

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

The Call

The Weather.
Fair; continued cold today and Saturday; light to moderate winds northwest which becoming variable Saturday.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 2971-2972 WORTH.

Vol. 2—No. 304.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1909.

Price Two Cents.

HOSPITALISTS FIGHT NEW LIABILITY LAWS

Opposing Better Legislation Tell Pitiful Tales of Burdens on Poor Employers.

The Liability Commission, made up of members of the Senate and Assembly, and others appointed by Governor Hughes to look into the question of amending the present liability law, held another hearing at the State Hall yesterday, at which the employers' point of view was given. This view was expressed skillfully by the employers and ably by others, but not by all, and showed clearly the attitude of the employing class toward this great question so important to working men.

Among those who spoke were George E. Cortelyou, former Secretary of the Treasury, and now president of the Consolidated Gas Company; A. F. Lyman, general attorney for the New York Central Railroad; J. L. Quackenbush, general attorney for the Metropolitan and Interborough Railroads; E. Simons, secretary of the E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturer of government stores, and a member of the General Contractors' Association of the State of New York, to which belong fifty of the largest contractors of this city. The last two were not lawyers and were well trained in the art of conveying the spirit of commercialism in complicated legal terms. They were given in plain every day language, which almost nauseated the audience. One of them, Simons, declared that he had a grudge against the Labor Department of this state because after a man lost a hand the employer forced them to adopt a safety device, at a cost of \$125.

Pity the Employer.

Commissioner of Labor John Williams happened to be present and he listened to the defense of his department.

"You not admit that it is best to have safety devices so as to make sure accidents should not occur, than to let it go and run the chance of having a man lose an arm or a leg?"

"Yes, to be sure—but consider the expense. It cost us \$125," was the benevolent reply.

At this the commissioners had to use all their power of politeness and good manners to keep from laughing, but the very faithful secretary and good business man continued:

"Of course, safety devices are good things, but it costs too much and we cannot afford it unless all the manufacturers should come together and raise the prices on the things they make."

Simons said that a Compensation Act would actually mean a club in the hands of the workmen to use on the head of the employers. He also said that his firm has a Mutual Aid Society, which provides for benefits and that a general good feeling exists between the workers and the firm, a feeling that culminates every Christmas in the distribution of gifts.

"You see," he said, "if we could settle our accident claims in a friendly manner and give it as we do a Christmas present—"

This proved too much even for polite Senator Wainwright, the chairman of the commission, and he interrupted.

"You would not consider liabilities in the same light you would Christmas presents, would you?"

Simons said that he would not, not exactly; but, anyhow, the employer should be protected.

"Some of the workmen are unscrupulous. I have in mind a man who was hurt and he insisted on being taken in an ambulance. I know that he was not injured at all."

Some Die When Forced to Work.
John Mitchell, who is a member of the commission, asked him whether he had not known of cases where men had not been injured, were forced to come to work, and then died on the way.

READY TO ARBITRATE

Ludlow Strikers Put Question of Settlement Up to Bosses.

LUDELOW, Mass., Dec. 9.—Representatives of the State Board of Arbitration announced last night that the striking jute and gunny bag workers of the Ludlow Manufacturing Association had agreed to the plan of arbitration proposed by the board. If the company agree the operatives will return to work, pending a decision.

More eviction notices were posted today, and unless a settlement is reached this week 150 or 200 persons will be turned into the streets Monday.

CHERRY MINERS WERE COOLLY MURDERED

Testimony at Coroner's Inquest Reveals Awful Disregard of Workers' Safety.

CHERRY, Ill., Dec. 9.—Pipes littering the floors of the second level of the St. Paul mine hindered the escape of the miners, when the recent explosion that cost more than 300 lives occurred, even though the fire, when it started, was so small that Emil Giroz swore at the coroner's inquest that he could have put it out with his coat. Alexander Rosenjack, the cage operator who was spirited out of town, said the fire was not dangerous and ordered the car of burning hay to be moved so that the men could pass it, according to Giroz. Giroz swore that there were no water buckets for use in case of fire. The witness said that while escaping he got one of his feet caught in some loose piping and had great difficulty in freeing himself.

When called to the stand at the inquest Giroz was put through a searching examination, which was in part as follows:

Q. "What, if anything, did Rosenjack say to you after the fire was discovered?"

A. "Rosenjack called me and asked me to help him get the carload of hay out of the way. I asked him what side he wanted it taken to, and he said, 'I don't care so long as we get it out of here.'"

Q. "What, if anything, did you do then?"

A. "I helped him move the car a little way south. The fire was not burning much then."

Q. "Could the fire have been put out with a bucket of water when you first saw it?"

A. "Yes, a bucket."

Q. "Was there a bucket of water where you could get at it?"

A. "No."

Q. "Were there any buckets in which you could have carried water?"

A. "No."

Q. "Were the flames very big when Rosenjack called you?"

A. "No, sir. I could have smothered them with my coat."

Q. "Why didn't you do it?"

A. "I never saw anything like it. I was not experienced, and Rosenjack told me, 'There is no danger.' He told me I could go. After a while some of the men told me to go up and order the fan stopped. I started to go to the shaft, but my foot was caught and I had a hard time to get it free. The pipes were not placed along the sides of the walls, but laid irregularly on the floor."

TO FIGHT COSSACKS

Keystone Labor Men Meet to Demand Abolition of State Police

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 9.—A special session of the State Federation of Labor convened here today for the purpose of taking measures to bring about the repeal of the state law under which the state police, or constabulary, is maintained. President E. E. Green, declared it was the intention to adopt a plan whereby all delegates to the next legislature would be pledged to vote for a repeal of the law.

At the same time communications have been received from Ohio state authorities indicating that establishing of a force of state police is being considered at Columbus. It is presumed that the recent strike troubles at Bridgeport has caused Ohio officials to consider this move.

SCABS SENT AWAY

Bedford, Ind., Stone Bosses Get Rid of Imported Thugs.

BEDFORD, Ind., Dec. 9.—Danger of trouble at the quarries here was eliminated today when the stone mill owners sent back to Chicago imported strikebreakers and the detectives that guarded them. Charging violation of the restraining order granted recently in the County Court, by which the national officers of the General Union of Stone Cutters were forbidden to pay strike benefits to the Bedford membership, the mill owners will now proceed against the strikers in court.

SEAMEN TO ASSIST STRIKERS ON LAKES

Vote Financial Support—Will Also Take Steps to Organize Latin Element.

The International Seamen's Union of America, in convention here at the Gilesey House, yesterday voted financial support of the lake strikers in the following terms:

"We favor a continuance of the financial support to the unions on strike on the Great Lakes during the coming season, if such shall become necessary; and to this end we authorized our delegates to the convention to vote for the submission to a referendum vote the proposition of a new assessment upon affiliated unions.

"At the same time we are opposed to any plan to appeal to outside bodies for financial aid, believing that the unions in the districts not affected by the strike, and the working members of the striking unions, are both capable and willing to carry the expense of the struggle for an indefinite period.

"We further believe that information concerning the strike should be disseminated among the seafaring people of the whole world."

It was also decided that the Latin element engaged in seafaring must be organized, and that if necessary separate halls should be established, and organizers chosen with this end in view.

For the benefit of the Spanish firemen, of which there are a large number in ships sailing from Atlantic and Gulf ports, it was unanimously agreed to have the rules of the constitution printed in Spanish.

The convention will probably adjourn at noon today, although Secretary Frazier will remain here for several days to arrange his reports.

STRIKE LEADER IS BRUTALLY ASSAULTED

Joseph Teicholz, President of Window Cleaners' Union, Trapped and Beaten by Thugs.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Joseph Teicholz, president of the Window Cleaners' Union, that is at present carrying on a general strike for better living conditions, was called up on the phone at strike headquarters, 170 Norfolk street, and told to "call immediately at 180 Suffolk street and see some bosses about arbitrating the strike."

Teicholz immediately walked over to the place mentioned and found it to be a saloon. Four men, who said that they were boss window cleaners and who were waiting for him, invited him "to a room close by, where they could talk things over." Teicholz innocently followed them up a dark alley and into a room, where they proceeded to administer a severe beating to the unionist.

Teicholz, who is by no means a weak man, defended himself to the best of his ability, but he was not equal for the combined strength of the four burly thugs.

Tied to Chair When Inesistent.

After they had beaten Teicholz into insensibility they tied him to a chair and left him for dead. Two or three hours must have elapsed before Teicholz regained consciousness.

His groans and appeals for help attracted the notice of a Hungarian woman, who brought help. The strike leader was in too weak a condition to take care of himself, and he was placed in the hands of a physician in the immediate neighborhood. After his bruises were attended to he was taken to his home, where he has been confined to his bed.

There is little doubt that Teicholz will be his old self in a few days and take his position at the head of the determined strike of the 800 cleaners. "Hereafter," Teicholz says, "whenever a boss window cleaner wants to arbitrate he will waste his time in calling me up on the phone for an interview away from the office. They will only be able to see me at strike headquarters and no place else."

"They got me this time, but they will never get me again. I will be all right in a couple of days and then I will be right on the job for winning the strike. Take that from me."

RAISED FARE ON OWN HOOK.

William Greenough, president of the Westchester Street Railroad Company, says that the increase of fare between Mamaroneck and White Plains by the Westchester Street Railroad Company was made entirely on its own authority and that the Public Service Commission had nothing to do with it.

SHOT BY MILITIA

Alleged Tin' Striker Injured While Resisting Arrest in Bridgeport, O.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Two alleged strikers found near the offices of the Actna-Standard plant of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company here early today resisted arrest when they were discovered by a patrol of the soldiers. One of the former workmen and a soldier were shot, neither seriously. The workmen were lodged in the guardhouse. State troops today awaited in vain for trouble following the importation at dawn of seventy-five scabs to take the places of the strikers.

SWITCHMEN'S HEAD TALKS OPTIMISTIC

President Hawley Says Strikers Have Northwestern Roads Tied Up. Penance Charged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Frank T. Hawley, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, arrived here from St. Paul today and immediately went into conference with Vice President Connors and Heberling regarding the situation in Chicago and the Northwest. According to one of the officials nothing was done at this conference looking to the extension of the Northwestern strike.

Hawley reiterated his statement made at St. Paul that the union has the Twin Cities situation well in hand and expects to win its strike. He was asked regarding the statement of Grand Master Lee, of the Trainmen, that the Trainmen's officials would protect any road west of Chicago with which it had contracts, should its switchmen strike. Hawley said he did not believe that the Trainmen's officials would dare make such a statement, as the rank and file would not tolerate it. Hawley leaves tonight for Cincinnati, where he will meet Samuel Gompers.

"Situation Looks Better Every Day."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 9.—When asked about the condition of the switchmen's strike before his departure for Chicago today, President Frank T. Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union, gave out the following statement:

"We are more than holding our own. Ask the shippers. The railroads with herculean endeavors and enormous expense have moved some freight. The situation looks better for us every day, and our members are loyal. I will be back in the Twin Cities Sunday to attend the State Convention Federation Council, in company with a welcome visitor."

The welcome visitor is President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

Charges of penance against the railroads have been made by E. D. Carr, of the Switchmen's Union, and J. B. Wilson, member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of Duluth. Their charges are being investigated by State Labor Commissioner McEwen.

Carr and Wilson allege that the railroads are keeping strikebreakers under armed guards and locking them in railway coaches, railway offices and basements.

"I shall investigate at once," said Commissioner McEwen. "The day of involuntary service is a thing of the past in the state of Minnesota."

JUST MISSED DEATH

Worker in Beef House Caught in Machine Has Narrow Escape.

John Brosky, twenty years old, of 819 First avenue, employed in the United Dressed Beef Company's plant at 778 First avenue, had a narrow escape with his life yesterday.

Brosky was standing near a cutting machine when his clothing got caught in the revolving machinery and he was being dragged to an almost certain death, when a fellow worker passing shut off the power.

As it is, Brosky received cuts and abrasions of the scalp and back and chest, and his clothes were slashed almost in shreds. An ambulance from the Flower Hospital was summoned, and Dr. Brewster removed him to that institution.

GAS OVERCOMES WORKMEN.

Five machinists were thrown to the floor unconscious, and other workmen had to flee the building when an excessive amount of gas was accidentally turned into the hardening furnace of the machine room of the Randall Electric Welding Company, 227 Borden avenue, Long Island City, late yesterday afternoon. As soon as the gas was shut off and the building cleared of the fumes rescuers went into the machine room and brought out the unconscious men.

FRENCH BISHOP SUED.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The compilers of the text books of French history have brought suit against Mgr. Amette, the Archbishop of Paris, because of an order issued by the latter forbidding Catholic parents to allow their children to study these books, which are commonly used in all lay schools.

DANES STILL HAVE FAITH IN DR. COOK

Northern Scientists Not Much Affected by Sensational Story of Faked Polar Records.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 9.—A summary of the affidavits of persons claiming to have aided Dr. Cook in the preparation of the Polar data, published in London and New York today, was read here with amazement. Scientific circles are inclined to be incredulous regarding the charges, and some persons, like Dr. Carl Barrau, the astronomer, consider them so improbable that their effect will be to strengthen confidence in Dr. Cook. In an interview Dr. Barrau said:

"Passages in the story telegraphed here give me the impression that the matter is thoroughly untrustworthy. Take, for instance, the statement about Capella. Capella neither rises nor sets in the Polar regions, but remains fixed over the horizon. In order to make observations at the North Pole a more detailed knowledge is necessary than is enjoyed usually by the average ship's captain. It will, however, be easy for the university to determine the truth or otherwise of the charges."

