and sworn statements and will also arrange for you to talk with those who have benefited. Call readers! Write today for free booklet. Mention The Call. The Dunker Truss Co., 47 W. 42d Street, N. Y. City.

GOVERNMENT EXPERTS MAKE SMOKE TESTS

Thirteen Cities Visited, 400 Plants Examined—Say Nuisance Can Be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A report the recent discussions of the smoke nuisance and waste and their remedies is a report of the United States Geological Survey, by D. T. Randall and H. V. Weeks, entitled, "The smokeless combustion of coal in boiler plants." The burning of coal without smoke is a problem that concerns the Government directly because of the advantages of smokeless combustion in boiler plants installed in public buildings, and the Survey's technical experts have therefore made careful and thorough tests to determine the conditions necessary to prevent smoke. Studies were made in thirteen of the larger cities of the country, more than 400 plants having been examined. The report gives in detail the results of the observations made at these plants, together with the results of smoke tests and observations made at the Survey's fuel-testing plants at Norfolk and St. Louis. Smoke Prevention Possible. The conclusions reached show that in properly constructed plants smoke prevention is possible and is economically desirable, though in ordinary boiler furnaces only coals containing large percentages of fixed carbon can be burned without smoke except by expert tending.

Of the existing plants some can be remedied, with advantage; others must continue to burn coals that are high in fixed carbon or to burn other coals with inefficient results and more or less smoke. To replace these in-

Classified Advertisements

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD. Thoroughly cleaned, 20 per cent discount. Delivery or phone your orders to Coal, our Call.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

MADISON AVE. 1412-3 large rooms, bath, hot water, separate dining room, rent \$21. 1ST AVE. 641, near 12th St.—3 light rooms, improvements; \$17-20. 23 AVE. 475, near 12th St.—3 light rooms, 22 foot front; \$14.

30 AVE. 2306, near 12th St.—4 large light rooms, \$16 per month; improvements.

10TH ST. 212 E. near 2d Ave.—Floor, 4 light rooms, bath, hot water; \$17-20.

10TH ST. 222 E.—4 large rooms, tubs and toilet; \$17-20.

10TH ST. 198 E.—3 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all improvements.

10TH ST. 205 E.—Large 5-room flat, with bath; electric heat, only \$15 and rent \$1-12. 10th St. 205 E.—Rooms, bath and range; \$1-12. 10th St. 116 E.—3-4 large light rooms, newly decorated; excellent location; low rent.

10TH ST. 122 E.—Floor, 4 rooms, bath, hot water, open plumbing; \$21 month free rent.

10TH ST. 68 E.—Large steam heated rooms, bath; hot water; \$24.

10TH ST. 101 E.—Flat, suitable for lawyer, new central heat, hot water; school, club, etc. or easy terms. \$10-15; one block E. station.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

MANHATTAN AVE. 160-200 rooms and bath; all improvements; 150th St. subway and "L."

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. 165-5 rooms, with bath; electric heat and hot water; school, club, etc. or easy terms. \$10-15; one block E. station.

AMSTERDAM AVE. 1808, near 180th St. and 4th Ave. rent \$11-12.

FRANKLIN ST. 117, near Greening St. and 4th Ave.; all improvements; \$12-14.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. 164-5 old furnished rooms; select neighborhood; hot water; \$10-20.

10TH ST. 222 E.—2nd and 3rd, 12th-5 elegant, large light rooms; \$17.

9TH AVE. 200-5 large light rooms, bath; redecorated; \$17; newly decorated.

12TH ST. 67 W.—4 large light rooms, light, hot water; \$18-20.

10TH ST. 212 W.—near 11th Ave.—4 rooms and bath; \$18 and \$19.

10TH ST. 228 W.—3 and 4 light rooms; rent \$9 to \$14.

10TH ST. 440 W.—3-4 rooms, large light; improvements; redecorated; \$10 up.

10TH ST. 418-3 light rooms; very cheap rent; two weeks free; improvements. 10th St. 420 W.—Floor through, 4 rooms, electric heat, \$15; hot water free.

10TH ST. 220 W.—Refrigerator, 4 rooms, hot water supply.

10TH ST. 547 W.—3 large rooms, newly decorated; rent \$10. Apply 10th St. 547 W.

10TH ST. 526 W.—3 large light rooms; first class order; all improvements; \$16.

10TH ST. 435 W.—Refrigerator, large light and airy rooms; good location.

10TH ST. 112 W.—Refrigerator, 4 rooms and bath; rent \$14-15; hot water.

10TH ST. 211 W.—3 large light rooms, first class, all improvements; \$16.

10TH ST. 220 W.—Floor, 5 large light rooms; electric heat; hot water; \$18.

10TH ST. 71 W.—3 elegant rooms and bath; rent \$21; fine location.

10TH ST. 194 W.—between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. 112-5 rooms, bath; \$12-15; one-half month free.

10TH ST. 62 W.—3-4 rooms; range, boiler; \$12-15; one-half month free.

10TH ST. 211 W.—4 large light rooms; hot water; choice location; rent very low.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.

10TH ST. 274 E.—3 and 4 rooms, all light, \$10-12 to \$13.

14TH AVE. 494 E.—Refrigerator, 6 rooms, all light; large front yard; \$18.

FLAHERTY AVE. 112-5 large light rooms; steam heated; rent \$25.

TIBBETTS AVE. 2208, near 160th Street, 6 large rooms, bath, hot water; \$20.

TRENTON AVE. 626, near Prospect—Refrigerator, bath, tub, range, boiler, for couple, \$7.50.

