

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

The Call

The Weather.
Possible rain or snow; warmer. Saturday
rain or snow and colder; moderate variable
winds.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1909.

No. 311.

Price Two Cents.

WOMEN WAIST STRIKERS SENT TO WORKHOUSE

Arrest Many Pickets
Magistrates Impose
Heavy Penalties.
MORE WORKERS WIN
Bosses Forced to Yield
to the Demands of the
Battling Union.

Despite the protests from organized labor, the indignation of the public and the promises of Mayor McClellan, the police still persist in haling the strikers into court on the flimsiest of charges; and on the afternoon of yesterday, thirty-six of the strikers were arraigned in various courts before gentle and impartial magistrates, who dealt with them with lavish justice. Six of them, five girls and one boy, were sent to the workhouse. The others were fined, the total of the fines being \$97. Two of them were put under bail, totaling \$1,500, for hearing later. And twelve of them were discharged.

Miss Breslow was sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Kritel in Essex street yesterday on the charge of striking the building in which Morris, a scab contractor, runs a shop for work for Schleif & Grandewer, 100 Wooster street. Breslow, in company with other strikers, visited the shop for the purpose of trying to persuade him to stop making work. The shop door was locked and the pickets waited around the door. Suddenly a terrible scream echoed through the hall and pickets yelled for the police. It seems that J. Abramowitz, a child jacket maker, who lives at 114 Bond street, who works in the same shop, was coming down stairs and he passed the door of Harlik's shop. Harlik hit him over the head with a heavy iron.

Sentenced, Fined and Bonded.
Abramowitz testified that it was Harlik and not Breslow who split his head, but the latter was sent to the workhouse just the same.
It was also charged that Policeman 1975, who was called to arrest Abramowitz, spent half an hour with him and then arrested Breslow.
Joseph Parosky, who was charged with throwing over ripe eggs at a policeman, was sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Barlow. Two of her comrades, Lena Krawcow and Joseph Levine, were fined \$5.
Abelina Serra, who was arrested while picketing the shop of Horowitz Bros., at 116 West 14th street, and charged with assaulting a scab, was sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Barlow in Jefferson Market Court.
William Lapidus, Beattie Alper and the Barzins, who were arrested while picketing the shop of Tiffelman Bros., at 1-2 Bond street, were all sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Barlow.
Beckie Cohn, another picket at Tiffelman Brothers, was held under \$500 bail by Barlow, to keep the peace for one month, which means that she is practically under an injunction not to picket.
Jennie Kantor, another Tiffelman Brothers picket, was held under \$500 bail for Special Sessions.
Magistrate Barlow also doled out to the following strikers: Grace Wern, Esther Straus, Rose Savitsky, Rosa Savitsky and Rose Kaplan were each fined \$10.
Ida Delichman and Ida Leffowitz were fined \$5 each, and Minnie Bernits was fined \$3.
The following strikers were discharged for lack of any kind of evidence by Barlow:
Edmond Penn, Jennie Erger, Max Goldman, Sam Marder, Rose Shapiro, Anna Wexler, Beckie Pomerantz and Beattie Rubenstein.
Magistrate Kerochian, in Tombs court yesterday, fined Max Freedman, Hyman Cohen and Joseph Volinsky, \$5 each.
Anna Vogel, Sam Coleman and Frank Vito were discharged by Kerochian because there was no case against any of them.
Ida Cohen, Anna Grossman and several other strikers, who were picketing the shop of Block & Co., at 51 West 11th street, were brutally beaten by thugs. Cohen and three other strikers were arrested and held in Jefferson Market Court for a hearing later.
Yesterday eight bosses signed agreements with the union, and 350 of the strikers will return to work today. This makes a total of 1,000 settlements during the past week.