The committee to examine the records of Dr. Cook was appointed tonight. It includes Dr. Stromgren, professor of astronomy, president; Commodore Gustav Holm, explorer; A. B. Jensen, director of the School of Navigation; Dr. Peckall, Greenland explorer and director of the Meteorological Office, and Dr. Ryder and Dr. Ergstrom of Lund's Observatory.

Two Men Swear They Prepared Data.

In some twenty columns, close to three pages, the New York Times yesterday printed the most sensational story yet published in the Cook-Pearry North Pole controversy. It is an account of how Dr. Frederick A. Cook is alleged to have contracted for the preparation of a set of polar observations to be submitted to the University of Copenhagen. The observations, according to sworn statements published by the Times, were furnished to Dr. Cook, last month, at the Hotel Gramatan, by Captain August Wedel Loose, a graduate navigator of eighteen years practical experience, who lives at 437 13th street, Brooklyn.

For the observations Dr. Cook, the men who furnished the Times with the story swear, agreed to pay \$2,500 should the University of Copenhagen find that the Cook records proved he had been to the pole. It is because only \$260 was paid by Dr. Cook, it is alleged, that the tale is now told.

There were two men, who according to the affidavits, entered into an agreement with Dr. Cook to provide him with a set of observations, fabricated in this city. Captain Loose was introduced to the explorer by George H. Nass'ville, an insurance broker, of 31 Dunbar street, a friend, who had got in touch with Dr. Cook at the Waldorf before the latter took his trip to the West. It was after Dr. Cook returned to this city early in November to prepare his records that Dunbar and Loose negotiated with him to assist in the work. They were to divide the \$2,500 of the \$4,000, as the case might be, between them.

PHILA. GIRLS STRIKE

175 Knitters Revolt at Intolerable Conditions in Factory.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—All but 25 of the 200 girls employed as knitters in the Standard Hosiery Manufacturing Company, of this city, went on strike today to voice a protest against intolerable conditions.

Several weeks ago a number of girls working as assistants were discharged and inexperienced ones put in their places. Their duties being to turn the stockings, the incompetent new girls made it impossible for the knitters to earn a living wage and they demanded a change.

The company then discharged the new girls and offered the knitters 1/2 of a cent a dozen to turn the stockings. This was the last straw and the girls went on strike without waiting to form a union.

A committee of the strikers will confer with their employers shortly.

SIX MONTHS FOR EDITOR

German Court Jails Socialist Who Attacked Greedy Mine Owners.

HANNOVER, Dec. 9.—The Criminal Court of Hamm has just condemned Editor Hans Kaspar Gulbranson of the satirical Socialist weekly, *Simplex*, to six months imprisonment.

The editor's "crime" consisted in publishing articles regarding the horrible mine catastrophe at Raabed, where several hundred men lost their lives, which were considered "insulting" by the managers of that death trap.

"FIGHT!" MOTHER JONES URGES WAIST STRIKERS

"This Strike Is No Play," Declares Miners' Friend at Socialist Mass Meeting.

AUDIENCE CHEERS PARTY SPEAKERS

No Further Developments in Arbitration Project—500 More Workers Win—Pickets Stabbed and Beaten by Scabs.

There were no new developments yesterday in regard to arbitration of the Waist Makers' strike, but five more bosses conceded the union demands and between 400 and 500 more strikers returned to work.

"This is not a play, this is a fight!" With these ringing words, Mother Jones, the valiant agitator for the freedom of the workers, struck the keynote of the enthusiastic mass meeting, in behalf of the waist strikers, held by Local New York, of the Socialist party in Thalia Theater yesterday afternoon. The big crowd applauded this sentiment to the echo. The spirit of the audience was aroused to a very high pitch of enthusiasm by the pledges of the speakers that the Socialist party would support the strikers morally and financially. The rounds of applause which greeted the appeals to the strikers to stand solidly together until victory crowned their struggle were deafening.

Carrie W. Allen, the well known agitator, presided and spoke briefly but strongly. Mrs. Allen said in part: "In this strike you have found out that the interest of the boss and your interest are not identical. You have learned that the boss fights for his bosses organize to fight for their interest."

"In the beginning this strike was an incoherent protest, but it was a protest. Many of you did not know what you wanted, but you knew that conditions were intolerable, and you struck."

Solidarity of Labor.

"I understand that about 70 per cent of the strikers are girls. The fact that so many girls joined in striking with the men is a sign of the growing solidarity of labor."

"Now you have found it necessary to join the union in order to fight, but you do not appreciate the need of the union at other times. You need the union all the time!"

"What you win through organization you can only keep through organization. If you do not want your bosses to take away from you what you win you must keep up your union. If you do not want to repeat the battle soon again you must stand by your union. Otherwise the boss will take all that you win away from you."

"This is not a question of sex distinction, nor a question of race distinction, but of class distinction. You workers must stand together all the time."

Mother Jones speaks.
Mother Jones, the friend of the miners and champion of all oppressed, was greeted with a very hearty reception by the big crowd. She was in excellent condition. As she scored the system with sledge-hammer blows of logic and wit, the enthusiasm of the

Pay Rol's, Debts, Appeals and Related Subjects

We stated in yesterday's issue that we do not wish to be driven to the extremity of a stoning a Santa Claus at every elevated station to collect money for The Call. We prefer to do all or nearly all, of our begging on the front page of our paper, monotonous as this may seem to our readers.

But remember, Comrades, that we are terribly limited as to subject matter in the writing of these daily appeals for funds. Our editor may, within certain limits, choose his own subject—exploitation, incarceration, litigation, amalgamation—any of these subjects come within his province. And consider the oratorical impossibilities of a preacher who, deprived of the privilege of choosing such texts as are related to salvation, damnation, foreordination, predestination, sanctification—preaches Sunday after Sunday on one text—say, for example, the necessity for building a new church, or putting a much needed new roof on the old one.

Now this is the exact situation of The Call's business manager. He is restrained from soaring in the literary heaven—he must stick

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on Page 5.)

crowd broke into storms of applause. "Through all the ages you have built a wonderful monument of civilization, but you don't own it," said Mother Jones in opening. "You make all the fine waist, but you don't wear them. You work hard and are poorly paid, and now you have been forced to strike for better conditions of labor, shorter hours and higher wages."

"If I belonged to a union and was on strike I would insist that we parade past the shops and homes of the masters. You must stick together to win. The boss looks for cheap workers. When the child can do the work cheaper he displaces the woman. When the woman can do the work cheaper he displaces the man. But when you are organized you have something to say about the conditions of labor and your wages."

"Whether you know it or not, this is the last great fight of man against man. We are fighting for the time when there will be no master and no slave. When the fight of the workers to own the tools with which they toil is won, for the first time in human history man will be free," declared Mother Jones, as she concluded amid storms of applause.

Albert Abraham, who was the last speaker, made an impassioned plea to the strikers to stand together until they win all of their demands. He told the story of the rise of the Printing Pressmen's Union, and showed how they had bettered their condition by slowly building up their organization.

"If you win your demands, you will do so only by standing firmly together. Your union can win for what you individually could never win. I want to appeal to you to support your union, to fight side by side, in the hope of victory. You will win if you stand together. You will win everything you demand if you are true to your union."

"In conclusion, let me say that your cause is just, you were forced to fight, to strike, and if you stand together you will win! Let the watchword be: Solidarity and victory!" The meeting broke up at 5 o'clock and the audience left with courage and inspiration in their hearts.

In the Yorkville Court, Becky Silverman was fined \$10, and Ben Frommer \$10.

In Essex Market, Jacob Debarer and Eddie Schlerky were both fined \$5 by Magistrate Krotel. They were arrested by a special officer stationed at the Grand Theater, with no evidence against them except that a scab of Max Roth, 48 Walker street, pointed them out as they passed by and declared that they had shouted "scab" at him earlier in the day.

Another striker, Rubin Miller, was fined \$5 by Magistrate Krotel.

In Night Court Yesterday Morning.

In the Night Court yesterday morning, William Grossman, foreman of Gross & Weiss, 21 Waverly place, appeared with a waistcoat lavishly decorated with some material that proved on closer inspection to consist of senile eggs. Grossman said that Lena Rabinowitz, a striker, was responsible for the perfumed color scheme on his vest. The magistrate took his word for it and fined Miss Rabinowitz \$10.

Rebecca Kaplan, a picket at the factory of M. Arkin, 47 Walker street, was fined \$5 for following scabs with the intention of speaking to them.

Louis Heffler, on strike against Wisen & Goldstein, 130 West 17th

street, was fined \$2 for fighting with scabs, although his swollen face indicated that he had been the victim himself.

Minnie Wagner and Bessie Switzky were fined \$10 each on the testimony of an employee of John Freed, 165 Bleecker street, that they had shouted "scab" at a scab named May Carr. Freed's man, Goldberg, took the scab off a street car to testify against the strikers.

The strikers are encouraged by the number of sympathizers aiding them in the Night Court, as well as at meetings and on picket duty. Mrs. Julia Stevenson, a well-to-do sympathizer living at 285 Central Park West, watched the cases in the Night Court until early yesterday morning and played the "Lady Bountiful" for the strikers, sending out for meals for all the imprisoned ones who were hungry. Hyman Marcus, the East Side restaurant keeper, furnished ball. Simon Alperin, the overworked attorney of the Waist Makers, who has to be in court night and day, was assisted by James Meyer, Henry F. Repper, Isaac Sackin and Fannie Horowitz, who gave their legal services gratis. Max Myssell has fallen ill from the overwork he put in for the defendants, and was unable to join the little corps of devoted lawyers last night.

Sam Budlowsky and Joe Kantor, the strikers who were arrested on Wednesday afternoon by detectives who invaded the strike headquarters without a warrant, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of assault and held by Magistrate Breen in \$2,000 bail each for further examination. The union members declare that the men are innocent and that the employer who was injured was beaten by some of the plug-uglies who want more money for the services that they are rendering the bosses. The men will be energetically defended and a fight will be made to have their pictures removed from the headquarters gallery.

More Beatings Yesterday. Beatings of strikers by the ruffians of the employers continued through the day. Sam Katz, one of the strikers at the factory of Max Roth, 48 Walker street, was slashed with a knife by a scab. His cut face was treated by Dr. Feldman. Rose Sobel, on strike against Sax & Kessler, 104 West 27th street, was stabbed in the shoulder by a scab, Celi Kaufman was beaten near the factory of D. Cohen, 85 15th avenue, and several girls were attacked in the vicinity of the Imperial Waist Company, 97 Wooster street.

The strikers who were stabbed know the names of their assailants and warrants will be sworn out for their arrest.

In Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Breen, who defined "scab" as "a proper and useful word" on Wednesday when he discharged Violet Pike of the Women's Trade Union League, did not stick to this opinion yesterday when he had to pass on the cases of poorly dressed girls from the factories. For using the "proper and useful word" yesterday Tilly Mechanic and Rose Cooper were fined \$5 each and Anna Frank, charged with yelling scab and assaulting a "special," John A. Mullen, employed to escort scabs employed by J. M. Cohen, 189 Greene street, was put under \$200 bonds to keep the peace for two months.

Sophie Pollak, charged with assaulting an Italian scab employed by Singer & Stern, 17-19 West 17th street, was discharged.

Rose Kaplan was held under \$200 bonds to keep the peace for two months, and Rose Schneider was discharged on the charge of throwing rotten eggs at a boss, Jacob Kaplan, of 536 Broadway.

Esther Monto and Annie Cohen, on charge of assaulting a scab, were held under \$300 each for examination in the Tombs Court today.

Fannie Klear, on the charge of assaulting a scab, Catherine Johnston, of Singer & Stern, 17-19 West 17th street, was put under \$200 bonds to keep the peace for two months.

David Slapo, Eva Smith and Rose

Street, was fined \$2 for fighting with scabs, although his swollen face indicated that he had been the victim himself.

Minnie Wagner and Bessie Switzky were fined \$10 each on the testimony of an employee of John Freed, 165 Bleecker street, that they had shouted "scab" at a scab named May Carr. Freed's man, Goldberg, took the scab off a street car to testify against the strikers.

The strikers are encouraged by the number of sympathizers aiding them in the Night Court, as well as at meetings and on picket duty. Mrs. Julia Stevenson, a well-to-do sympathizer living at 285 Central Park West, watched the cases in the Night Court until early yesterday morning and played the "Lady Bountiful" for the strikers, sending out for meals for all the imprisoned ones who were hungry. Hyman Marcus, the East Side restaurant keeper, furnished ball. Simon Alperin, the overworked attorney of the Waist Makers, who has to be in court night and day, was assisted by James Meyer, Henry F. Repper, Isaac Sackin and Fannie Horowitz, who gave their legal services gratis. Max Myssell has fallen ill from the overwork he put in for the defendants, and was unable to join the little corps of devoted lawyers last night.