UNION AVE. 310—2nd floor, 4 rooms, hot water, bath; \$14-22.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

140 KINGSTON AVE. 1200—Elegant, heated rooms, \$25; bath room, \$15; private.

10TH ST. 222 E.—Nice, clean single, double and triple rooms; \$10-12.

10TH ST. 100 W.—Nice, heated, large and small rooms; some for housekeeping.

10TH ST. 222 E.—Two large connecting rooms; also large and small rooms; running hot cold water; bath; private house; 40 beds; \$10-12—Rooms for couple or two men; \$10.

10TH ST. 222 E.—Large, comfortable room; light housekeeping if desired.

RATED ROOMS

STYLISH ROOMS—Nicer furnished than any other place in the city. Call for rates.

10TH ST. 222 E.—Nicer furnished than any other place in the city. Call for rates.

10TH ST. 222 E.—Nicer furnished than any other place in the city. Call for rates.

10TH ST. 222 E.—Nicer furnished than any other place in the city. Call for rates.

10TH ST. 222 E.—Nicer furnished than any other place in the city. Call for rates.



# Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

**THE PIONEER.**  
By Clarence B. Linder.  
No man is smart from the blow of the merciful sun.  
And his muscles are sore from the work he has done;  
He had built his home where the prairie wolves roam—  
Now the Howler, the Blazer of Trails.  
He is crude with the strength of the ax and the toil;  
From the hot, barren wastes he is gathering spoil  
For a nation that lives from the bounty he gives—  
Now the Builder, the Winner of Ways.  
When the silent wastes take in the summer's hot glow,  
When the forests are creaked in the shroud of the snow,  
By his brain and his brawn a new nation is born—  
He goes forward to conquer new realms.  
And the world has its heroes of lace and gold braid,  
That are honored and wined for the waste they have made;  
But the world little knows of the debt that it owes  
To the Howler, the Blazer of Trails.

## SOCIALIST WOMEN AND THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Concerning the attitude of Socialist women toward the general suffrage movement I would like to say a word. Of course we Socialist women favor woman suffrage; therefore how can we consistently be against any one who believes in it?  
It seems to me unwise for us to put ourselves publicly on record as a body officially opposed to the general suffrage movement. It makes our attitude on that point too prominent, and might unnecessarily cause bitterness among women and drive them from us. It is well to show women so far as we can that Socialism includes woman suffrage and that working for Socialism helps to free women as well as the laboring class, but to me it seems somewhat narrow as well as unnecessary to oppose a movement which is so progressive as the woman suffrage movement just because all of its members would not vote the Socialist ticket.

To free all women, irrespective of politics, would at least free women mentally, and mental freedom is, in my opinion, quite necessary to a correct solution of any problem. I believe when a woman comes to actually have the choice of voting, the Socialist platform will be quite apt to appeal to them. However, even if it did not, all women are our sisters—Belmont as well as the poorest working woman—and to have one set of sisters opposing another set, when both are working along progressive lines seems to me unwise.

And again, if we wish to be considered sincere ourselves let us look upon all others as sincere also, and not attribute selfish motives to every woman who joins the ranks. To me it savors too much of petty envy and jealousy.  
I love women—all women, good or bad, right or wrong—even the anti-suffragists. I believe love wins more than hate, cordiality than exclusiveness, co-operation than competition. To respect the woman suffrage movement because it is composed of our sisters struggling for political freedom, and at the same time to hold our own convictions that woman suffrage without the Socialist idea is not so desirable, seems to me the better attitude.

EVALYN A. BURNHAM.

## THE BROOKLYN LOCAL WOMAN'S COMMITTEE.

The Women's Agitation Committee of Kings County decided at its last meeting to take up with renewed activity the work of organizing and educating the women in the Socialist movement. Lily Lore was elected secretary to replace the former secretary, Martha Hohman. It was decided to send letters to the branches whose delegates have been neglecting the work of the committee, while several others will be visited for the same reason.

The Sunday School committee reports that a series of twenty lessons, prepared by Mrs. Frazer, have been adopted by the national women's committee for use in the Socialist Sunday schools. The Sunday School committee

**M. & A. KATZ**  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
601-603 Third Ave. nr. 51st St., N. Y.  
Boys' Chinchilla Reefers  
Ladies' White Madras Waists  
Infants' Caps  
Men's Shirts  
Holiday Neckwear & Gloves  
Toys & Holiday Goods.  
Have Our 4 per cent Discount Coupons

**THE CALL CAN SUPPLY YOU**  
With the books referred to in the series of articles, entitled  
"A Study Course in Socialism"  
Appearing in The Call each Saturday.  
Address Orders, BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
New York Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

# Socialist News of the Day

## Tonight's Meetings.

**MANHATTAN AND BRONX.**  
Business.  
Executive Committee—239 East 54th Street.  
17th A. D.—Colonial Hall, 101st Street and Columbus Avenue.  
19th A. D.—366 West 125th Street.  
23d A. D. (Branch 3)—Morris Park Avenue and Union Road, Van Ness.  
Socialist Women's Society—3299 Third Avenue.

**SPECIAL MEETING.**  
The 26th Assembly District will hold an important meeting tonight to consider party tactics and reorganization at 112 East 144th Street. All members should make it a point to attend.

**BROOKLYN.**  
Business.  
23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Pitkin Avenue, corner Sackman Street.

**BOSTON, MASS.**  
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman will lecture tonight on "Woman Suffrage from the Socialist Standpoint" at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Women's Socialist Education Committee of Boston.

The committee was appointed by the Federation of City Clubs to increase party membership among women. Socialists of Boston and vicinity are urged to attend this lecture. Admission 25 cents. Begins at 8 o'clock.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
42d Ward Branch—5248 North 2d Street.