KING LEOPOLD DEAD

Butcher of the Congo Defiles the Earth No Longer.
BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—King Leopold died at 2:35 o'clock this morning.
Leopold the Second of Belgium, one of the most hated of all the monarchs of modern times, was born on April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I, former prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. He was thirty years old when, on the death of his father, he ascended the Belgian throne on December 10, 1865.
Twelve years before that time he had married Queen Marie Henrietta, who died on September 19, 1902. She was the daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria. His family life was for years a scandal amidst the thrones of Europe and he has been estranged from his daughters for years, although so far as the public knows, he was in accord with other members of his family. His heir is Prince Albert, son of Prince Philip, Count of Flanders, his brother.
Unless a host of creditable witnesses have told lies about him, Leopold was one of the most sinister and terrible figures to be met in connection with the blood-stained annals of the Dark Continent.
His cruelties in the Congo, where regiments of natives were butchered and maimed by his orders, made a world scandal and lined the old king's pockets with millions. He operated as his personal property the immense rubber concessions of the Central African territory. His domestic life has been the unhappiest in Europe.
Leopold's business acumen made him ambitious to wield an influence beyond the borders of his little kingdom, and so he set about the exploit the Congo state when reports of its natural resources were brought to Europe by explorers.
He established an empire there, autocratic and domineering. He invested, all told, something like \$4,000,000, and he drew from his speculation over \$5,000,000 a year. His profits arose exclusively from his loot of the ivory trade and from his exaction of an enormous tribute from the India rubber business.
In the highlands of Kongo he set out to develop the gold mining industry through the operation of T. F. Walsh, of Colorado, who was practically the king's business manager, and silent partner.

MAY BLOCK LURTON

Private Car Lover Has Enemies in U. S. Upper House.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Confirmation of the nomination of Judge Horace H. Lurton, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was recommended by the Senate Judiciary Committee in an executive session of the Senate today. The rules require that a nomination must lie over at least one day, and accordingly the nomination was placed on the calendar.
Judge Lurton is not yet out of the woods in the matter of confirmation. All those senators opposed to him on account of age and for other reasons have determined to hold a meeting before next Monday to decide what action should be taken.
Senators Borah, Brewster, La Follette, Cummins, Clapp, Dooliver, Nelson and possibly three or four Democrats are expected to attend the conference.
The railroads and corporations will be entirely satisfied with Lurton's appointment.
Up to the passage of the Hepburn law, Judge Lurton scarcely moved without a private car. Not for business merely did he use them, but he gave private car parties. Once he took a party of young friends, men and women, through the West, including a visit to the Yellowstone, and there are even tales of a trip to Europe on a private yacht belonging to a railroad president. On such occasions the railroads furnished not only the car, but the chef, the provisions and all the little extras that go to make a junket of this sort complete.
At one time there was a receivership which brought the management of a railway into Judge Lurton's court, and the judge simply indicated to the receiver his desire to have a private car. The receiver naturally obeyed.

FEARED ANOTHER KEASBEY

Consequently Perth Amboy Clay Bosses Didn't Cut Men's Wages.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 16.—Following a conference between the officials of the Great Eastern Clay Company and President Butterwick, of the Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, and William Ferris, of the South River Brickmakers' Union No. 205, the concern announced that the intended wage reduction would not take place today.
Fearing that a strike similar to that of the Keasbey event of last year would ensue, the officials of the plant decided to reduce the working force instead of the wages.

LUDLOW STRIKERS WIN BIG VICTORY

Mill Bosses Agree to Submit Wage Question to Arbitration—Evictions Stopped.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 16.—The strike of the 2,000 Polish operatives of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, against a proposed wage cut, which began about two months ago and which was featured by wholesale evictions of the strikers' families from the company's houses, is ended. By an almost unanimous vote, the striking operatives, in a mass meeting last night, decided to call the strike off pending a settlement of the wage difficulty. Another meeting of the strikers will be held, at which the details for the return to work will be arranged.
The strikers gathered last night to listen to a report of the conference with the State Board of Arbitration held in the afternoon. This report was made by four of the strike leaders, who were present at the afternoon conference of Central Labor officials, and Bernard F. Supple and Richard P. Barry, of the State Board.
According to the understanding, the strikers, as soon as the necessary details have been arranged, will return to work in the mills at the wages paid when the strike occurred, and will remain at work at this scale until a settlement of the wage difficulty has been reached, either through arbitration by the State Board or conciliation.
The company will arrange to have the strikers return to their houses from which they were evicted during the strike. It is probable that the bulk of those who have been out on strike will be back in the mills by the middle of next week. One week will be given by the company in which the strikers may return to work, this being given so that the strikers who have secured work elsewhere may have time to return to Ludlow if they wish.