Sam Budlowsky and Joe Kantor, the strikers who were arrested on Wednesday afternoon by detectives who invaded the strike headquarters without a warrant, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of assault and held by Magistrate Breen in \$2,000 bail each for further examination. The union members declare that the men are innocent and that the employer who was injured was beaten by some of the plug-uglies who want more money for the services that they are rendering the bosses. The men will be energetically defended and a fight will be made to have their pictures removed from the headquarters gallery.

More Beatings Yesterday. Beatings of strikers by the ruffians of the employers continued through the day. Sam Katz, one of the strikers at the factory of Max Roth, 48 Walker street, was slashed with a knife by a scab. His cut face was treated by Dr. Feldman. Rose Sobel, on strike against Sax & Kessler, 104 West 27th street, was stabbed in the shoulder by a scab, Celi Kaufman was beaten near the factory of D. Cohen, 85 15th avenue, and several girls were attacked in the vicinity of the Imperial Waist Company, 97 Wooster street.

The strikers who were stabbed know the names of their assailants and warrants will be sworn out for their arrest.

In Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Breen, who defined "scab" as "a proper and useful word" on Wednesday when he discharged Violet Pike of the Women's Trade Union League, did not stick to this opinion yesterday when he had to pass on the cases of poorly dressed girls from the factories. For using the "proper and useful word" yesterday Tilly Mechanic and Rose Cooper were fined \$5 each and Anna Frank, charged with yelling scab and assaulting a "special," John A. Mullen, employed to escort scabs employed by J. M. Cohen, 189 Greene street, was put under \$200 bonds to keep the peace for two months.

Sophie Pollak, charged with assaulting an Italian scab employed by Singer & Stern, 17-19 West 17th street, was discharged.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

L. CARR 38 Avenue B, New York. A complete line of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Children's Shoes. THE ROYAL SHOE FOR MEN. \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair. We handle Union Made shoes only.

The 475th Day of the Call and our Ad SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUITCASES, SWEEPERS, UMBRELLAS, HAMBURGERIES, RUBBER SHOES, UNION LABEL GOODS. 40 AND 42 1/2 AVENUE, NE. 10TH ST. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY BE HAD AT OUR STORE.

Do Your Christmas Shopping With a Call Purchasers' Card. Get a Call Purchasers' Card if you do not have one as yet. Using this card will work two ways: It will help the call and it will help you. We have explained the use and purpose of this card so often that it is hardly necessary to say anything further than just now. But what we desire to impress upon you today is the advantage the use of a Call Purchasers' Card will be to you. The Call is going to give a 50-cent credit certificate for every card returned, which shows purchases made at our advertisers to the amount of \$25. This credit certificate you may take to any of the three stores mentioned below, and will be accepted as cash. If you buy just 50 cents' worth your certificate will cover the bill and the goods selected will be handed to you upon rendering the certificate. Should you select goods amounting to more, you will simply pay the balance in cash. So you see the 50 cents are yours in either case; a clear gain for you.

WHAT TO GIVE FOR XMAS. If you want to be sure to get the right thing, choose Furniture which is always a useful and handsome gift. GEORGE J. SCHWARZ Largest Furniture and Carpet House in Ridgewood. 1279-1283 MYRTLEAVE. Cor. Hart St. Brooklyn. OPEN EVENINGS.

Rosenstein were discharged, and Yetta Shinsky was held under \$200 bonds to keep the peace for three months on the charge of assaulting scab escorts of the Imperial Waist Tucking Company, 97 Wooster street. Twin scabs, the Maxim sisters, who said they were fifteen years of age, and Josephine Buffalo, who said she was sixteen years of age, testified they saw the defendants strike their escort and that the defendants also made an attempt to strike them. There were also more little scabs to testify against the strikers and in general the place looked to be a child slavery joint. M. Silverberg and L. Marcus, striking Ladies' Tailors, who are out against Stein & Blame, of 10 West 26th street, were put under \$200 bonds each to keep the peace for two months on the charge of following a scab, William Miller, while on his way home.

SUGAR INQUIRY MAY GO "HIGHER UP" Federal Grand Jury Begins Second Investigation—Government Closes Case in Circuit Court.

The Federal grand jury began work yesterday on a second investigation of the sugar frauds in an effort that may lead to the indictment of some of the highest men in the Sugar Trust on charges similar to those on which six of their minor employees are on trial before Judge James L. Martin in the United States Court. There were rumors about the Federal Building that there was enough evidence in hand to show that the trail led from the piers in Williamsburg, where the underweighting was done, to the home of the trust in New York.

The government closed its case yesterday in the trial of James P. Bendernagel, Oliver Spitzer and the four former checkers of the American Sugar Refining Company on the Williamsburg docks before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court. The several counsel for the defense at once moved the court to dismiss the complaint against the defendants, and the afternoon was devoted to arguments on the motions.

Jurisdiction Disputed. The general tenor of the arguments was that the Circuit Court in this district had no jurisdiction because the offenses cited in the indictment were committed in Brooklyn, that it was a denial of the constitutional rights of the defendants to try them in another district than that in which the alleged crimes were committed and that the whole case presented by the government was based on suspicion and inference and not on legal evidence.

Felix Frankfurter, on of Henry L. Stimson's assistants, replied that the court did have jurisdiction because the crime charged was really committed here, in that the Custom House was the focus of all the acts incident to the charge of conspiracy. A man can be punished, he said, when he brought consequences to pass, though he was not there in person. The present defendants should be tried in the district in which they had made the assault on public justice.

Judge Martin reserved decision on the motions, but indicated that he would probably deny them when he directed counsel for the defense to be prepared to open their cases this morning.

The testimony of Howard R. Sands, now private secretary to Justice Blachoff, of the State Supreme Court, and a former employee in Bendernagel's office in Williamsburg, said he had seen Bendernagel frequently pay money to government employees.

LAKE SWALLOWS 7 Two Steamers Lost by Storm and Fire—12 Men Adrift. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Maneuvering for a safe anchorage to stop a storm, the big freighter W. S. Richardson early today rolled into the trough of the sea and foundered in twenty feet of water. Five of the crew were drowned. The remaining fourteen were taken from the upper works, which still showed above the surface of the water, by the crew of the steamer Paine, which a few hours previously had laid to awaiting an opportunity to get into the harbor.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Two men lost their lives and the fate of thirteen others is unknown as a result of the burning of the steamer Clarion, near Point Pelee, in Lake Erie, early today. Six members of the crew were taken from the Clarion by the steamer L. C. Hanna and brought here.

U. S. DID NOT ASK ZELAYA TO RESIGN State Department Denies Rumor emanating from London—No News from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The State Department pronounces unfounded a story from London that the United States government has formally demanded the resignation of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua.

The London report said that news of this demand came to a business house there and was communicated by Zelaya himself, who said his resignation would likely take effect at the end of December.

At the State Department it was said today that no demands of the character mentioned have been made to Zelaya, nor has the Department received any authoritative announcement coming from Zelaya himself that he is contemplating retirement.

In fact, the State Department has not received anything of consequence from American officials in Nicaragua for some days, and is without confirmation of recently reported important engagements between the Zelaya and revolutionary forces at Rama.

The story from Panama via New Orleans that some time ago Zelaya had issued an order that all Americans captured while serving with the revolutionary army should be put to death, is discredited here.

Officials are not prepared to believe that he would thus court his own undoing and the certain overthrow of his government by armed forces of the United States by issuing such an order.

Developments in Nicaragua are awaited with great interest here, for it is not doubted that within a few days or weeks at the furthest a crisis will be reached which will determine the fate of the Zelayan government.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The consul of Honduras at New Orleans has been notified that President Davila has appealed to the United States to prevent the sailing from the port of a revolutionary expedition which has been organized here by ex-President Bonilla and Fauste Davila.

PAINTERS IN SESSION George B. Hedrick, of Albany, Elected as President Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 9.—George B. Hedrick, of Albany, N. Y., was elected president of the International Union of Painters. Delegates and Paperhangers here today on the second ballot. Hedrick received 303 votes and J. C. Balhorn, 214.

Six hundred delegates representing local unions with a membership of 80,000, are attending the tenth biennial convention now being held in Central Turner Hall in this city. President Balhorn appointed the following committee: Resolutions—J. E. Healy, New York city; Ernst Smith, Tampa, Fla.; John Lambert, Portland, Ore.; D. H. McKensie, Bridgeport, Ky.; George Moody, San Jose, Cal.; W. P. Fogg, Allegheny, Pa.; John Cromhouse, Yonkers, N. Y.

Finance—E. F. Moorehouse, Boston, Mass.; W. P. Ward, Oakland, Cal.; G. A. Watt, Pittsburg, Pa.; H. H. Ashton, Tacoma, Wash.; C. S. Berkley, Austin, Texas; M. J. Beck, Hoboken, N. J.; E. Berlangier, Montreal, Canada.

Constitution and Laws—E. R. Keating, Worcester, Mass.; Victor Buhr, New York city; Victor Lamont, St. Louis, Mo.; L. A. Barth, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. A. Knox, Chicago, Ill.; H. Welch, Boston, Mass.; N. E. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.

Appeals and Grievances—W. H. Grady, Springfield, Mass.; W. M. Ormsby, Los Angeles, Cal.; Timothy Holt, Quincy, Ill.; J. F. Kelly, Philadelphia; John Halleck, Long Island City, N. Y.

Press—Robert H. Sickman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank E. Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. T. Schultz, New York City.

SKIPPED THE BIG ONES State Insurance Department Did Not Bother "Strong" Companies.

Postmaster Robert H. Hunter, of Poughkeepsie, who obtained a large loan from the Phoenix Insurance Company, of this city, while he was first state deputy of insurance, admitted in Poughkeepsie yesterday in an interview that the so-called "strong" insurance companies were spared investigation by the Insurance Department.

Referring to the president of the Phoenix, he said: "Mr. Sheldon stood high with the department and there was no suggestion at any time of any investigation of the Phoenix company. It had not been investigated since 1887, and I came into the department in 1897. We did not then often investigate strong companies, but were engaged in cleaning up the weak companies and afterward upon the Equitable."

Accusations by William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, of irregularities in the financial conduct of the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, are being followed by a searching investigation of the books at the time of agents of the department preparatory to the promulgation of a detailed report fully describing the condition of the concern at present and the methods pursued by those alleged to be responsible for the so-called irregularities.

SPORTS AT THE GARDEN

Six Teams Still Tied in Maddening Cycle Race.

The score at 1 o'clock this morning, 97th hour, was:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Miles. Rutt-Clark 1889.2, Root-Fogler 1889.2, Walthead-Collins 1889.2, Walthead-Lawrence 1889.2, Hill-Stein 1889.2, Pye-Hehr 1889.2, Mitten-West 1889.1, Anderson-Vanon 1889.0, Georget-Georget 1888.8, Cameron-Krebs 1888.3, Germain-Capparozi 1888.0, Previous record, 1885.7, made by Demara and Hill in 1908.

With the teaming up of Jackie Clark and Rutt, following the retirement of Floyd MacFarland and Stol, the complexion of the six-day race at Madison Square Garden was very materially changed yesterday. MacFarland was in a bad way, having sustained a broken finger in an early morning spill, and Stol and Rutt were declared out at about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Stol was compelled to retire because of water on the knee. Rutt retired to his quarters for sleep after a nine hours grind and was paired with Clark after about four hours' good rest. MacFarland, although suffering great pain, stuck to his wheel while Clark rested.

ANOTHER RECORD BREAKER.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Maurice Farman, a brother of Henry Farman, the aviator, made what is asserted to be a cross-country flight in a straight line of record length today.

Ascending at a suburb of Versailles in a biplane of his own construction, Farman flew to Chartres, a distance of forty-four miles, in fifty-three minutes. He maintained a height averaging 250 feet.

GOOD BOUTS AT LONG ACRE.

A big crowd of fight fans witnessed a number of lively bouts at the Long Acre Athletic Club last night and much enthusiasm was displayed. The star bout was a six-round affair between "Fighting" Kennedy and Willie Mango, which was pronounced a draw. Both men showed great skill.

DEFENDS ICE TRUST

Stanchfield Justifies Wrecking of Small Dealers—Praises Oler.

"It is in accordance with the inimitable laws of trade that some small dealers should be injured and the years strewn with the wreckage," Stanchfield, counsel to the Ice Trust, yesterday summed up to the jury in Justice Wheeler's part of the Supreme Court the trust's defense on the charge of violating the Donnelly Anti-Monopoly Law.

Stanchfield referred to President Wesley M. Oler's conduct of the trust's business as very much like that of a general of an army.

"He, Oler himself," said Stanchfield, "is most sincerely convinced of the lawfulness and innocence of his administration of the American Ice Company, and his counsel are convinced of it also."

Stanchfield said that the Donnelly law operates to punish not only individual officials of corporations for violations, but the innocent stockholders and bondholders.

"Of these," he added, "there are 4,000, scattered all over the world." "When the wolf and the dog are fighting the flocks and herds are safe," said Special Prosecutor Osborne in beginning his summing up, "but when they are playing together it is time to look after the safety of the flocks and herds."

Osborne wanted to know why one monarch, no matter how good he might be, should presume to control the ice supply of 5,000,000 persons. In commenting on the treatment of the local independents by the American Ice Company, Osborne said: "I would sooner go into a barroom where Jim Jeffries was and slap his face without having a revolver in my pocket than to be an independent in New York and not do what they told me to."