**AMERICAN SOCIALIST SOCIETY.**  
The American Socialist Society held its quarterly meeting at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th Street, Friday evening, with twenty-eight members present.

The board of directors reported preparations making for the work of the second term of the school year, which will begin on January 7. Besides the fundamental courses under the direction of Ghent, Gruenberg, Hillquit, Kirkpatrick and Lee, which will be continued; three or four single-term courses will be given.

So far, arrangements have been made for a course on "Social Theory and Public Policy," by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, and one on "Social Aspects of American Literature," by Robert W. Bruere. The plans were approved, and it was decided to try also to arrange for a course of special interest to women. Jacob Hillquit, Leroy Scott, and Miriam F. Scott were admitted to membership.

The women members of the society held an after-meeting to begin arrangements for developing the social life of the school.

It was decided to hold an informal gathering at the school on Christmas afternoon and evening, at which members of the society, present and former, and all interested comrades and sympathizers will have a chance to get acquainted and have a good time together.

## WISCONSIN NOTES.

Milwaukee Socialists were inspired by an address by Victor L. Berger on the occasion of his home-coming reception last Monday evening. Berger brought vividly before them the Socialist movements of England, Germany, Austria and France. During the address, a sharp stone, weighing the seventeen ounces, was thrown with great force through a window, narrowly missing Berger. If it had hit, it might easily have killed him. But his presence of mind did not fail him. "Sit still," he said placidly to the excited audience. "More things than that will come down before we change the present system!"

The third lecture in the course of Arthur H. Lewis was held in Milwaukee last Tuesday. The subject was "Socialism and Weismann's Theory of Heredity."

George H. Goebel will finish a short tour of Wisconsin on December 3. Goebel has organized two new branches and addressed meetings in five towns.

Alderman Welley (Socialist) has initiated an investigation of the Milwaukee police. While the capitalist papers are trying to hush the matter up it looks as if Welley, by his energetic and skillful handling of the matter, would put a big dent in the police system of Milwaukee.

The Italians of Milwaukee have organized a branch of the Socialist party.

## NATIONAL.

A National Congress of the party is scheduled to take place next year. According to the provisions hitherto made a certain amount of the national coming into the hands of the expenses office is set apart to pay the expenses of delegates. This amount is to be insufficient. A call is made by the national secretary of the national committee to solve the problem confronting them. The national office will be short about \$4,000, and in all probability this will be raised by an assessment on the members, as was the case for the 1928 convention.

## ENGLAND.

The annual conference of the London branches of the Social Democratic party affiliated to the London Committee, was held at Chandos Hall a few Sundays past. John Scarr was elected to the chair, and in the course of his opening remarks said that the Socialists could congratulate themselves on the work of the party in London during the past year. It was significant that they had done better in Haggerston on a definitely Socialist ticket than the Labor party had done in Haggerston. There could be no doubt that a definite policy and program was a great factor in labor and Socialist politics. In the municipal elections they had done better than ever before, and the Shoreditch Socialists were to be particularly congratulated on their splendid victory.

The Credentials Committee, Weaver and O'Grady, reported that there were present forty-five delegates representing thirty-seven branches. The cash statement showed an income for the year of £297 4s. 7d., and a balance in hand of £11 15s. 10d. J. A. Stabing, on behalf of the committee, moved: "That the London

Committee be empowered to call into being a permanent Election Agents Committee, with the object of training members of branches in the proper conduct of elections." Discussions elicited the fact that the delegates were unanimously of opinion that the time had come when organization was the first condition of success, and their agreement with the motion was shown by its being carried with but two dissentients.

The delegate from South Hackney opened a discussion on "the advisability of promoting an insurance scheme whereby all branch members may be assured as financial members throughout the year." By this means it was hoped that the loss of membership through unemployment might be obviated, and after a long discussion it was agreed to appoint a committee of five members to draw up a scheme to be submitted to the London Committee. The committee consists of Willey (Fulham), Amstell (Hackney), Woods (Kensish), Weaver (Waltham), Burnett (Southwark).

In closing the conference the chairman pointed out that in the last elections the party had increased the votes by 84 per cent as compared with the elections of 1926. There could be no doubt that a self-sustaining organization and determination, the party would win in the near future victory after victory.

That this conference was one of the most successful ever held in London there can be no doubt. One word, one idea, dominated it throughout—organization. The word, and not only the word but what it meant, was clearly understood by every delegate present, and with such a principle to work upon, and with the determination to work that was manifested by everyone present, there can be no room for doubt as to the final triumph—perhaps sooner than many people are willing to allow themselves to believe—of the Social Democracy.

## FRANCE.

The Agrarian Commission, nominated at the Socialist Congress of Saint-Etienne, held its second and third meetings in Paris a short time past. An interesting discussion took place on the subject of the nationalization of sugar refineries, distilleries, etc., and the municipalization of the supply of milk, meat, etc., the question being as to whether in case of such nationalization and municipalization there would be danger of strengthening the political power and, in consequence, the oppressive force of the bourgeois state, or whether one should attempt, while waiting for Socialism to be able to seize the political power, to nationalize the great agricultural industries, which have already reached a high degree of capitalistic concentration. Valiant supported the latter view, and finally the commission pronounced unanimously in favor of his view, and left it to him to draw up a definite scheme.

In the discussion that followed on "Co-operation" the commission agreed that the latter alone could not solve the agrarian problem, at the same time, however, affirming the necessity and importance of the co-operative movement.