SENATE BUSY AGAIN

Upper House Passes Bill Based Upon Cherry Mine Horror.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate was in session for a brief time today, closing with a short executive session during which many pending nominations were confirmed. Much of the time of the open session was given to the consideration of a resolution by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, based on the Cherry mine disaster, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of miners' rescue stations established by the geological survey. Senator Bailey opposed it and Senator Lodge suggested it could go over. Senator Cullom was persistent and it was passed.
Among the measures presented was a resolution by Senator Foster, directing the return to the state of Louisiana of the original ordinance of secession adopted by the state which was captured by federal troops during the civil war and is now in the War Department.
A resolution was adopted fixing January 12 for the exercise accepting the statute of General Lew Wallace, presented by the state of Indiana.
Federal inspection of railway locomotive boilers is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Burkett, of Nebraska. The bill was asked for by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
The Senate adopted the House resolution fixing the date of adjournment for the holidays on December 21. Congress to resume its sessions January 4. The Senate adjourned over until Monday of next week.

TAXICAB INJURES "NEWSIE"

A patron who bought a newspaper from William Redensky at Sixth avenue and 42d street early yesterday tendered a two-dollar bill in payment. Redensky ran across the street to get change, and as he returned a taxicab struck him, probably fatally injuring him.
Two policemen pounced upon the chauffeur, Andrew Jurgensen, of 641 Columbus avenue, and ordered Jurgensen to make all haste to New York Hospital with his victim.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION—NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held Friday, December 17, at 8 p. m., at Pearl Hall, 475 Pearl St., Manhattan.
Among the important matters on the order of business is the election of two members of the Board of Management in place of Ed. Martin and W. Burke.
All members are requested to attend and be on hand early, so that all the business may be transacted. Board of Management of the W. C. P. A.
W. W. PASSAGE, President
JULIUS GERBER, Secretary.
Candidates for membership are requested to be present and bring their party cards with them. Those residing outside of the city of New York may send their cards to the secretary.
SECRETARY.

BREAK IN LOCKOUT

Vermont Granite Boss Takes Back Union Workers—Victory Near.
MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 16.—The first break in the ranks of the granite manufacturers in the lockout that has prevailed for nearly four weeks against 3,000 union granite workers occurred when the G. R. Bianchi & Co. sheds in this city opened today.
Bianchi stated that he was tired of keeping his plant idle and of being dictated to how he should run his business. A committee from the manufacturers remonstrated with him against opening his shed, but to no avail.
This action by Bianchi is looked upon as an entering wedge to the "closed" shop in Vermont.

A. F. OF L. AND STEEL TRUST IN OPEN WAR

Labor Men Begin to Organize Wage Slaves, While Corporation Plans Big Gary Mill.
BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Dec. 16.—The American Federation of Labor is following up its determination, arrived at when national officers met at Pittsburg Tuesday, to combat the Steel Trust by beginning to organize the mill workers.
Organizers already are at work at the plants of the Carnegie Steel Company in Bellaire and Mingo Junction. Other organizers will start work at once among men employed in all branches of the trade. When organization is effected the Federation will move to compel the Steel Trust, the Carnegie company and the independent companies to abandon their present open shop policies and recognize the union.
It is predicted that this movement may result in the greatest strike that the United States has ever known.