IRVINE ON WAIST STRIKE.

Alexander Irvine will speak on the strike of the shirt waist makers next Sunday night at 8 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension, 10th street and Fifth avenue. Afterward there will be a conference in the chapel, which will be given up to the speakers who have been aiding the strikers. Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, Miss O'Reilly, Miss Violet Pike, Mrs. Leroy Scott and others will make addresses.

THE SUNDAY CALL

If you give an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured at the following places:

- IN NEW YORK: The Call office, 442 Pearl street. The Progressive Book Store, 233 East 34th street. Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42d streets (at lecture in morning). Solomon's News Stand, 202 East 103d street.
- IN BROOKLYN: Epstein's News Store, Gates avenue and Broadway (in morning). Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway (at lecture in afternoon). Gackenheimer's Clear Store, Myrtle avenue (near Hart street). Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. Workingmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue (between Third avenue and Nevins street), from 8 to 11 p. m.

Extra Special Ready-to-Wear MEN'S SUITS \$15.00 Worth a Great Deal More. This is without exception one of the greatest values ever offered in very high grade garments. The suits we place in this sale embrace many of our finest, highest priced garments. Greatly reduced in order to effect immediate clearance. The styles are the very choicest—the fabrics the most wanted and the quality the highest—the prices much lower than their actual values. Every garment bears the Union Label. S. N. WOOD & CO. 84 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 14th Street

"FORWARD" BALL Saturday, January 29, 1910 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. \$1,000 in prizes. \$500 in cash for the most handsome masks. \$500 worth of valuable articles—a Phonograph, value \$150; and many other fine things. The whole profit this year will be divided between the following organizations: (1) The Socialist Party, New York. (2) The New York Call. (3) The Monthly Magazine, "Zukunft." (4) The Jewish agitation Bureau. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Now on sale in the Forward office and The Call Office.

CHAGE DOUBLE CRIME Indict Prominent Alabama Citizens for Murder and Peonage. MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 9.—In a partial report made by the Federal grand jury to Judge Toumin, in the United States District Court today, Julius P. Farrish, O. B. Deason and Dr. E. R. Bradford are each charged jointly with the killing of E. A. English, a resident of Monroe County, in January, 1909.

KILLS WOMAN AND SELVES Tony Amavilla, aged thirty-eight, shot to death Mrs. Maria Russo in home at 121 1/2 street, Brooklyn, yesterday and then, turning the gun on himself, put a bullet in his head. He is dying at the Brooklyn Hospital. Try it for anything you want, or anything you wish to dispose of.

ZIMMERMAN FURNISHER TO MEN 2 Park Place, One Door West of Broadway. LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. 1864 AVENUE A, Bet. 82d & 84th St. Prices Lower Than Anywhere Else.

The Blyn Shoe We are prepared for the Holidays with greater assortments than ever. Months have been given to the planning and preparation of enormous stocks of the splendid designs that popular choice demands—the famous novelty styles that everybody looks to us to provide—smart, snappy, fetching footwear that pleases at first sight and wears as good shoes ought to wear—as Blyn Shoes MUST, or the name would not be in them. Style No. 826 Ladies' genuine patent calf and gummetal button Boot with full wing tip and perforated vamp. A fine style one of the season's most popular designs. Also in black and out in button with black cloth top. \$3.00. Style No. 1784 1/2 Children's & Misses' high cut button Boot in gun metal, patent and kid; also in lace style. One of the substantial and reliable styles of our standard quality shoes at small cost. 6 to 11, \$1.35; 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.50; 2 1/2 to 6, \$2.00. NINE BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE. EAST SIDE: 24 Ave. & 122d St. 26 Ave. 20th & 27th St. 34 Av., 158th & 161st Streets. WEST SIDE: 66 Ave. and 27th St. 8th Ave., 38th & 40th St. BROOKLYN: Broadway, bet. Park & Myrtle. Fulton St., opp. A. S. F. Co., on Grand Av. FACTORIES: 611 to 619 East 24th St.

TEXAS RAILROADERS TALK REVOLUTION

Insisted That Taft and Knox Secure Release of Conductor From Mexican Jail.

DALHART, Tex., Dec. 9.—"If you don't want a revolution in this country, get quickly in the case of James F. Cook, who is now languishing in a Mexican jail in the City of Guadalupe."

This is the substance, almost the exact words, of a telegram sent by local railroad men yesterday to President Taft and Secretary Knox. The message was prompted by a pathetic letter received yesterday from Cook, who has been lying in the Mexican jail for nine or ten months without a semblance of a trial and without any attempt made to even give him a preliminary hearing.

The letter from Cook was received by W. J. Taylor, a Rock Island fireman and an officer in his order. Taylor says that repeated efforts have been made to get Cook a trial, or to get him out of jail, but all without avail. When President Taft was in El Paso recently a deputation of railroad men on both sides of the border waited upon him and he promised to see that steps were taken at once to either get Cook released or to see that he had a fair trial to answer the charge against him, but nothing has ever been heard of such an effort being made. Railroad men here, all of whom are brotherhood men, are much wrought up over Cook's plight and the manner in which he has been treated, and say this is something to make every American's blood boil.

EX-COP RAPS FORCE

"No Place for an Honest Man," Says Former Officer.

That all his ideas were not exhausted when he gave the epitome of his theory of "Religion vs. the Police" to his sergeant in the Ralph avenue station, by declaring that prayer was mightier than the nightstick, as he threw his shield on the desk and resigned, "Jack" Brown, evangelist and ex-policeman, proved yesterday when he gave utterance to these statements: "The police department of a big city is an express train to hell. I decided to take a local, so I left. Then I changed cars again and am on an express for heaven."

"A policeman can be a Christian as well as any one else if he wants to, but no one ever heard of one wanting to. Besides, if he was one he would have to leave the department. There is no place there for a God-fearing man of honest purpose."

"If the police of the city followed Christ's example, they could help more to wipe out its sin than all the preachers in the world. Think what it would be if they gave a helping hand to the weak, had pity for the Magdalen, a sympathetic tear for human suffering!"

ADVERTISE SUFFRAGE

New York Advocates of Votes For Women to Open Bazaar.

A bazaar, under the auspices of the Greater New York Woman Suffrage Council, will be held in the Hotel Martha Washington today and tomorrow.

It will be opened this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, by Forbes-Robertson. Each booth will represent a country where women vote, and will be decorated with the colors of that country. A house built entirely of New York clippings concerning woman suffrage which have appeared within the past few months will be on exhibition.

A voting booth will be under the direction of two Colorado women citizens, who in that state have voted for president. The subject for today will be: "Is the Anti-Suffragist a Help or a Hindrance to the Suffrage Movement?" For tomorrow it will be: "Are English and Militant Methods Desirable for the United States?"

There will be the usual ice cream parlour, Japanese tea room, Dutch cocoa, etc.

At 2:30 and at 3:30 p. m. an entertainment will be given consisting of a farce written by Mrs. Orsola W. Haskell, and a presentation by the famous Mrs. Jarley, of Suffrage Wax Works.

HAIL MRS. PANKHURST

Big Meeting of British Suffragettes Welcomes Returned Militant.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The suffragettes held a crowded meeting at Albert Hall today to welcome Mrs. Pankhurst on her return from America. She declared that she was glad to be in the thick of the English fight again, and insinuated that the government had used strategy to avoid sending her to prison, they having secretly paid her fine.

Nearly \$10,000 was collected at the meeting for a general election fund. The Lord Chief Justice in the King's Bench Court dismissed today the damage suit of Mrs. Marie Leigh, a leading suffragette, against Home Secretary Herbert Gladstone, who issued the order for the forcible feeding of the defendant and other suffragettes imprisoned in the Birmingham jail.

FINNS TO PROTEST

Mass Meeting on December 16 Against Outrage by Russian Government.

There will be a big mass meeting of the Finns of Greater New York on December 16, at the New Star Casino, 107th street and Lenox avenue, to protest against the Czar's latest outrage in making Finland a mere province of Russia.

The meeting will be addressed by English and Finnish speakers. Oscar E. Eldman is secretary of the committee in charge of the meeting.

posed to have received the stolen goods, were admitted to bail. But Cook remains a prisoner in the loathsome jail.

Appeals to Ambassador David Thompson, who recently purchased the Pan-American Railroad and presumably does not desire to press any such distasteful to the government, brought no aid.

An appeal to President Taft himself was referred to the State Department, whose red tape is sufficient to smash Cook's plea for years to come.

When President Taft was in El Paso recently a deputation of railroad men on both sides of the border waited upon him and he promised to see that steps were taken at once to either get Cook released or to see that he had a fair trial to answer the charge against him, but nothing has ever been heard of such an effort being made.

Railroad men here, all of whom are brotherhood men, are much wrought up over Cook's plight and the manner in which he has been treated, and say this is something to make every American's blood boil.

History of Cook's Case. The history of Conductor Cook's case as printed in The Call of November 12, is as follows:

J. F. Cook, an American conductor on the National lines of Mexico, is held by the local police of Guadalupe, on the charge that his train was robbed of merchandise, according to statements made by American railroad men just returned from Mexico City.

That Cook had no knowledge of the crime, which was committed while his freight train was running into Guadalupe, is admitted by the officials of the National railroads and by all who are familiar with the case. Notwithstanding this fact, the American has been held prisoner without bail for months, with no effort being made by the American Ambassador or other representatives of the United States to procure his liberty.

To discover whether the train could be robbed without the knowledge of the conductor, the judge of the criminal court made a trip on Cook's car, and at his instigation a freight car was opened, and merchandise was thrown out, later to be picked up and carried away by other officers engaged in the hypothetical case. It was clearly shown that the occupants of the car knew nothing of the robbery.

By the same token it was presumed that Cook knew nothing of the robbery of his train. But Cook remains in jail.

Mexican brakemen, who are believed to have had cognizance of the robbery and the "fence" who is supposed to have received the stolen goods, were admitted to bail. But Cook remains a prisoner in the loathsome jail.

Appeals to Ambassador David Thompson, who recently purchased the Pan-American Railroad and presumably does not desire to press any such distasteful to the government, brought no aid.

An appeal to President Taft himself was referred to the State Department, whose red tape is sufficient to smash Cook's plea for years to come.

When President Taft was in El Paso recently a deputation of railroad men on both sides of the border waited upon him and he promised to see that steps were taken at once to either get Cook released or to see that he had a fair trial to answer the charge against him, but nothing has ever been heard of such an effort being made.

Railroad men here, all of whom are brotherhood men, are much wrought up over Cook's plight and the manner in which he has been treated, and say this is something to make every American's blood boil.

History of Cook's Case. The history of Conductor Cook's case as printed in The Call of November 12, is as follows:

J. F. Cook, an American conductor on the National lines of Mexico, is held by the local police of Guadalupe, on the charge that his train was robbed of merchandise, according to statements made by American railroad men just returned from Mexico City.

That Cook had no knowledge of the crime, which was committed while his freight train was running into Guadalupe, is admitted by the officials of the National railroads and by all who are familiar with the case. Notwithstanding this fact, the American has been held prisoner without bail for months, with no effort being made by the American Ambassador or other representatives of the United States to procure his liberty.

To discover whether the train could be robbed without the knowledge of the conductor, the judge of the criminal court made a trip on Cook's car, and at his instigation a freight car was opened, and merchandise was thrown out, later to be picked up and carried away by other officers engaged in the hypothetical case. It was clearly shown that the occupants of the car knew nothing of the robbery.

By the same token it was presumed that Cook knew nothing of the robbery of his train. But Cook remains in jail.

Mexican brakemen, who are believed to have had cognizance of the robbery and the "fence" who is supposed to have received the stolen goods, were admitted to bail. But Cook remains a prisoner in the loathsome jail.

Appeals to Ambassador David Thompson, who recently purchased the Pan-American Railroad and presumably does not desire to press any such distasteful to the government, brought no aid.

An appeal to President Taft himself was referred to the State Department, whose red tape is sufficient to smash Cook's plea for years to come.

When President Taft was in El Paso recently a deputation of railroad men on both sides of the border waited upon him and he promised to see that steps were taken at once to either get Cook released or to see that he had a fair trial to answer the charge against him, but nothing has ever been heard of such an effort being made.

Railroad men here, all of whom are brotherhood men, are much wrought up over Cook's plight and the manner in which he has been treated, and say this is something to make every American's blood boil.

History of Cook's Case. The history of Conductor Cook's case as printed in The Call of November 12, is as follows:

BERNHARD MERCHANT TAILOR 148 East 125th Street, Between 3d and Lexington Av., New York. ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS. WE have made Suits and Overcoats for SOME CALL READERS since we advertise here. Those we served are well satisfied. We would like to make clothes for YOU. It will PAY YOU AND THE CALL. SUITS OR OVERCOATS \$15 Made to your measure. Trunks to Order at \$4.00. Open Every Evening.

MUSIC ITALIAN OPERAS AND CLASSIC DANCES At New Theater. Ferdinand Paer's one-act opera buffe, "Il Maestro di Capella" (The Chapel Music Master), was presented at the New Theater yesterday afternoon in a triple bill of opera and dances given by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which included a group of classic dances, executed by Mile. Rita Sacchetto to orchestral music of Handel, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein and Moszkowski. Vittorio Podesti directed the performance of the Paer opera. Egisto Tango conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Max Bendix had in charge the instrumental support of the dances.