## JUDGE ON MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Says Business Is Overrated—Gives Opinion in Suit for Separation.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Justice Joseph Morchauer, in Supreme Court in Orange County Saturday, had some remarks to make concerning mothers-in-law, in a suit for separation that was before him. The case was that of Mary V. Hadden against Charles A. Hadden, of Peekskill. The Haddens were married in 1904, and have a child four years old. The defense made a point that it was a case of too much mother-in-law that had separated the couple.

"This mother-in-law business is overrated," said the court. "I have lived with mine ever since we were married, and we have gotten along all right. I am going to allow this plaintiff \$10 for counsel and witness fees. If you should ask me to try, this young couple ought to be together, their child should bring them together. I will try the case in two weeks, if you don't settle it ahead of time. If a mother-in-law bothers you don't have her around, and the husband should not have his people around, either."

## A DOLLAR SENT NOW WILL BUY SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS, NO TWO ALIKE, BOOKS THAT ARE JUST WHAT YOU WANT FOR YOUR FRIENDS WHO ARE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT SOCIALISM, AND TWELVE DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, THE BIGGEST AND BEST SOCIALIST PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD. THIS OFFER GIVES YOU FOR YOUR DOLLAR THREE THOUSAND PAGES OF JUST WHAT YOU WANT TO READ AND TO SCATTER. FILL OUT COUPON NOW, YOU MAY NOT SEE ANOTHER.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 157 Kinzie Street, Chicago.  
Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please send as advertised Sixty Socialist Books and Twelve numbers of the REVIEW, no two alike.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
P. O..... State.....  
Extra postage to Canada, 25 cents; other countries, 25 cents.

**SOCIALISM MADE EASY.**  
By James Connolly, is the best short Socialist book for beginners to be had at any price. Read it and you will want to scatter copies. Price 10c; 25 copies for \$2; 100 for \$5. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 157 Kinzie St., Chicago.

# AN AMERICAN DOLLAR FOR EVERY GERMAN MARK

(Continued from Page 1.)

your fathers, sons, brothers, sisters—worn out before life has fairly begun—overworked, robbed of every privilege that makes a man—they represent a whole race of men.

The German Socialists have sent The Call 10,000 marks in order to help the paper in its hard struggle.

It is a matter of honor for the American Socialists to raise the additional fund of \$10,000 necessary to make our press organ strong and effective.

Two thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-seven cents has been raised; \$7,885.23 remains to be raised.

Oscar Thomas, Meriden, Conn., writes: "The only opinion I have of our paper is that it is O. K., and so doing my level best to keep it alive. It is the voice of the workers, so let it scream for all that it's worth. I am proud of the energy that some of the comrades are putting into the work of holding it up. I would like to see their work well repaid, namely, by seeing The Call on a self-sustaining basis."

"Money is scarce and I haven't a cent to spare," writes Stanley Curtis, of Providence, R. I., "but my best gift is a German and a peach, so I will cover one of those German marks, whether they raise them on trees in Germany or not. Do not let The Call die."

Comrade John Spargo and Mrs. Spargo write: "Inclosed find our mite, and our regret is that we cannot multiply the amount by a hundred or thousand. The Call is very dear to us just now."

N. T. Herbst, of Brooklyn, writes: "I hit the mark through the Tenth, A. D. Kings. I intend to make a call upon you later and leave a donation. You might announce that the Sunday Call is also on sale at our clubrooms from 3 until 11 p. m. Several of the comrades have followed out your suggestion in regard to having the news-dealers display same. They call during the afternoon, and if copies are unsold bring them to the clubrooms."

Louis Druss, New York, writes: "My friend The Call represents us in everything. It is always on the battlefield to challenge our enemies for us. It was hard for me to part with even this little sum, but I was reminded of the Dutch scholar Erasmus, who, in one of his letters to Colet, wrote: 'As soon as I get some money I shall buy books, and then the rest.' I have de-

**DIVORCE NO EVIL**  
Church Losing Marital Authority, Says Prof. Wilcox, Sociologist.  
ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—That the increase in divorce need not necessarily mean an increase in immorality, that the influence of occupations upon the divorce rate is greatly overestimated in the popular mind, and that the question of divorce has been a vital one in all countries where the separation of state and church has been agitated, were the sentiments made by Professor Walter F. Wilcox, the well known authority on statistics and sociology.  
"I feel entirely justified in stating that an increase in divorce does not necessarily mean a lowering of the moral standards.  
"A marriage regarded as much of a religious rite as formerly."  
"I should say that within a generation there has been a decrease in the authority which people have ascribed to the words of the Bible about marriage and divorce. They have come to look at it more as civil and social union than religious."  
"All Western Europe today, with the exception of Spain and Italy, have, as a corollary of the separation of church and state, allowed divorce. In Italy it is each year a vital issue, and in Spain it has hardly begun to be agitated yet, although it seems bound to come."  
In relation to divorce, he said: "There can be little doubt that in districts where a woman would be able to secure employment whereby she could support herself, she would be much more likely to secure a divorce from her husband, in case of trouble, than would the woman in the district where her only possible means of livelihood would be by continuing to live with her husband, however cruel his treatment of her might be. It is almost impossible to secure any data at present to judge of the prevalence of divorce in any particular class of occupation. I should say, however, that the popular mind attaches more importance to this than the facts would warrant."

**MEETING HALLS**  
LABOR TEMPLE 263-267 E. 84th St., New York.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone, 1000 7th.  
Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.  
LABOR LYCEUM 940 Wroughtway Ave., Brooklyn.  
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.  
MARLEN FORUM 330 West 125th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.  
Halls for Trade Unions and other organizations, meetings and entertainments. Write or apply evening.