Trust Rushes Work on New Plant

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—The United States Steel Corporation today began preparing for the war which the American Federation of Labor has declared against the corporation.
In the offices of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company here the drawing of plans for the new 100-million tin plate making plant at Gary, Ind., was begun and will be rushed.
The American Sheet and Tin Plate Corporation that has had a big strike on for six months, said strike being indirectly the cause of the war declaration by combined union labor.
Work will be begun at once on this great plant, according to an official statement made by President Eugene W. Farnegy, of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, here late yesterday, after he had conferred with the heads of the corporation at New York. About \$4,500,000 has been set aside for immediate use. The work will be pushed night and day. Almost the entire office force was placed on the work today.
May Abandon Pittsburg Mills.
It is the evident intention of the corporation to abandon each mill in the Pittsburg district as quickly as possible after being satisfied that the union will continue to interfere with its successful operation. The Aetna-Standard mill at Bridgeport, Ohio, which has been tied up five months, is one of the first booked for abandonment when the Gary, Ind., plant is finished. President Farnegy, asked if it were the intention to abandon this plant now, said:
"The Aetna-Standard will not be abandoned until after the Gary plant is completed at least. What will be done then is not certain. It is possible that we will abandon all the troublesome plants and concentrate them at Gary."
It was learned here today that it is the intention of the united labor leaders to spend much time and money working among the ore mines of the Northwest this winter attempting to unionize the ore handlers and all connected with the movement of ore so that the mining may not be opened in the spring. It is conceded that the fight once opened will be a long one.

MONORAIL CAR ARRIVES

Gyroscopic Vehicle May be Exhibited at Madison Square Garden.
The first vehicle to be brought here for operation on a monorail by the Gyroscopic principle came in the hold of the liner President Grant, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg. It is a car about twenty feet long and four feet wide, weighing about 5,000 pounds. It has a two-horsepower engine and is capable of carrying ten persons.
The monorail car was in charge of Emil Falcke, an engineer of Berlin, who brings a corps of ten assistants to aid in the experiments.
Falcke said the car was brought here because it was thought the American public would take an interest more quickly than the public abroad. He said that if possible the car would be shown at Madison Square Garden, and if arrangements could be made it would be run from this city to Philadelphia over one of the railway lines.

SWEDISH EMPLOYERS CALL OFF LOCKOUT

Because of Crippled Industry 20,000 Workers Must Wait Until Spring for Employment.

(Special to The Call.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—This cablegram, just received by the local officers of the Swedish Strike Relief Committee from Herman Lindquist, national secretary of the Swedish Federation of Labor, tells its own story of the victory gained by the general strike that has been waged by the toilers of Sweden against their exploiters.
"After four months' resistance we have weakened the Employers' Association so that it has been forced to call off the great lockout. Swedish industry is crippled and at least 20,000 men must wait until spring before they get employment. We must support these toilers all winter. This is difficult to do after the long struggle. Help is needed. Do all in your power."
LINDQUIST, National Secretary.

Lockout Caused Strike

The cause of the strike which crippled an entire nation, and brought the toilers of nearly every civilized land to the support of the Swedish workers, was precipitated by a series of lockouts, the only weapon left in the hands of the capitalist employers to stay the increasing power of the Socialist-trade union movement of Sweden. The lockout was invoked on every occasion that the employer thought would bring him a beneficial result. The proclamation for a general strike to retaliate against the locking out of 80,000 workers was issued on July 2, as the only weapon with which to bring the capitalists to their knees. The strike became so general that over 300,000 men were soon idle, industry throughout the entire nation was at a standstill, even to the harvesting of the crops which began rotting in the fields, and the digging of graves to find a burial-place for the dead.
Europe was given an example of a real general strike and college professors began writing articles for the magazines as the toilers in every land hurried thousands of dollars to support their striking comrades.
Not a drop of blood has been shed during the entire conflict. The labor officials organized their own police force to keep the toilers in check, while the regular police force was called off and the conscript soldiers in Sweden's standing army took up large collections and sent the money to strike headquarters.
During the past four months the officials of the labor organizations and the employer associations have held frequent conferences at which efforts have been made to settle the difficulty. The representatives of the toilers have at all times refused to give in to any halfway agreements. Representatives were sent to all foreign lands to gather funds and give a correct interpretation of the trouble which was grossly misrepresented in the capitalist press.
Delegates Sent to United States.
C. E. Tholin was sent to the United States, landing at New York. He first toured the New England states, then came West to Chicago. After a heavy trip through the Middle West he attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, which resulted in a circular being sent to all the locals of the federation calling on them to come to the aid of the Swedish toilers. Tholin then started West again and is now returning from a trip to the Pacific Coast.
The capitalist newspapers of the United States after having declared the strike at an end several times finally "defeated" the Swedish workers for good on September 16, when the toilers in fact gained a strategic advantage in the struggle by which over half of them went back to work under satisfactory conditions. The strike was still continued by 150,000 of the union men. This number was gradually cut down by further negotiations.