MUSIC ITALIAN OPERAS AND CLASSIC DANCES At New Theater. Ferdinand Paer's one-act opera buffe, "Il Maestro di Capella" (The Chapel Music Master), was presented at the New Theater yesterday afternoon in a triple bill of opera and dances given by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which included a group of classic dances, executed by Mile. Rita Sacchetto to orchestral music of Handel, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein and Moszkowski. Vittorio Podesti directed the performance of the Paer opera. Egisto Tango conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Max Bendix had in charge the instrumental support of the dances.

MUSIC ITALIAN OPERAS AND CLASSIC DANCES At New Theater. Ferdinand Paer's one-act opera buffe, "Il Maestro di Capella" (The Chapel Music Master), was presented at the New Theater yesterday afternoon in a triple bill of opera and dances given by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which included a group of classic dances, executed by Mile. Rita Sacchetto to orchestral music of Handel, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein and Moszkowski. Vittorio Podesti directed the performance of the Paer opera. Egisto Tango conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Max Bendix had in charge the instrumental support of the dances.

MUSIC ITALIAN OPERAS AND CLASSIC DANCES At New Theater. Ferdinand Paer's one-act opera buffe, "Il Maestro di Capella" (The Chapel Music Master), was presented at the New Theater yesterday afternoon in a triple bill of opera and dances given by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which included a group of classic dances, executed by Mile. Rita Sacchetto to orchestral music of Handel, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein and Moszkowski. Vittorio Podesti directed the performance of the Paer opera. Egisto Tango conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Max Bendix had in charge the instrumental support of the dances.

MUSIC ITALIAN OPERAS AND CLASSIC DANCES At New Theater. Ferdinand Paer's one-act opera buffe, "Il Maestro di Capella" (The Chapel Music Master), was presented at the New Theater yesterday afternoon in a triple bill of opera and dances given by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which included a group of classic dances, executed by Mile. Rita Sacchetto to orchestral music of Handel, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein and Moszkowski. Vittorio Podesti directed the performance of the Paer opera. Egisto Tango conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Max Bendix had in charge the instrumental support of the dances.

MUSIC ITALIAN OPERAS AND CLASSIC DANCES At New Theater. Ferdinand Paer's one-act opera buffe, "Il Maestro di Capella" (The Chapel Music Master), was presented at the New Theater yesterday afternoon in a triple bill of opera and dances given by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which included a group of classic dances, executed by Mile. Rita Sacchetto to orchestral music of Handel, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein and Moszkowski. Vittorio Podesti directed the performance of the Paer opera. Egisto Tango conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Max Bendix had in charge the instrumental support of the dances.

MUSIC ITALIAN OPERAS AND CLASSIC DANCES At New Theater. Ferdinand Paer's one-act opera buffe, "Il Maestro di Capella" (The Chapel Music Master), was presented at the New Theater yesterday afternoon in a triple bill of opera and dances given by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which included a group of classic dances, executed by Mile. Rita Sacchetto to orchestral music of Handel, Mozart, Liszt, Rubinstein and Moszkowski. Vittorio Podesti directed the performance of the Paer opera. Egisto Tango conducted "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Max Bendix had in charge the instrumental support of the dances.

Local News Briefs

Robbed at Telephone of \$1,000 Brooch. Arrested by detectives looking for four young men accused by Mrs. Robbie Ferro, of Central Park West and 87th street, of grabbing a \$1,000 diamond brooch from her neck. John Bradley, of 161 East 22d street, was held in \$1,500 for examination Saturday by Magistrate Breen yesterday, on a short affidavit. Mrs. Ferro says she was robbed while telephoning for a taxicab from a hotel at 14th street and Third avenue.

Sues for Money on Diamonds. Yesterday the trial of a suit brought by Bag & Co., dealers in diamonds, against Archibald S. White to recover \$21,500, the value of a diamond and emerald brooch, was begun before Justice Platsek and a jury in Part XI of the Supreme Court. The plaintiffs set forth that they sold to Archibald S. White the brooch for \$31,500, and that it had not been paid for.

Improving Brooklyn Training School. The new board of managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School has already started work to improve the condition of that institution relative to its fire protection. At their examination, the Commissioners of Accounts found the windows of the place so blocked by barbed wire that grave results would probably have followed a sudden fire.

Mounted Cop Ran Down. Mounted Policeman Plagge was knocked down and badly cut and bruised yesterday at Fifth avenue and 46th street by an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Plagge had dismounted to help a group of small children and their governess across the avenue.

Three Children Die on Liner. Three small children of passengers in the second cabin of the steamer Carmania, which arrived yesterday, died during the steamer's voyage here from France, Naples and Gibraltar. They were buried at sea.

To Act on Seaside Park. Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he saw no reason to doubt that the Board of Estimate would act on the proposition to acquire a seaside park at Rockaway Beach before the end of the year. This matter is to come up at today's meeting of the board.

Snow Fraud Indictment Dismissed. Judge Swain in General Sessions Court yesterday dismissed a snow fraud indictment against T. Leonard MacBean, a contractor, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

To Lay Municipal Bldg. Cornerstone. The cornerstone of the \$11,500,000 municipal building will be laid by Mayor McClellan before he retires from office. Bridge Commissioner Stevenson, whose department has charge of erecting the structure, so announced yesterday. The ceremony probably will occur on December 13.

May Appoint Woman as Deputy. From the office of Judge Charles E. Whitman, at 32 Nassau street, comes confirmation of a report that he will consider the appointment of a woman deputy among his assistants when he succeeds William Travers Jerome as District Attorney on January 1.

John Drew Doing Well. John Drew was feeling fairly well after breakfast yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. He had passed a less comfortable night, however, having slept but little.

into consideration trivial accidents. His statistics were based on the money paid to workmen in liability, and his sum was so small that it was hardly worth considering.

Beware of Socialism. Beware of Socialism was the tone of his testimony. He said: "I have deep-seated views on all measures of Socialistic tendencies. I do not advocate and do not favor that our state should adopt Socialistic laws because they happen to be adopted in England."

He favored, however, an association of the kind that is being maintained by the employees of the Metropolitan and the interborough of the "mutual aid kind," and of the associations that "tend to promote good feelings between capital and labor."

He also said that the court and jury system worked satisfactorily as far as his clients were concerned. This was taken as a logical remark in consideration of the fact that the claims paid to workmen amounted to only \$1,000 for one year.

"If you put any new obligations on the employers it will be impossible to bear the burden. Every claim that we have to pay is taken from the treasury. We could not stand it," he said.

"How do you account for the fact that the employers of European countries, where the same laws exist, have survived?" asked Miss Eastman. "You got me there," said the lawyer. "I don't know about foreign countries. But my clients are broke, some of them are in the hands of receivers."

Did Not Care to Come. Chairman Wainwright read a list of those who had been invited to appear before the commission. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, had asked to be excused. No response had been received from President John D. Filley, of the American Manufacturing Company. President Brady, of the New York Edison Company, and President Washington D. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, declined to appear, as did President Treadwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Underwood, of the Erie President Winters, of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and President Mellon, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, had other engagements.

No answers were received from Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Construction Company.

The chairman was indignant at these refusals and read their excuses with a sneer.

"I make these names public so that it be known with what success we met in obtaining the information which the Legislature commissioned us to obtain," he said.

The hearing will continue today.

You can help double the advertising patronage of The Call. The best and quickest way to do it is to buy of Call advertisers only.

Chairman Wainwright read a list of those who had been invited to appear before the commission. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, had asked to be excused. No response had been received from President John D. Filley, of the American Manufacturing Company. President Brady, of the New York Edison Company, and President Washington D. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, declined to appear, as did President Treadwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Underwood, of the Erie President Winters, of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and President Mellon, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, had other engagements.

No answers were received from Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Construction Company.

The chairman was indignant at these refusals and read their excuses with a sneer.

"I make these names public so that it be known with what success we met in obtaining the information which the Legislature commissioned us to obtain," he said.

Traced by Columbian half dollars. Traced by Columbian half dollars, seven of which they had stolen from the Shinnecock Distributing Company, of Riverhead. Two young men, who confessed themselves thieves, were arrested in a hotel at Port Jefferson, L. I. yesterday.

United States Marshal Henkel went to Mattanah yesterday to serve Harry K. Trax with a summons and complaint in the suit brought by John H. Gleason to recover \$50,000 balance alleged to be due for legal services rendered in the trial of Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. H. E. Lamb, the superintendent of the insane asylum, refused to allow the service to be made.

Judge Foster, of the Court of General Sessions, announced yesterday that he had not dismissed the indictment for subornation of perjury against Mrs. Ben Teal.

There was a panic among the passengers on the Jersey Central ferry boat Elizabeth when it crashed into its slip at Communipaw at 11:15 a. m. yesterday and did considerable damage to the ferry house. A score of women fainted.

Magistrate Steinert, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, committed Nicola Dorando, fifty-five years old, of 456 East 116th street, to Bellevue Hospital for observation as to his sanity after he had murderously attacked his aged mother, Mrs. Della Dorando, seventy-five years old, and his wife, Mary, forty-five.

Three small children of passengers in the second cabin of the steamer Carmania, which arrived yesterday, died during the steamer's voyage here from France, Naples and Gibraltar. They were buried at sea.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he saw no reason to doubt that the Board of Estimate would act on the proposition to acquire a seaside park at Rockaway Beach before the end of the year. This matter is to come up at today's meeting of the board.

Judge Swain in General Sessions Court yesterday dismissed a snow fraud indictment against T. Leonard MacBean, a contractor, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The cornerstone of the \$11,500,000 municipal building will be laid by Mayor McClellan before he retires from office. Bridge Commissioner Stevenson, whose department has charge of erecting the structure, so announced yesterday. The ceremony probably will occur on December 13.

John Drew was feeling fairly well after breakfast yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. He had passed a less comfortable night, however, having slept but little.

His statistics were based on the money paid to workmen in liability, and his sum was so small that it was hardly worth considering.

Beware of Socialism. Beware of Socialism was the tone of his testimony. He said: "I have deep-seated views on all measures of Socialistic tendencies. I do not advocate and do not favor that our state should adopt Socialistic laws because they happen to be adopted in England."

He favored, however, an association of the kind that is being maintained by the employees of the Metropolitan and the interborough of the "mutual aid kind," and of the associations that "tend to promote good feelings between capital and labor."

He also said that the court and jury system worked satisfactorily as far as his clients were concerned. This was taken as a logical remark in consideration of the fact that the claims paid to workmen amounted to only \$1,000 for one year.

"If you put any new obligations on the employers it will be impossible to bear the burden. Every claim that we have to pay is taken from the treasury. We could not stand it," he said.

"How do you account for the fact that the employers of European countries, where the same laws exist, have survived?" asked Miss Eastman. "You got me there," said the lawyer. "I don't know about foreign countries. But my clients are broke, some of them are in the hands of receivers."

Did Not Care to Come. Chairman Wainwright read a list of those who had been invited to appear before the commission. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, had asked to be excused. No response had been received from President John D. Filley, of the American Manufacturing Company. President Brady, of the New York Edison Company, and President Washington D. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, declined to appear, as did President Treadwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Underwood, of the Erie President Winters, of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and President Mellon, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, had other engagements.

No answers were received from Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Construction Company.

The chairman was indignant at these refusals and read their excuses with a sneer.

"I make these names public so that it be known with what success we met in obtaining the information which the Legislature commissioned us to obtain," he said.

The hearing will continue today.

You can help double the advertising patronage of The Call. The best and quickest way to do it is to buy of Call advertisers only.

Chairman Wainwright read a list of those who had been invited to appear before the commission. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, had asked to be excused. No response had been received from President John D. Filley, of the American Manufacturing Company. President Brady, of the New York Edison Company, and President Washington D. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, declined to appear, as did President Treadwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Underwood, of the Erie President Winters, of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and President Mellon, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, had other engagements.

No answers were received from Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Construction Company.

The chairman was indignant at these refusals and read their excuses with a sneer.

"I make these names public so that it be known with what success we met in obtaining the information which the Legislature commissioned us to obtain," he said.

The hearing will continue today.

Out-of-Work Tramps Streets in Vain Search Until He Drops. A homeless victim of the winter is lying critically ill in Bellevue Hospital. He was found unconscious on the Bowery and had passed through such a rigorous ordeal that the doctors at the hospital feared yesterday he had not the strength to make recovery possible.

Policeman John J. Sweeney saw a small crowd on the sidewalk in front of 231 Bowery yesterday morning and found a tall man of refined appearance, wearing clothes that had once been of god material, lying apparently without a sign of life. The policeman was unable to discern a pulse-beat or detect breathing, so a hurry call was sent in to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Taylor came in an ambulance, and after they had carried the man into a store, the physician found there was action in the heart. The doctor said it was hardly possible for a human being to be more wasted and still live. After working over him for nearly an hour his eyes opened and he was able to speak in

laryngitis. He said he was Arthur Hellberg, forty-two years old, and married. "What brought you to this condition?" Dr. Taylor asked. "I couldn't find work," he answered. "I have walked the streets for weeks looking for it, and I have tasted food for five days. I walk all of last night to keep warm, and walked until I couldn't walk any longer, and then I remember sliding down on the sidewalk."