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

**THIS COUPON IS WORTH ONE DOLLAR**  
This Coupon is worth one dollar to THE NEW YORK CALL. If you write your name and address on the blank lines below, take a dollar bill, pin it to this coupon and send it to your paper today. Remember, worth one dollar to THE CALL. If you use it today, together with that dollar bill you must send long ago. If 999 other readers will send us this coupon together with a dollar bill, besides you—that will be a Thousand Dollars in one day. That would be a great help to your paper. NOW ACT. HIT A GERMAN MARK!  
Name.....  
Address.....  
Remarks.....

**FRANKMACHES**  
Pure Norwegian COD LIVER OIL  
55 West 15th Street, New York.  
Best Quality and Full Measure Guaranteed.  
Prescriptions a Specialty.

**George Oberdorfer**  
FRANKMACHES  
2292 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St., 147th St. & Eighth Ave., NEW YORK.

**EPSTEIN & GREENSPAN**  
FRANKMACHES  
178 HENRY ST., COR. JEFFERSON, NEW YORK.  
Run and Quinine Hair Tonic  
25c and 50c a bottle.

**OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST**  
I. M. Kuhn, Glasses, \$1 & up  
Expert Optician,  
1025 Broadway, Brooklyn.

**M. SINGER**  
Factory, 110 FULTON STREET,  
Branch, 1430 MANHATTAN AVENUE.

**DR. A. CATT**  
SPECIAL LIBERAL PRICES FOR COBRADERS  
123 E. 64th St. Tel. 2927-1000

**DR. G. L. SCHOENBAUM**  
SURGEON-DENTIST  
THE MANHATTAN  
830 Longwood Ave., Bronx  
Foot of Prospect Ave. Station.

**DR. I. MILLER**  
DENTAL SPECIALIST  
DR. L. HERMANN  
Surgeon Dentist  
165 HENRY STREET,  
Near Jefferson Street,  
NEW YORK.

**DR. JOHN MUTH**  
DENTIST  
64 5D AVE., BET. 5D AND 6TH STS.  
Urbide work, fillings, as well as all operations painlessly performed.

**DR. PH. LEWIN**  
DENTISTS—Brooklyn.  
**DR. A. RITT**  
DENTIST  
1621 Fifth Ave., corner Houghton,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**DR. JOEL M. ZAMETKIN**  
DENTIST  
391 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE  
**DR. ROBBINS**  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Liberal Prices for Cobradas  
224 Pennsylvania Ave., cor. 62nd St.



# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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

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

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

VOL. 2. MONDAY, DECEMBER 6. NO. 300.

## LABOR DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

The switchmen's strike, like almost every one of the recent strikes, abounds in lessons for the American working class.

There are only a few thousand men on strike on the railroads of the Northwest. Their number is perhaps only one-tenth the number of the shirt waist makers on strike in this city.

But the latter strike affects only the employers immediately concerned, who are threatened with the loss of their holiday trade. The capitalist system as a whole remains almost untouched. While the strike of the few switchmen disarranges the transportation system and commercial relations of a large part of the country.

The reason for this difference of effects, seemingly the inverse of the causes, is very simple.

The shirt waist makers' strike only cuts off a means of consumption. But it is the means of production and transportation that have become the mighty lever of the capitalist system.

A cessation in the production of coal or iron or machines has much more effect than a cessation in the production of cotton or clothes or furniture. And a disarrangement of the transportation system, which has been likened to the arterial system of the human body, has an even profounder effect.

The switchmen, though comparatively few in number, occupy a strategic position in the capitalist system and are therefore capable of dealing it a staggering blow. But whether that blow is to have more than a momentary effect depends upon the action of the other branches of the railway workers.

Now, what are the existing conditions among the railway workers?

Of about 1,500,000 railway workers, only about 500,000 altogether are organized. These organized men are, comparatively, well paid, while the great bulk of the unorganized men are very poorly paid.

Furthermore, even the organized railroad workers are not consolidated in one great union, but are split up in a number of different unions, so that when one union orders its members out on strike, the members of the other unions continue at work.

In the present strike, for example, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who were doing switchmen's work and who had struck in sympathy with the switchmen, were ordered by their Brotherhood to return to work and thus practically scab it on their striking brothers.

Such a situation could never have arisen if all the railway workers were organized in one great union comprehending every branch of the transportation industry.

And in the long run, it may be asserted, the railway workers will have to consolidate in one great union embracing the skilled as well as the unskilled, or they will share the fate of the iron and steel workers, whose union (of skilled workers only) has almost been crushed out of existence by the Steel Trust.

And incidentally it may be stated, in the words of the New York Volkszeitung, that the Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, W. G. Lee, "is a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation. Together with Gompers, Mitchell, Duncan, Huber and other notabilities of the American labor movement, Lee sits in council with Taft, Root, Carnegie, Belmont, Mackay, Marks, Eidlitz, etc., in order to determine upon ways and means for safeguarding the interests of capital and of labor."

And our German organ concludes, "By their fruits ye shall know them!"

## ZELAYA'S CRIME.

A Western paper wittily remarks that for a man not running for office, Zelaya, the President or dictator of Nicaragua, "is coming in for a considerable amount of abuse."

But Zelaya is in office and has been in office for a considerable time. He is being abused for the reason that he and his friends have been exploiting the population, which is almost entirely Indian or of mixed Indian blood, and the natural wealth of Nicaragua in their own exclusive interest. He has committed the unpardonable crime of attempting to exclude foreign capitalists from their rightful share of the plunder.

Zelaya is reported to have sent agents to Washington who will try to influence members of Congress in his behalf. One of these agents is said to be a partner of the dictator in many of his business undertakings and to have amassed a fortune of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 gold.