UP TO GOVERNOR

Minnesota Executive Investigating Switchmen's Strike.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—It is now up to Governor Eberhard to decide whether the switchmen's strike shall be arbitrated.
"I have talked with the railroad officials and they tell me the strike is broken and that there is nothing to arbitrate. I have talked with the strikers and they tell me the opposite, that there is something to arbitrate," said the Governor. "On account of these contradictory statements I have today put my own men to work, men in whom I have implicit confidence, and if they tell me the situation is not relieved and the public is suffering as a result of the strike, I shall call a conference of the railroads and the switchmen in my office at once, looking toward a settlement of the trouble."
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—I. G. Rawn and the members of the general managers committee continued their conference with Vice President Heberling and members of the Switchmen's Union of North America, in the hope of adjusting their differences.
The feeling is growing that the unions and railroads will accept arbitration under the Erdman act, and that a strike, which would probably paralyze traffic not only in Chicago, but in the Middle West, will be avoided.

PROTEST AGAINST SPOKANE OUTRAGES

WANTS "OPEN" SHOP
Brooklyn Ribbon Mill Boss Locks Out Union Weavers on Protest.

In an effort to transform the Brooklyn Ribbon Mill, 796 Broadway, Brooklyn, from a closed to an "open" shop, the proprietor, Levy, has locked out the twenty members of the Brooklyn local of the Textile Workers' Union of America, employed there, under pretext of a little trouble with one of the men and is now advertising for workers in the daily press.
That his efforts are not meeting with any great success is shown by the fact, however, that Levy has not as yet obtained any scabs, only three men having applied for work and they left when informed by the union pickets. Charles Schmidt, of Ridgewood, was slugged while on duty yesterday, but not seriously injured. No arrests were made and the would-be scabs escaped.
The trouble with the Brooklyn Ribbon Mill started last week when the boss put on two new men at \$12 per week instead of \$15 or \$17 as his contract, with the union calls for. When Jack Tonakill, an active union man, told the boss about this and remonstrated with the boss last Thursday, he was fired.
On Saturday morning the rest of the employees were told that the mill would be temporarily closed, but the boss said that if they would come back Wednesday without insisting upon Tonakill's reinstatement, all would be well, otherwise he would resume operations as an "open" shop.
The union men refused to accept this ultimatum and are confident that, having the full support of the executive board of the local Textile Workers' Union, they will be able to bring Levy to their own terms, which include the reinstatement of Tonakill and the maintenance of the union scale. The matter will go before the Central Labor Union next Sunday.

Cooper Union Filled at the Meeting Held by the Socialist Party.
DEFEND FREE SPEECH
Moses Oppenheimer, Harry Frank and Frank John Voice Indignation of Working Class.

Cooper Union Filled at the Meeting Held by the Socialist Party.

Cooper Union was filled last night by working men and women, who assembled at the call of the Socialist party to voice the indignation of the working people of New York in the suppression of free speech in Spokane, Wash., where hundreds of members of the Industrial Workers of the World have been thrown into jail for attempting to hold meetings exposing the thieving methods of the employment agencies by which the workers of that locality are bewitched and fleeced.
After vigorously applauding speeches by Moses Oppenheimer, members of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist party; Harry Frank, leader of the Independent Labor Congress, and Frank John, of the Industrial Workers of the World, the meeting adopted the following statement and resolutions on the situation in Spokane:
"The Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist party of Spokane, Wash., inaugurated a vigorous campaign to expose the thieving methods by which the employment agencies and the railroad officials of that locality have continually exploited the unemployed by collecting fraudulent fees for fictitious jobs. In furtherance of this action against these employment agencies a street speaking agitation was organized, thus arousing public opinion against this criminal exploitation and acquainting the workers with the true condition of affairs.
"The employment agencies fearing that such an agitation would be the most effective method to stop them from continuing to reap fat profits from the unemployment search of jobs involving the aid of the city authorities and inducing them to pass an ordinance prohibiting any further street meetings. They caused the arrest of all those who may be set on their constitutional right of free speech and free assembly. In pursuance of this understanding between the employment agencies and the city officials, hundreds of comrades were arrested, thrown into filthy dungeons, fed on a "bread and water" diet, subjected to brutal and inhuman treatment in an effort to prevent them from further attempts to hold street meetings. In their reckless persecution of these workers for this noble fight, the city officials went to the extent of arresting the editors of the organ of the I. W. W. and the officers of the organization, charging them with criminal conspiracy and eventually securing a verdict of guilty from a biased jury.
"The so-called ordinance was declared unconstitutional by several of