"It was just like going to sleep," said, sighing, "it was so peaceful, so sorry you woke me up."

Hellberg would tell nothing about his occupation, his antecedents, his former home, beyond saying his wife lives in Brooklyn.

When you buy of Call advertisers you can help double the advertising patronage of The Call.

Chairman Wainwright read a list of those who had been invited to appear before the commission. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, had asked to be excused. No response had been received from President John D. Filley, of the American Manufacturing Company. President Brady, of the New York Edison Company, and President Washington D. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, declined to appear, as did President Treadwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Underwood, of the Erie President Winters, of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and President Mellon, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, had other engagements.

No answers were received from Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Construction Company.

The chairman was indignant at these refusals and read their excuses with a sneer.

"I make these names public so that it be known with what success we met in obtaining the information which the Legislature commissioned us to obtain," he said.

The hearing will continue today.

You can help double the advertising patronage of The Call. The best and quickest way to do it is to buy of Call advertisers only.

Chairman Wainwright read a list of those who had been invited to appear before the commission. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, had asked to be excused. No response had been received from President John D. Filley, of the American Manufacturing Company. President Brady, of the New York Edison Company, and President Washington D. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, declined to appear, as did President Treadwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Underwood, of the Erie President Winters, of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and President Mellon, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, had other engagements.

No answers were received from Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Construction Company.

The chairman was indignant at these refusals and read their excuses with a sneer.

"I make these names public so that it be known with what success we met in obtaining the information which the Legislature commissioned us to obtain," he said.

The hearing will continue today.

You can help double the advertising patronage of The Call. The best and quickest way to do it is to buy of Call advertisers only.

Chairman Wainwright read a list of those who had been invited to appear before the commission. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, had asked to be excused. No response had been received from President John D. Filley, of the American Manufacturing Company. President Brady, of the New York Edison Company, and President Washington D. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, declined to appear, as did President Treadwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Underwood, of the Erie President Winters, of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and President Mellon, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, had other engagements.

No answers were received from Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Construction Company.

The chairman was indignant at these refusals and read their excuses with a sneer.

"I make these names public so that it be known with what success we met in obtaining the information which the Legislature commissioned us to obtain," he said.

The hearing will continue today.

You can help double the advertising patronage of The Call. The best and quickest way to do it is to buy of Call advertisers only.

Chairman Wainwright read a list of those who had been invited to appear before the commission. William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Marshall of the American Locomotive Company, had asked to be excused. No response had been received from President John D. Filley, of the American Manufacturing Company. President Brady, of the New York Edison Company, and President Washington D. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, declined to appear, as did President Treadwell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and President Underwood, of the Erie President Winters, of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and President Mellon, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, had other engagements.

No answers were received from Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John O'Rourke, of the O'Rourke Construction Company.

PATRONIZE S. CASSEL'S UNION NAT STONE 90 Livingston Street, cor. Ludlow

Call Advertisers' Directory. CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER. Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, 30¢; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 443 Pearl Street, New York.

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

LIFE.

By PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

A corner of bread and a corner to sleep in.
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in.
A peck of joy to a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come double;
And that is life!

A corner and a corner that love makes precious.
With the smile to warm and the tears to refresh us;
And joy seems sweeter when cares come after.
And a mean is the finest of folls for laughter;
And that is life!

CIVIC STANDARDS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In a recent address held in Boston at the Stanton Coit, the leader of the Boston Ethical Society, said the following significant things:

John Stuart Mill held that woman should have the vote, not because she was used violence, but because she was used cunning, and he thought the best method would be the better. Women have always been powerful by cunning, by flattery, by innuendo; by appealing to motives that had no reference to political action. Today you hear many people say that the clever woman knows how to get what she wants; and this has gone on for a hundred thousand years. Woman by indirection has often got the upper hand, and generally people have thought that when woman ruled it was all the worse for society because of this indirect method; but when women are moral agents, and you give them political power, it will be exerted in a straightforward way, and not by indirection, by wiles and by charm. Some people are much struck by the fact that to this day the woman's method is the indirect one, and that, in proportion as she is beautiful, in proportion as she is bewitchingly dressed, she exerts influence. We think that a silly thing.

Suppose and think of it. Suppose a man had influence in politics in proportion as he was dressed in gorgeous colors and had bird of paradise feathers in his hat; in proportion as his lips were red, his eyelashes long and his eyebrows black! They tell me that today the fashions set for the women of the aristocracy of England are determined by the demi-monde of Paris. Now this is a wrong method for those who would like to see a cleaner social life. It is most pernicious for woman to have no political power, and yet to have this enormous secret power of

M. & A. KATZ
DEPARTMENT STORE
631-633 Third Ave. nr. 51st St., N. Y.

Boys' Chinchilla Reefers
In Navy Blue; warm and durable. Worth \$4.50. Ladies' White Madras Waists
Washable. 50c.

Infants' Caps
In Blue, Tan Cloth, Bear's Skin, etc., from 50c to \$1.00.

Men's Shirts
Plain white and colored, at 40c, 75c, 97c., \$1.00.

Holiday Neckwear & Gloves
Toys & Holiday Goods.

Save Our 4 per cent Discount Coupons

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE

WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE.

MEADE SHOE COMPANY
102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN
BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE.

Socialist News of the Day

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Business.

4th A. D.—414 Grand street.
8th A. D.—313 Grand street.
11th A. D.—585 Eighth avenue.
25th and 27th A. D.—112 East 19th street.

32d A. D. (Branch 1, Bronx)—2669 Third avenue.
1st and 25th A. D. (German)—111 Seventh avenue.

Socialist Literary Society (Branch 269, W. C.)—Clinton Hall. Jacobson will read an essay after the meeting.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

There will be an important meeting of the 8th A. D. tonight at 313 Grand street, to elect delegates to the city convention and to discuss various propositions, which are likely to be taken up at the convention. All members should attend.

Herman Simpson, M. Winchefsky, S. Peckin, B. Feigenbaum, M. London and Jacob Panken will speak.

COMRADES CHORUS.

Members are urgently requested to attend the rehearsal of the Comrade Chorus tonight. Socialists who desire to learn to read music and to sing Socialist and revolutionary songs are invited to join at once.

A competent teacher will instruct. No dues. Join at once. For information address Louis Bromberg, 223 East 86th street.

BROOKLYN.
Business.

5d and 8th A. D.—Special meeting at 477 Atlantic avenue to effect amalgamation of both branches. Very important that members of both branches attend.

7th A. D.—615 Sixth avenue.
9th A. D. (Branch 3)—9103 Fifth avenue.
9th A. D. (Branch 1) and 16th A. D.—3709 Hamilton avenue.
22d A. D. (Branch 1)—675 Glenmore avenue.
22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Criterion Hall, Sutter and Alabama.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Brooklyn Educational League, 153 Tompkins avenue, near Willoughby avenue—Miss Helen Marot, "Organization of Women." Classical musical entertainment will follow.

East New York Educational Forum, Criterion Hall, Sutter and Alabama avenues. Meyer London, "Labor Legislation in the United States."

DISCUSSION ON PARTY.

A discussion on "What is the Matter With the Socialist Party" will be held tonight at the clubrooms of the 23d A. D. (Branch 2), Brooklyn, 1831 Pitkin avenue, corner Sackman street. For party members only.

21D ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The regular business meeting of the 21d Assembly district (Branch 1) will be held tonight at 8:15 o'clock sharp at Woburn's Hall, Ashford street and Glenmore avenue. On account of Christmas Eve falling on the same evening as the regular second meeting of the month, that meeting will be dispensed with. All outstanding tickets and money of the Webster-Powell concert, held at the Labor Lyceum, December 3, should be returned at tonight's meeting so that same can be turned over to The Call Conference Committee.

Following the business meeting there will be a discussion on "Should the Women Have the Right to Vote Under the Present Day Administration?"

HOBOKEN.

The city committee, of Hoboken, has called a joint meeting of the members of three Hoboken party branches for tonight at Fisher's Place, 333 Jefferson street, for the purpose of devising new and better means of organization. Every party member in Hoboken should make it a point to be present at this meeting.

On Sunday, December 12, the dramatic section will give a performance in German for the benefit of the agitation fund, in Imperial Hall, 23 and Adams streets, Hoboken. The comic piece, "Der Lebe Onkel," will be performed, and after the play there will be dancing. Tickets in advance are 25 cents, at the door 30 cents. The performance will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

PATERSON.

Branch 2 will hold a debate and discussion meeting tonight at headquarters, 184 Main street. The subject for debate is "Resolved, That the organization of the working class on the economic field is essential to the success of Socialism." Abram Waks will take the affirmative side and F. Hubachmitt the negative. All party members and sympathizers are invited to attend.

NEWARK.

Branch 16th Ward—Labor Lyceum, Eighteenth avenue and 10th street.

HARRISON.

W. H. Labor Lyceum—46th street. Business meeting.

PHILADELPHIA.

15th and 29th Wards Branch—Music Hall, 26th street and Girard avenue.
Uptown Jewish Branch—531 North 5th street.

BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Lecture Committee will be held at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, tomorrow, at 7 p. m. sharp, before the Central Committee convenes. Secretaries of all the lecture centers conducted by the committee are hereby notified to be present at this meeting. Special efforts will have to be made to be present promptly at 7 o'clock.

Pursuant with a decision passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Kings County, the

subdivision organizers are requested to hustle through their district and secure at least three (more if possible) members to volunteer for agitation work in the Seventh Senatorial district, where a special election is to be held on December 21.

Owing to the short time the organizers and all others who are willing to work are requested not to hesitate, but to send their names to Party Headquarters, 349 Willoughby avenue.

LECTURE ON CO-OPERATION.

"The Significance of Co-operation" will be the subject of a lecture by Peter Vlag, formerly of the "Maison de Peuple" of Brussels, Belgium, at the Socialist Educational Club, Graham, corner Englewood avenue, Brooklyn, next Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. sharp. This lecture will deal with the proposed practical establishment of co-operatives in this country, and should be attended by everyone interested in the matter. General discussion will follow the lecture. To reach the club take Graham avenue car either at Brooklyn Bridge, or else at East 23d street ferry, and get off at Engert street.

UTICA, N. Y.

A Jewish branch, which will be known as Branch 2, Utica, has been formed, with thirty-one members to start off with.

Steps have been taken to organize a Polish, Italian and German branch. A Central Committee has been formed of delegates from each branch already organized, and at its second meeting on December 8, the organizers of the two branches reported an increase in membership of seven for the month. Things look very good for a strong organization in Utica. Everybody is enthusiastic.

BOSTON, MASS.

J. J. McEtrick, chairman of the Campaign Committee, states that the party members and locals in Boston circulating nomination papers are requested to co-operate with the Campaign Committee toward placing in the field in the coming city election a set of candidates for the offices to be voted for.

Tomorrow evening, between 7 and 8:30, John Weaver Sherman will be at party headquarters and all party members holding papers should bring them there to be sworn in. This is absolutely necessary in order to determine just how many signatures the party has and how many more are required.

Beginning Sunday, December 12, the party has just six days to get the balance of signatures. Fifteen hundred signatures are still needed, and considering the size of the membership, this task should be a very easy matter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Charles W. Greene, state secretary of New Hampshire, announces that the dates for William D. Haywood have been changed and are as follows: Dover, December 12; Portsmouth, December 13; Concord, December 14; Manchester, December 15; Nashua, December 16.

Local Keene has a full city ticket except that of Alderman for the Fifth ward, and are putting up a strenuous fight.

James F. Carey had a fine meeting at Portsmouth on December 6. The audience was large and accepted his argument with a good understanding.

NEW SOCIALIST MAGAZINE.

LeFoyer is the name of a new Socialist magazine being printed at Lewistown, Me., in the French language. A French organ can do much good in that locality, and Socialists are urged to rally to the support of this publication.

PITTSBURG, PA.

All members and sympathizers who do not hold a tax receipt dated later than February 15, 1908, will be disqualified from voting any place in Pennsylvania in the February election unless they pay their taxes, either poll or property, before December 22, 1909. As the party wants to double the vote in Allegheny County and attack the incursion of this law by challenging other voters all are urged to pay their taxes at once if such a receipt is needed.

The party will shortly have to nominate those who will run for office on the Socialist ticket in February and the members should discuss among themselves the best selections to be made so that when nominations are made they will not be hasty or ill-advised. Remember that under the brilliant capitalist jurisprudence women are supposed not to have enough intelligence to vote in Pennsylvania, but they may legally be nominated and elected to office.

Branches will be notified in time for the membership to participate in all nominations to take place. Any organizations or individuals that wish to know anything regarding the approaching nominations or election may learn by addressing inquiries to county headquarters.

The prospects are for a packed meeting at Old City Hall Sunday, December 12, when the Spokane freespoken protest will be held. Things are serious. Four hundred men and women are now imprisoned, seventy of them working on the rock pile among them being a woman. Th

AMUSEMENTS.

HUDSON 44th st., near W 47th, Reg. 8:30
Daily Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Every Night This Week at 8:30
and Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2.
RUTH ST. DENIS
In her repertoire of HINDOO DANCES.

HIPPODROME Daily Mat. Best Seats \$1
Evgs. at 8. 25c to \$1.50
SPECTACLE-CIRCUS-BALLET.