An incident like this reminds one of similar incidents in Roman history. Thus Jugurtha, king of the Numidians, in Northern Africa, corrupted Roman generals sent against him, and his emissaries to Rome succeeded in purchasing in his behalf the influence of many powerful senators. In the end, however, he was defeated, captured, and starved to death in a dungeon.

Zelaya may not share the fate of Jugurtha, unless he takes a leaf out of Diaz's book and makes peace with American capital, hungry for concessions and opportunities for exploitation. But he may also avoid that fate by taking his fortune with him and running away to Paris, the haven of many Latin-American ex-dictators, and leaving the field clear for his adversaries.

The easy acquittal of poor Augusta Crisanti, who killed her husband in self-defense and who was defended by Samuel Untermyer, inevitably suggests the question, How many poor and helpless men and women, who are accused of crime, are being rushed to the penitentiaries or to the scaffold simply because the attorneys assigned by the courts to their defense are incapable or are acting in collusion with the district attorneys, who are eager to swell the number of their convictions?

## EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW



AN ILLUSTRATED LESSON IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

## "SWITCHMEN WANTED."

By Robert Hunter.

I pick up the New York World and see four big advertisements: "Switchmen wanted."

Three large employment agencies have been given orders to get men to break the strike of the railway workers in the Northwest.

The ads are display ads. Good wages are promised with free board and transportation.

"We ship today," says one of the ads, "come ready for work."

An editorial in the same paper comments upon the seriousness of a railway strike. It shows the effect upon other industries and points out that the public is the chief sufferer.

It then draws a moral: "What the railroad men's increased wages might mean to them or to the railroads," is, the editor says, "a TRIPLE compared with the cost of a strike to the people of communities in no way responsible for the dispute."

In the same paper a news article is printed showing that plenty of "scabs" are being employed and that the men are sure to be defeated.

Nearly every big paper in the country is printing practically the same matter. Millions of readers are today being induced to lend their efforts to the defeat of the striking switchmen.

Hardly a word is printed as to the justice of the men's demands. Nobody can discover what is the cause of the trouble and few will get the truth concerning the men's position.

This is but a sample of the powerful machine that is set in action to crush strikes. It is a more powerful machine than the Manufacturers' Association. A million dollars would be needed to buy the space now being used in the newspapers for the purpose of DEFEATING a handful of striking workers.

Almost the only papers not being used to defeat the strike are the Socialist papers. They are printing the switchmen's side of the case. They will refuse all ads. asking for scabs.

They are not writing editorials trying to induce people to believe that the question of men's wages and men's lives is of little or no importance.

Yet ten union men will support the World and other capitalist newspapers to one that will support the paper. They keep the capitalist papers alive day by day with their thoughtless pennies. As readers they are capitalized and their patronage sold to advertisers. They are the richest asset of the big capitalist dailies.

We know that this paper is a poor, weak, struggling thing, and that it demands some sacrifice to buy this paper instead of a much bigger one.

We know that its limited staff and means cannot produce a paper of the brilliancy and show of the large metropolitan dailies. Nevertheless, we know that if union men buy papers which are using all their efforts to break strikes they are simply aiding the enemy. They are helping to

build up papers that print ads or news or editorials to crush their own revolt. They are creating a giant that will one day destroy them.

The switchmen have got a hard battle before them. Every power that money can command will be used against them and unfortunately it will not only be the power of the bosses, but the power of the workers also. If the switchmen lose, it will be partly because the workmen help papers such as the World, lend their money and patronage to an enemy, which, at such times as these keeps the workers misinformed and uses its machinery to crush their strikes.

The capitalist alone would be helpless. But with the aid of unemployed workmen, of union patronage of the capitalist press, the switchmen have a fierce battle to fight.

This paper will do what it can to help the men. If all union men supported us we could do ten thousand times what we do now. If our press were really the press of the workers, and were loyally supported by the workers, that alone might be enough to turn the tide in favor of the men in every great strike.

Here's to the switchmen. Here's success to those brave and fearless men now in battle. What little help we can give is yours. The much that we would like to give must wait until the workers for whom this paper is published make of it the power it should be.

## MEXICO AND NICARAGUA.

By Jos. Wanhope.

As a sample of the contradictory and hypocritical, perhaps nothing has occurred for a long time so striking as the contrast in the official attitude of the United States toward Zelaya of Nicaragua and Diaz of Mexico, respectively.

Our government proposes sending a military expedition to crush the one, while it is seemingly willing to go to any length to conserve and assist the other in maintaining the status quo, yet the political conditions in both countries are almost identical.

In today's papers appears the letter from Secretary of State Knox to the Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires, in which he gives out, as a reason for justifying the interference of the United States, the statement that, "It is equally a matter of common knowledge that under the regime of President Zelaya, republican institutions have ceased in Nicaragua to exist, except in name; that public opinion and the press have been throttled and that prison has been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism."

Whether a statement of this kind is the result of conscious or unconscious hypocrisy, sheer ignorance, or a fatuous blindness to comparisons, it is difficult to say, but certainly the description fits Mexico equally as well, at least, as Nicaragua.

Zelaya is a dictator—so is Diaz. Zelaya throttles the press—so does Diaz. Zelaya shoots or imprisons every-body who doesn't agree with him—so does Diaz.

Republican institutions no longer exist in Nicaragua. They have no existence in Mexico either.

Nicaragua is an autocracy. Mexico is ditto.

Yet we need our President to swear eternal friendship with one tyrant, and warsips to crush the other.

However, in spite of the apparent contradiction, there is a real reason for this attitude, though Secretary of State Knox could hardly be expected to give it to the public as a reason.