Your Christmas Gift to The Call—One Dollar

In your preparation for Christmas, Comrades, don't forget to put aside that dollar for The Call. To some of you, even if regularly employed, a dollar contributed to The Call means a real sacrifice. Most of us have seen times when a single ragged dollar bill looked as big as a woman's Sunday hat.
But still, we all contribute very generously indeed toward the support of capitalism. Our donations take many forms. We not only pledge a monthly donation to the landlord and gas companies, we contribute infinitely more than that—our lives, our health, our leisure, nearly everything that makes life worth while.
The subway employe, who works for \$1.70 a day, pays his daily, hourly tribute to Mr. Belmont. In exchange for this liberal wage, he receives a bare living, and in addition to this, he is likely to suffer from a form of intestinal trouble, peculiar to subway slaves.
In Mary Marcy's excellent little book, "Out of the Dump," she puts these words into the mouth of one of her characters. In speaking of his employer, an enormously wealthy Chicago pork packer, he says: "Our family have contributed a lot to that guy. We've contributed dad, and my fingers and schooling, and mother, and haps."
All of us are forced to pay tribute to our captains of industry. King Leopold, of Belgium, chops off the right hand of his black

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the city magistrates. It is in distinct violation of the Constitution, which provides that no laws or ordinance be passed depriving the people of the right of free speech and free assembly. Its enactment by the city of Spokane is another example of the lengths to which the capitalists of this country will go to muzzle all opposition to their schemes. That the officials of the city of Spokane should lead their aid to such practices is a matter with which the entire country should be made acquainted. We feel that when the facts are fully known the people will come with both moral and financial assistance to the aid of those who are engaged in this struggle for freedom; therefore, be it:

Resolved, That we, the workers of New York city, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the action of the police authorities of Spokane, that violate the constitutional rights, and also the moral and financial support to the victims of this persecution, and that we will do whatever may be in our power to help them to victory; and be it further:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Mayor of the city of Spokane, and to the Governor of the state of Washington.

Part of a Concerted Effort.

John Mullen opened the meeting with a brief statement of its purpose, and introduced Moses Oppenheimer as chairman.

"What calls us together to protest is no isolated act of a single official," said Oppenheimer. "For several years past there has been a concerted effort to steal away the rights of the plain people, not operating with the avowed autocracy of an Oriental despot, but surreptitiously, taking away the rights of the people one by one in the hope that they will gradually become used to it and finally acquiesce in silence."

Oppenheimer then outlined the progress of this tendency, mentioning the repudiation of the Constitution in Colorado and Idaho during the miners' strike and in New York, at the Union Square meeting of the unemployed, and commenting on the silence of the press in regard to conditions in Spokane. "That press which has space for the quarrels of millionaires and their wives to the extent of printing all the gossip of the private rooms of every millionaire's wife and every millionaire's mistress, but no space to tell of the struggles of the people and the suppression of free speech."

He told how the Socialists and I. W. W. members in Spokane started an agitation against the monstrous abuses of the employment sharks in collusion with the companies, how an ordinance had been hastily passed forbidding the speakers the use of the principal streets, how the speakers had been imprisoned for refusing to submit to this suppression, and how other speakers had come from other cities until the jails were overflowing and the original agitation changed into a fight for free speech on a large scale.

Jail an Honor.

"In Spokane," he said, "the garment of the jailbird is becoming a mark of honor, and it will have to become so all over the United States whenever you wish to remain slaves. It is getting to the point where it is as much honor to come out of jail in a good cause in this country as it is in Russia or other lands of despotism."