RESTAURANTS.

LITTLE HUNGARY 237 E. Houston St.
Best wines; Hungarian
music; every evening concert; Hungarian Gypsy Band and Singers (Troupe) of 12.

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

CALL AND SEE OUR FINE STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CONSISTING OF FINE RADICAL BOOKS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

SPECIAL:

JACK LONDON'S LATEST, MARTEN EDEN. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.75.
WENTWORTH'S BRILLIANT ESSAYS, FOR YOUNG AND OLD. \$1.00 postpaid.
SPARGO'S LATEST, THE SUBSTANCE OF SOCIALISM. \$1.00 postpaid.

A year's subscription to The Little Socialist Magazine—50 cents. 50 cents, 50 cents, 50 cents—and other juvenile literature will make appropriate Christmas gifts for children.

Remember, that all these and more things are to be had at the foremost Socialist book store in the country.

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York
ORDER AT ONCE TO AVOID OVERCROWDING THE MAIL, WHICH MEANS DELAY.

Next Sunday's Call

Will contain many things YOU will want to read. Among them are:

EARLY FRENCH SOCIALISM. One of the first Socialist articles written by Frederick Engels.

A picture and sketch of Charles H. Morrill, the Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

THE DESPAIR OF TOLSTOI. By Paul Wallace Hanna.

WHAT PRAGMATISM IS. By Thomas M. Shackelford.

THE GREAT GORKY SERIAL, "A Confession."

FLASH LIGHTS on the Civic Federation Banquet. By Samuel A. Stodel.

STRIKES FOR BOODLE AND STRIKES FOR BROTHERHOOD. By Horace Traubel.

THE MAN. A striking allegory, by Maxim Gorky.

CHAL. An American story, by Arvetis Aharonson.

JINNY. A comedy, by Ashley Dulce.

THE TASK BEFORE THE SOCIALIST PARTY. By Morris Hillquit.

NIETZSCHE ON WOMEN. By Wilhelm Carl Becker.

THE SHIRT WAIST MAKERS' STRIKE. By Grace Potter.

A DRAMATIC REVIEW. By Courtaay Lemon.

WOMAN'S SPHERE. Edited by Anita C. Block.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS. Including another charming story by Lucy Cross Jenkins.

SOCIALIST AND LABOR NEWS OF THE WORLD.

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

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

meeting will begin at 5:30 p. m. Speakers: J. W. Clayton and Joseph Ettor. Admission free.

WASHINGTON.

Frans Bostrom, state secretary of Washington, makes the following report of the movement in his state:

"I shall start with the state convention, held at Everett in July. At this convention a certain set of men, know throughout the whole country under the name of the Seattle ring, was ousted out of the almost absolute control that it had for some years back held over the destinies of the party in the state. Having still a majority of one eight to seven on the State Committee, it proceeded to obstruct the referendum of the convention proceedings, even going so far as to invoke the aid of the court injunction to prevent the secretary from sending out and tallying said referendum.

"Thanks to the determined stand of the National Executive Committee, this did not avail. The vote was counted and the membership almost unanimously sustained the action of the convention. Thanks to the paper in the possession of the ring, and edited by Dr. Titus, a good many members, perhaps a hundred or undoubtedly, were carried away with false reports, and while these members no doubt will soon see their mistake and drop out of Quixotic movement under the name of United Wage Workers of America, it will take some time before they will feel like coming back to the organization they have so lately tried to break up. Many will also be carried away by the 'direct action' craze that is at present epidemically raging through the coast states, thanks to the advertisement given gratuitously to it by an idiotic city administration in Spokane. Nevertheless we have so far prepared wonderfully since our house clearing. The present state administration was installed on the 19th of September and since then six locals with 215 members have been chartered and 189 new members have joined the other locals. Lack of money has prevented us from sending out the organizer, although he is badly needed, all over the state, all work so far accomplished being either spontaneous or through secretary's correspondence. It can of course not be expected that such enormous progress should continue.

"A great number of Socialists were driven out by the rancorous treatment accorded them by the Seattle Socialists, and the cream of these have most likely all returned to the fold by this time, the remainder wanting somebody to come around and canvass them for allegiance to the party that carries their political burden. Some few small locals that were born constitutionally weak, in many cases the creation of time-serving organizers, who wished to make a great showing as an excuse for drawing pay, have been permitted to lapse, being superseded by one or more good members-at-large, the most earnest of their membership.

"Being robbed of our office fixture and paraphernalia we are still paying debts and can not tackle the prob-

ANNOUNCEMENTS

East Side Equal Rights League, 225 Chrystie street, near Houston street. Dr. Antoinette Konikoff, "Physiology of Sex;" 8 o'clock tonight. Exclusively for women. Admission 10 cents.

Young Men's Educational League, 83 East 4th street, Edw. King, "The Reorganization of Trade Unions—Industrialism or Politics." Questions and discussion. All welcome.

A mass meeting arranged by the White Goods Makers' Union will be held tonight at Clinton Hall, room 11. The following speakers will address the meeting: Rose Pastor Stokes, Jacob Penkin, A. Miller and others. Admission free; all welcome.

A meeting of the Physical Culture section of the Harlem Forum will be held tonight at 360 West 125th street to form plans.

ARTHUR NEWMAN
Shoes that Please
Two Bronx Stores.
510 Wadsworth Ave. nr. 84 Ave.
1087 Westchester Ave. foot of
Simpson St. Subway Station.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

MEETING HALLS

LABOR TEMPLE 342-247 E. 64th St., New York.
Workers' Educational Association.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.
Telephone, 1099 7615.
Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM 945 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization.
Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 2541 Willemburg.

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

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.

HALPER BROS.
WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR
Complete Stock Absolute Reliability
Excellent Service Cut-Rate Prices
Our Prescription Dept. Specialized.
The utmost care, attention and accuracy is maintained by the competent specialists in charge. Only the most reliable and in exact accordance with your doctor's orders.

HALPER BROS.
Cor. Prospect and Longwood Aves.
Cor. Longwood Ave. & Devoan St., New York.

George Oberdorfer
PHARMACEUTICALS
2393 Eighth Ave., Near 129th St.
147th St. & Eighth Ave., NEW YORK.

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

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

COMRADE B. L. BECKERS
OPTICAL PLACE
303 West Broadway
(2 Doors from Educational).

\$1 GLASSES \$1
Four Eyes Examined and Fitted by
DR. L. E. KRAMER,
From The Practice Opt. Co. Head of
Opt. State Dept. 25 West 42nd St.

L. M. Kurtz, Glasses, \$1 & up
Expert Optician,
1028 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Shur-On Clips 50c
Attached to your frame
Get your glasses direct from the factory. We manufacture and grind our own glasses.

M. SINGER
Factory, 118 PLUM STREET,
Brooklyn, 1400 MADISON AVENUE

M. SHAPIRO Eye exam-ined and glasses furnished when necessary.
1780 Pitkin Ave., near 84th St.

DENTISTS

Dr. A. Carr SURGEON DENTIST
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades
125 E. 94th St. Tel. 5927-Leman.

ESTABLISHED 1898.

Dr. JOHN MUTH
DENTIST
61 2D AVE., Bet. 3D AND 4TH STS.
Bridge work, Fillings, as well as all operations painlessly performed.

DR. PH. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist
20 South Ave. Tel. 5448

DR. L. HERMANN
Surgeon Dentist
105 HENRY STREET,
Near Jefferson Street,
NEW YORK.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DR. A. RITT
DENTIST
1021 Pitkin Ave., corner Hookman,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. JOEL M. ZAMETKIN
DENTIST
291 KENNERBROOK AVENUE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The Right Piano at the Right Price.
See the piano!

O. W. WURTZ PIANOS.
1518 Third Ave., near 86th St.,
2529 Third Ave., near 151st St.

PRINTING.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS
15 SPRUCE ST. N. Y. CITY. Book, 24, Room

E. SCHEIDT
Union Power Printer. Best facilities for sheet work.
161-62 Broome St. Tel. 2668 Orchard.

GEO. J. SPEYER, 109 SPRUCE ST.
LITHO PRINTERS
LITHO PRINTERS
37 EAST CHURCH ST. NEW YORK
Tel. 588 Colman

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

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

Telephone, 2371 Worth.

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

VOL. 2. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10. NO. 304.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

In the early days of August last we began, in a series of editorials, to call the attention of the workers to the rising tide of industrial prosperity. We reminded them of the inevitably temporary nature of every period of prosperity. We called upon them to take advantage of the favorable condition in the labor market and to make their demands upon the employers while the movement was in its ascending stage, and not to delay the formulation and presentation of their demands until the movement should reach its descending stage—an error committed by labor during the period of prosperity which preceded the last panic.

That we then gauged the situation correctly is attested by the large and ever increasing number of strikes, large and small, in which one industry after another has been or is becoming involved.

It is not within the province of the Socialist press to tell the working people when and how to present their demands to the employers. The time and the circumstances must be decided upon by the workers in each particular industry—those who of necessity bear the brunt of the battle. The Socialist press can only call attention to the actual conditions and the opportunities or obstacles they offer to working class action. For the Socialist press to tell the labor unions what to do and what to abstain from doing would be nothing less than meddlesome arrogance.

But when we read a statement issued by the chief official of a labor union to the effect that if another labor union were to declare a strike his union would not only refuse assistance, but would even go to the length of giving aid and comfort to the rival union's enemy, then it becomes the sacred duty of the Socialist press to protest with the utmost emphasis.

The Switchmen's Union is on strike in the Northwest. The switchmen in the affected territory, who are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, spontaneously joined their brothers of the Switchmen's Union. They were ordered back to work by W. G. Lee, the Grand Master of their Brotherhood. This was bad enough. But now Lee comes out with a public statement to the effect that if the Switchmen's Union should declare a strike in the Chicago yards he would protect the roads by furnishing them a full quota of men.

It is acts like these that have been the bane of the American labor movement for years past. For one union to fall upon the flank and rear of another union while the latter is engaged in front with the common enemy, is an act of treachery that should forever disgrace those responsible for it and make an end to their activity in the labor movement. The pretense set up by Lee that his Brotherhood is bound by contract to furnish scabs to the railroads is hollow and shameless. A union composed of honest workingmen should never enter into such a contract.

In fact, the offense is only aggravated by this pretense, for it shows that the scabbing of the trainmen upon the switchmen is not an isolated act of treachery, but is part of a settled policy of treachery.

It is acts like these that all honest Socialists and trade unionists should condemn without reservation. Conservatism—intellectual and political backwardness—in the ranks of labor is something that we may regret, but we must respect the views of all honest opponents. But treachery, and systematic, contractual treachery at that, should be branded with the indelible brand of Cain. It is the one thing that should never be condoned.

THE EVEN SCALES OF GOVERNMENT.

In the early days of last July it was reported from Washington that the Immigration Bureau would send an inspector to Portugal to obtain workers for the coffee planters in Hawaii, whose Japanese laborers had become rebellious and had engaged in strikes.

Later in the same month it was reported that the Hawaii territorial government was negotiating with a contractor from Vladivostok for the importation of Russian laborers to take the place of the Japanese.

Thus did both the national and the territorial government come to the aid of the planters, thereby manifesting their perfect neutrality in the war of classes and, above all, their invincible hatred of paternalism.

The Russian laborers have arrived. In their ignorance of the language, laws, and local conditions they are as helpless as were the Japanese whom they displaced. A friend in need is found. A Russian entomologist, employed by the United States government on the territorial experiment station, goes among the new arrivals and enlightens them as to the situation. Thereupon government spies report that he is sowing dissatisfaction and creating disregard for the new country among the arrivals, and he is promptly dismissed from the government service.

Thus is the impartiality of the government between labor and capital demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt.

In Bordentown, N. J., there was a strike of 150 Italians working on the sewer system for a small increase of wages. Thereupon one of the "agitators" was locked up on the charge of having threatened to kill a foreman with a razor, another agitator was made (we are not told by what means) to leave town, and "peace reigns in Warsaw." The strikers have all gone back to work.

In another New Jersey town, New Brunswick, a cigar company sent a communication to the Common Council, expressing its "great gratification" at being able to testify to the great efficiency of the police department, demonstrated during a recent strike. Of course the strike must have been lost, and no doubt the workers also are able to testify to the great efficiency of the New Brunswick police department. However, it is not impossible that their gratification is not quite as great as that of the company. But, then, who cares what the feeling of the workers is?

Sacrificed at the Altar of Capitalism.



THE PAINTED LADY.

By Robert Hunter.

How cunning are the efforts being made on all sides to hand-paint capitalism.

The lips and cheeks are tinted red, the eyebrows blackened, the nose powdered.

Wherever we go we see the powerful forced to deceive the multitude by concealing as much as possible the real nature of capitalism.

Abroad, the painting is done on a national scale by such master artists as Lloyd-George and Anside Bland. Here it is done by Civic Federation committees, by reform associations and by industrial welfare.

At Ludlow, Mass., there has been conducted a notable experiment in painting the creature.

The bosses there have built houses for the workers, bathes have been supplied, the walls of the factories calcimined, pictures hung, looking glasses supplied and every kind of gentle effort made to charm and fascinate the weary workers.

Those manufacturers of Ludlow are as fatherly in their care of their workers as if they were children.