The difference between Diaz and Zelaya—the difference that calls for

intervention in Nicaragua—is that Diaz can make his autocracy work and Zelaya cannot.

Diaz's autocracy results in what capitalist call "a stable government" that is, a government which affords security to capitalist property, capitalist exploitation and capitalist profit-making. When this end is secured the ruling class cares not a straw whether "republican institutions" exist or not. But the solicitude for these "republican institutions" can be made to serve as a most righteous excuse for crushing an autocracy that isn't stable enough to permit capitalist exploitation to flourish.

As the new Governor General of the Philippines said in his recent inaugural address in Manila (quoted in the current Independent):

"Capital demands a stable government. Capital is not particularly interested in the color or design of the flag. It wants just and equitable laws, a sound and uniform policy on the part of the government, just and fair treatment in the courts," etc., etc.

As an illustration of the triumph of economic determinism over "political idealism and sentiment," this situation is perhaps the clearest that has occurred in many years.

New York, Dec. 2.

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOGABO.

Listen to the creaking of the straps as the cars round the curve. Is Mr. Ryan aboard? No; if he were this would be sweetest music for him.

Did you ever hear of the old game of Copenhagen? Dr. Cook appears to be playing it now, surrounded by a circle of scientists.

Dear fellow workers, why not be a little patriotic in your own behalf once in a lifetime? Why hurrah all the time for your exploiters and oppressors?

Mrs. Pankhurst, when asked how women exercise the municipal franchise in England, which they already hold, replied: "About the same as men." In that case what would be gained?

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Ewana Tumbo's side partner on the Outlook, told the Yale students that "Socialism means revolution." It certainly does; and a successful revolution is a step in the progress of mankind.

The Secretary of the Interior proposes to save the public lands and natural resources for the people by leading them to private exploiters for terms of thirty years. Thoroughly and

truly capitalistic. And cannot the "people" see through this ruse?

In the name of all the oculists and spectacle makers we protest against this reckless proposal to change the lamps in the subway cars from ten to sixteen candle power. Besides, who is going to furnish the extra current to light these lamps?

"What you ungrateful husseys, with orders for next year's shirtwaists lying up right here in front of our eyes, you refuse to work and prefer to make us lose money? Isn't that foolish? Now, just reason a little: Isn't half a loaf better than a permanent one? Therefore go right back to your tasks for what we shall be pleased to give you, like good little girls."

Pick up almost any capitalist daily paper and you will see bobbing up in the correspondents' column, or "people's forum" some letters from writers who are pale about the gills about the bugbear of Socialism. Even a sensible man as Goldwin Smith is exercised about it in the New York Sun. All of which shows that the "plutes," as the Appeal to Reason calls them, are getting scared. Soon we will have them on the run. May God make their knees extra weak to hasten the day

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SIMONS EXPLAINS LETTERS.

Editor of The Call:

I have been informed that a personal letter written by me to a man whom for more than a decade of years I had looked upon as a personal friend, and with whom I had been in frequent correspondence and personal conversation, was read at a recent meeting of the central committee of Local New York, and that some very unfair deductions were drawn from its contents. I do not know who was responsible for this betrayal of personal correspondence and its public exploitation, nor would it be of much importance were it not for the fact that deductions were drawn from its wording that were unjustified by its contents, which would not have been possible had it been read in connection with the correspondence that accompanied it, and the knowledge that was possessed by the person to whom it was addressed.

This letter has also been made the basis of a secret circular against me and various other Socialists, and because of this fact I feel that, in justice to others, who have been involved, I am entitled to state that the true facts be placed before your readers.

The particular quotation that has been misrepresented reads as follows: "The present executive committee is more than willing to surrender their positions if real workingmen are to take their places. They do not propose to surrender to those who have never worked, save with their jaws, and are tearing down every organization to which they belong."

On this quotation has been based the astounding assertion that the present executive committee would refuse to surrender their position if they failed to be selected. How such a conclusion could be drawn from these words is something beyond my powers of interpretation. If such a denial is needed, I can say most emphatically that to the best of my knowledge no such thought was ever entertained, or dreamed of, by any member of the executive committee.

The words meant exactly what they said, as my words generally do as far as I am able to make them plain. They were but another expression of what I had already said in the Daily Socialist in urging the nomination of laboring men for the executive committee. They were but part of a general movement on my part to which I have given all possible publicity, and in furtherance of which I have used no personal letters that I am unwilling to have published to secure representatives of the economic labor movement upon the executive committee.

I have shared the feeling that the present N. E. C. has altogether too large a proportion of those who lack experience in the labor movement. At the same time I am not blind to the fact that this feeling against the so-called "intellectuals" is being exploited by a number of persons throughout the country who are equally far removed from the working class who, to quote my exact phrase, said just what I meant, "have never worked with anything save their jaws, and are tearing down every organization to which they belong."

Evidently this sentence hurt someone. I hope it did. I am fully convinced that the most dangerous persons in the Socialist movement at the present time are the little petty politicians, who are seeking to exploit antagonism to "intellectuals" in order to secure their own personal advancement. Up to the present time I have never seen one of these "ultra proletarian" movements that was not led, managed and organized by some non-proletarian.

As a result of the agitation based upon the dishonest use of the above-mentioned personal letter an organ of these ultra proletarian non-working workers is sending out an insulting questionnaire to all nominees for the N. E. C., asking if they favor or oppose merging the Socialist party into a labor party. This question, like the famous one asking, "have you stopped whipping your mother?" is carefully calculated to catch the person addressed coming or going. It carried the implication that some one has proposed to "merge" the Socialist party with some other organization, something which I, at least, have never heard discussed. It is obviously intended to convey the impression on to some such plot is on foot, and to arouse suspicion that may be exploited for the purposes of these "savants" of the party.

If the Socialist party is not a labor party, then it should be made one, and I believe that the best way to do this is to work in accord with working-class interests, to make it an actual representative of working-class interests. If that be treason, make the most of it.

So far as I am concerned I do not propose to surrender the Socialist party to law workers without a fight. If in that fight I am defeated I shall still hope that at some future time the party may again become an expression of working class interests. Let someone else find some sinister meaning in these words I will say that surrender means giving up without a fight, and nothing more. It has nothing to do with my election or non-election to the N. E. C. On that subject I am wholly indifferent.

I could easily name any number of persons whom I would consider more fitted for that position than myself, and not be overly modest. There are some of those who are just now posing as saviors to come to the rescue, until they have shown some connection with the working class movement, and some capacity to construct as well as to spread slander, suspicion and falsehood.

So far as the remainder of the letter in question is concerned it does not contain a sentiment that I have not previously expressed in print, save some personal references, which a respect for those common decencies that are supposed to prevail among men would have prevented its publication without my consent. I said the same things in my article on "Stagnation in the Socialist Party," which appeared in the Modern Magazine. Unfortunately in the Modern there occurred the mention of spies in connection with the movement so that the real point of the article was completely missed by most of those who criticized it.

What I saw at Toronto simply confirmed me in the position I had already taken that the Socialist party

has become separated from the working class that it has become controlled by the "intellectuals" and "never workers," and that it has become the backbone of every revolutionary movement of labor that the world has known. The letter in question was written as a part of an attempt to meet this defect, to discover what weaknesses might be and where they for betterment might be taken.

As would naturally be the case, a letter of such a personal character, things were stated crudely with the purpose of inviting criticism and censure between friends. For after all it is as well that any offense has been betrayed, since this "exposure" seems to have attracted an amount of attention which I was wholly incapable of securing in the same sentiments when they were published elsewhere.

Incidentally, I am much more inclined to judge people by their deeds than by their words. Up to the present time the only attempt which I know to start an independent labor party have been made by elements that are now attacking the present N. E. C. Witness Tilton, Washington and Sladden in Portland, Fraternally,

A. M. SIMONS, Chicago, Dec. 1, 1920.

## SPOKANE AND NEW YORK.

Editor of The Call:

In Spokane, once upon a time, there was a fight, a real fight, for a principle. A young man of twenty-three left Chicago to join his battling brothers and sisters. In some unholy place on the road in Wisconsin, he lost his grip on the rods and was dragged and crushed to death, probably lies buried there in the power's field. I have already forgotten the name of the man. I have forgotten the name of the place. I have forgotten it—the fact he died for a cause.

Another Comrade was on the way to Spokane. The freight train which bore him through winter storms in Montana was wrecked. He arrived in Spokane with head badly cut, his arms severely bruised, three of his ribs broken, but nevertheless willing to go to jail, if that will help.

I can imagine him walking his headquarters, his ragged clothes blood-soaked and frozen, a piece of his trader's leg tied around his brown hair face.

Here in New York the Socialist went down. Run for your lives! The world is coming to an end!

"It's your fault you're a doctrinaire, a grass-monger, a demagogue. If you knew as much as I do, you would have a labor party, you would have in England. But you are practical. Will you ever have enough sense to do as I tell you?"

"You lie, it's your own fault; you're an office-hunter and are trying to get us out for more votes."

And so you sit, you cry-babies, the dirt faces all tearstained, peeling one another with mud.

Come, get up and wash yourselves. The Cause is not dead because you have the stomach-ache. Your whining does little harm, but it is getting to be mighty monotonous.

Some day there will be a fight when you are. Then we shall have done with your babbling and scribbling. Better stop before and do something worth while NOW.

FRANK BOHN, New York, Dec. 1, 1920.

## DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Editor of The Call:

Your editorial this morning, "When Our Organization Falls," is a timely one. Just hammer away that every day till the party wakes up, an idea is brought up in the localities just downed with a killing remedy from a couple of the "leaders," and nothing more heard about it, while they are trying "the old, worn-out education that no outsiders will believe in."

OSCAR ANDRESEN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1920.

## NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

By VAL ORMOND.

President Beisterling, of the Trade Club of Pittsburgh, has made a wonderful discovery. He has found that exists a new triple alliance. It is in Europe, either. America can have of the precious possession.

At the semi-annual banquet of the club held recently he unfolded himself as follows:

"A new triple alliance has been formed in this country, composed of the railroads, the government and the public. A new era has dawned upon this continent."

That makes one lift one's eyebrows. A new alliance and a new era? Surprising strange. Really Mr. Beisterling must be an industrial Hip Van Winkle. And yet—

Observe the railroads are given the banner position in this family compact. The railroads are relatively "me uti Go!" to the government. The public ranks a tardy third in this wonderful transportation trinity. Evidently the people are a separate entity from the government. Thanks to the magnanimity of the corporations, it is now taken in Pittsburgh, Pa. by the Old Commodore's Vanderbilts' dictum, "The public be damned," is no longer a safe maxim for a railroad magnate to unleash in the public presence.

But why this triple alliance at all? Why even a double alliance? Is the government indeed divorced from the people and only the servant of the railroads, as of the trusts?

Why not eliminate the railroads as a self proclaimed I AM in political power, disenthral the capitalists from Federal authority and make the people what it should be—THE government de facto?

Ah, that is the NEW ERA the Socialists dream of as approaching.

Is it what Mr. Beisterling had in view when he provided oratorical dessert to the Pittsburgh Trade Club at its semi-annual "blow out"?

Well, hardly.