The magazines print articles about the goodness of the bosses and how superior is their treatment of their employees. In fact, the bosses furnish to the employees, one of the workmen says, "everything they need except real money."

Nevertheless all the hand-painting of these great masters cannot conceal the hideous face of capitalism and despite all the efforts made the workers become more and more discontented.

The papers print that in Ludlow— in Ludlow even, there is a strike of 2,500 workers. Three hundred armed police patrol the plants.

The workers are starving, and the papers say the spirit there is one which may yet bring bloodshed. Strikebreakers are being imported and one fired several revolver shots

the other day into a crowd of strikers. Everything but real money. That's what the painted lady offers. Gergulums, combs and brushes, baths and white aprons, she offers anything, everything, but real money.

And so we find the fight goes on. Despite the leaders, despite the paternalism of the bosses, despite petty reforms, despite every effort made to sweeten misery, the fight goes on.

For capitalism can never be made lovely. She can never bring peace, security or comfort. She can never be really loved.

You can talk of brotherhood between capital and labor, you can like the fatherhood of welfare association and you can preach reform and even practice reform, you can paint, and paint and paint, but it will avail nothing.

Strikes will go on, evictions will continue, strikebreakers will be imported, the police will be used and leaders will go to jail. The bosses must have their dividends and the people their misery—to the end.

And Ludlow is perhaps the most noted experiment in paternalism that exists in this country. But it cannot close the gap, it cannot ease the struggle, and after all the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, after all the bringing together of the exploited and the exploiters, the break comes.

The break that is bitterer for the experiment in paternalism, the break that breeds intense hatred of capitalism when the workers discover that she is only a painted lady.

But let the good paternal bosses try. We can be patient. Indeed, we must be patient. Nothing can be done until the people SEE, see beneath the paint, beneath the hypocrisy, see as even the workers of Ludlow perhaps now see—that the painted lady is only the insatiable appetite of capitalist greed.

JINGOISM.

By Joseph E. Cchen.

America's evil eye for "benevolent assimilation" now turns toward Nicaragua. Secretary of State Knox has discovered a terrible state of affairs in that unhappy country.

Two Americans there have been ruthlessly killed. Moreover, the general condition of the country is little short of anarchy. Freedom of speech and press has been destroyed. Under the circumstances America cannot think the duty of "interceding" even though our government be driven to the extreme of annexing that Central American republic.

If there really were any patriotic motives behind Secretary Knox's act, an invitation for him to do a little domestic house-cleaning would not fall upon deaf ears. It might respectfully be submitted:

Against the two Americans killed at Nicaragua, a hundred and fifty times two were killed in the Cherry mine recently. Will Secretary Knox hasten to have the disaster investigated by a committee of miners?

Hundreds of American citizens are incarcerated in Spokane jails for exercising their right of free speech. Will Secretary Knox use his prestige to have them set at liberty and the local authorities indicted for violating the law?

Fred Warren, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have all sentences hanging over their heads for printing what is indisputably true. Will Secretary Knox try to prevail upon his party to impeach the judges who have overrid-

den the Constitution of our country? And will the secretary, when Congress next convenes, urge President Taft to ask it to look into these many flagrant instances of treason to the "republican form of government," which Congress is empowered to secure to the several states?

In all likelihood Secretary Knox will do none of these things. For the question at Nicaragua is not one of the murder of two Americans, nor yet the jeopardy of political rights.

American capital is insecure at Nicaragua. And the interference of our government is largely, if not altogether, for the purpose of aiding capital invested there to increase and multiply.

Now is this the first time in our history that the men who have the greatest possessions swayed our government. The story is quite a curious one.

Hardly was the war of the Revolution over against England, wherein France served us as an ally, when this government quitted with England and almost came to blows with France for the right to navigate the Mississippi and seize the Louisiana territory.

Later on, this government assisted the Texans to throw off the Mexican yoke, and even went to war with Mexico over Texas boundary disputes. At the present time this government embraces the despotic government of Diaz, and acts as his bloodhound.

In 1898 this government plunged us into a war with Spain, supposedly for

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SUBSTANCE VS. PHRASE.

Editor of The Call:

Henry Frank's letter in the issue of December 3 seems to me to sum up perfectly the "intellectual" position. There is, to the intellectual, something excruciatingly funny, something naively ridiculous in the idea of the general membership of anybody trying to conduct its own affairs. Even a church congregation delegates practically everything to elders or trustees. Occasionally there is a congregational revolt, but for the most part things run smoothly, and the members of the church have nothing to do but pray and pay, and listen to selected words of wisdom. It is so in practically all other bodies, but we Socialists stand apart and try to vest control in the whole organization. It causes some trouble, for the accepted idea of the legislative function is that a close body of men, elected by the whole people, perhaps, but representing the dominant economic class, drafts such laws as seem good for the general masses, and acceptance of these laws is enforced by an executive and judiciary. Sometimes, when the masses are blindly restive, certain meaningless "concessions" are granted. But the spectacle of the whole body toiling and mulling in the attempt to evolve a working program is so utterly absurd that it makes even an intellectual laugh. For, isn't the term "intellectual," as generally employed, a derisive synonym for the expression "intellectual snob"?

I have never taken it in any other sense, nor have I been under the impression that the intelligent man could properly be termed an intellectual. In the case of the true intellectuals there is an assumption and a pose, not the existence of a real thing. Their mixing with the membership of an organization is a condescension, and their aesthetic sensibilities are jarred when the members resent the attitude. Men of real knowledge endure much and suffer long. The real intellectual is off the handle if his hearers stop even for a moment to examine and question what he offers. No writer who has anything worth while, saying, or speaker who knows his subject, or teacher who can give us the benefits of superior learning, need ever lack a hearing in the party, nor need he ever fear the reception the party will give him. But the true intellectual does not desire a real test. Behind his pose there is nothing. Yet he wishes to pass at his own valuation, and when he does not first grow testy, querulous and "disheartened at the slow

attainment of Cuba Libre." No language was too strong for the American press to use in denouncing the Spanish government. It was pictured as one of the most cruel and tyrannical. The other day Spain shot down Francisco Ferrer, and scarcely any but Socialist and labor papers uttered a word in protest.

What is the explanation for this inconsistent course of our government? The fact of the matter is, that behind every military entanglement lurks the desire for financial conquest. Upon this presumption the inconsistent course of our government is readily comprehended. It is this: As quickly as a government was defeated, its securities were bought up by the men of means of the victorious country, bought up in a low market. It then became their patriotic duty to make an alliance with the vanquished people.

Jingoism is indeed "the last resort of a scoundrel." Internationalism and peace is the ideal of the workers.

A Colossal Confidence Game.

By Ben Hanford.

In a recent article in The Call I said that the amendment to the Federal Constitution which Congress has submitted to the legislatures of the forty-six states in the Union Galaxy, the passage of which would make an income tax legal, would have no chance of becoming a law. As pointed out, the amendment could be defeated by the inaction or the negative action of twelve states, and there are a dozen of our American millionaires who could alone buy up all the wealth of more than that many states, if such a course were necessary, not considering the great states which they already own—politically as well as commercially.

As then stated, Congress and the President have the power to pass and enforce an income tax NOW. And it could be done LEGALLY, and CONSTITUTIONALLY, and backed up by and IN ACCORD WITH SUPREME COURT PRECEDENT.

How? At present the Supreme Court is composed of nine members—counting the last dead one. The provisions of the Constitution making the Supreme Court a part of the Federal Judiciary do NOT PRESCRIBE THE NUMBER OF ITS MEMBERS. The number of Judges of which the Supreme Court shall be composed is left to the discretion of Congress. Whether it be one or one hundred, Congress can make the membership of the court as many or as few as it deems fit. The naming of the judges is left to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. So far from the Supreme Court being the high and sacrosanct thing that many people think it to be, it is in reality the easiest part of the government. Every body can have a shot at it—except the dear people. The whole Congress (that is, the Senate and the House of Representatives) can make its numbers what they will. Then the President has the naming of the Judges. Then the Senate has a right to veto the President's choice—as it has done more than once.

When the United States Supreme Court was first organized by Congress there was room on its bench for but six Judges—a Chief Justice (John Jay) and five Associate Justices. Since then its numbers have varied. It has never had more than ten, and is at present composed of nine. In order to reduce it, Congress would be under compulsion to wait until part of the members "died off," and as members should be removed by impeachment proceedings, could be induced to resign. But to change the make-up of the court by adding to its members is within the power of Congress at any time, and would require no longer time and involve no other procedure than the passage of other laws within the prerogative of the national law-making body.

Such being the case, it follows that if at any time Congress and the President disagree with the verdict of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of a measure, they have it easily within their power to bring about the REVERSAL or MODIFICATION of such a verdict whenever they see fit, and deem the matter of sufficient importance to warrant a change in the court. They have only to change the NUMBER of Judges comprising the court by adding thereto enough additional Judges (in favor of the constitutionality of the law in question) to OUT VOTE those in opposition. The last income tax law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court by a vote of FIVE Judges against FOUR. Had all the NINE members of the Supreme Court at that time VOTED AGAINST the law, it would have been in the power of Congress to overturn that decision by enlarging the membership of the court from NINE to NINETEEN—the President, of course, making it a point to elect the TEN additional Judges in favor of the desired measure.

But in the matter of the income tax FOUR of the Judges are already in favor thereof. Such being the case, the court need only be enlarged to a sufficient extent to give positive views of the FOUR against the NINE. In other words, if Congress and the President are really in favor of an income tax, they have only to increase the membership of the Supreme Court from NINE to ELEVEN—the President appointing TWO additional Justices who favor the income tax. By so doing the income tax would become constitutional by a vote of FIVE instead of FOUR, by a vote of FIVE to FOUR.

Think of it! Packing the court! Packing the Supreme Court of the United States! And the President of the United States to do the awful deed! Pretty hard to doubt. Can such things be? It might be that such things have been done in the past, but it is not likely to be done again—unless the power that left a screech in him, which was not doubted. Anyhow, it ought to be worth while just to get the picture on the right side once.

And it would be a speedy, effective and a certain way to make an income tax constitutional. It has been done if the men who made the constitutional amendment to the states had really favored an income tax. And it is worth while for Socialists to take notice that the Supreme Court is not an obstacle to a Congress, and that a Congress has an important business to do, such as will be the case when the Socialist party comes into power. That time may not be as distant as some of those who write letters to the editor seem to think since the election.

There would have been an opportunity in Congress taking session as I have outlined in regard to the income tax. At different times laws providing for an income tax have been in the statute books of the United States, at least one of them having been a progressive tax, and the Supreme Court did not find them unconstitutional. Should Congress increase the membership of the court, and then have passed an income tax law, it would have the position of forcing the court to follow its own precedent, so to speak—compelling the august judges to their own medicine, as it were.

In view of the case with which Congress and the President could pass and enforce a income tax law, it is really desired such a measure. It is clear that sending the amendment to the states was an act of impotence and simply an effort to deceive people as to their real views. It saves the wily politician for a day by being compelled to declare himself. With them it simply has been played a colossal confidence game, and their manner, the plutocrats, never, it has been something more.

In the years to come the picture will be looking for more revenue, will wish that they might have a tax on incomes. The millionaires (or billionaires) will cry to the failure of the states to pay amendment to the Constitution, so to declare with mighty utterance the "people won't have it." All a colossal confidence game. In it all Supreme Court the words—and the set. We wonder its inauguration. Mother Hubbard. In fact, and in our own right it has almost as much power as a Jack o' lantern. Face with real men, with a real pose and a determination to carry out, it will quickly be a thing of the past. That court would act wisely, doing its best not to attract the attention of workingmen. All workers are not like President Coolidge in the particular of being content in the courts of their beloved country. There are a number of items of public interest in connection with the court that I shall take up at a later time. Meantime, let all workingmen remember that the Supreme Court of the United States, like other of the capitalists, has power only by permission.

It requires time, and watching process is not nearly as interesting as it is to discuss some fool abstraction. Of course, we might gain votes rapidly, we might swell our membership more easily, and we might do along with less friction if we did not bother the membership with the routine of party work and party legislation. We might—but we wouldn't. I, personally, would not long to be an organizer, where function of legislation did not rest solely in the membership of a democratically delegated body and control. We have that now, and are going to shape it and perfect it until we have the new, powerful, viable political machine. And the first time in history it will be composed of the whole membership, men and women, schooled and uneducated and the whole body is learning what it wants and is finding out how to put its desires into practice. Of course the very democracy of our organization grates on some, and in order that they may have congenial social surroundings they form little groups. They have a perfect right to, if they believe their particular group should indicate the road the party is to take, or select the work the party is to do. We have no right to interfere with more personal characteristics. But we have not only a right but the stern necessity of attending to our own affairs.

Now, in this discussion on that I loved the last election, I have found little cause for laughter, though usually I am as ready for it as the next man. I have, however, found much cause for real admiration. From most unexpected sources there come some vital suggestions, clear and concise, and evidence of serious thought. From every side there come something new, or something new to the discussion, and through party direct that superb energy, intelligence which we have within ranks. FRANK MACDONALD.

New York, Dec. 3, 1920.

"I am a poor man."

"When we are married I can be too cool."

"Hidin' you—er—better best to see," suggested the thrifty man, "while your father is yet in the raw material, so to speak."