Henry Frank spoke of the historic speeches that had been made in Cooper Union in the struggle against slavery, and declared that a new slavery had arisen which would have more terrible consequences than that of the South unless the people were enlightened in time, so that they might meet the issue with understanding and united intelligence.

He told of the curtailment of

popular liberties by censorship and by injunctions, by the suppression of free speech and by the imprisonment of labor leaders.

"With official powers secured under pretense of protecting children from obscene literature, the government repeatedly ruled Moses Harman's paper, Lucifer, out of the mails," he said, "and many of you paid no attention. But this was an entering wedge, and now the government is wielding the censorship, in a different form, against the Appeal to Reason, and you see that if you allow any one to be suppressed without protest, the same suppressing will finally reach you."

"I have heard so much about Socialism being un-American that I take satisfaction in flinging into the teeth of the representatives of other parties that all of them have been silent where the American flag and the principles for which it stands have been most grossly and flagrantly offended. A man was put in prison in Spokane because he called this flag a dirty rag," continued Frank, taking up the folds of the flag draped around the speaker's stand. "Aye, but why don't you, you who have forgotten the very meaning of the Stars and Stripes and the blood with which those stripes and stars were purchased, why don't you put into prison the men who made this flag dirty?"

Henry Frank's speech was received with applause so vehement and prolonged that he rose and bowed in acknowledgment.

Bohn's Speech.

Frank Bohn spoke as follows:

"The Spokane fight marks the close of an epoch. A citizen of the United States, born on its soil, educated in its public schools, has been seized, tried, convicted and then thrown into prison for writing general political and social opinions and statements in a newspaper. And in all this land not a well known journalist, jurist or respectable clergyman, none, except a few Socialists, are disposed to make protest."

"The right of freedom of speech and of the press has been considered sacred in all civilized countries. At the destruction of this right, fundamental to political democracy, old time Democrats will invoke the shades of John Milton and Jefferson, of Thomas Paine and Lincoln, and question what is to become of the nation. But Socialists know very well where we are going and the present state of our progress. Political despotism is the goal of capitalism."

"We have come to that time when our ruling class, fat with the flesh of the starving poor, and drunk with the power of wealth over poverty, is forced to reverse the wheels of political progress. It must prevent the working class from learning the truths Socialism has come to teach. Time was when slavery was natural and necessary. Today it exists because of the ignorance of the slaves. It will cease to exist when they are free. The power of those who rule and rob and murder can be maintained only so long as they preserve this state of public ignorance as regards themselves and their system."

"Socialist education is knowledge of what to do and how to do it. Had Elizabeth Flynn taught collectivism as a system of social theory, no capitalist from Spokane to Hell would have known what she meant. But she wrote a stirring appeal to the workers of Spokane to assert themselves, to demand their legal rights, not to cringe before power. And her words are to be silenced by force."

"Sympathizers' Now Silent."

"Two-thirds of the lawyers and clergymen, nine-tenths of the college professors and all of the rich and women parasites in the country will accept the philosophy of collectivism, if mixed with mint and put into chewing gum. But when a girl's voice is heard crying in the wilderness—'American workmen, take America and make it yours—when that voice is hushed by prison walls there reigns among the hosts of respectability a silence like the silence of the grave."

"We have met as working people, desiring no friends who cannot think and feel as we do, to demand that social peace be maintained. For freedom of speech and of the press means

CIRCULATE THE SUNDAY CALL

Will you do something, will you do your part—YOU—toward boosting the circulation of The Sunday Call? The circulation manager of The Call is always willing to receive and anxious to consider any and all propositions, schemes, or ideas, that you may have to increase the circulation of The Sunday Call. From everywhere we receive testimonials and praise for THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER in the United States. There are thousands of persons, Socialists, non-Socialists, and radicals who read a copy of The Sunday Call, and who, in the home, all in it, with good, useful, fearless, enlightening articles, written by the world's foremost thinkers, some of whom, owing to their love for the truth and their fearless expression of the same, are denied space in the radical as well as conservative papers. We believe YOU will agree with us that if this class of people get a copy of The Sunday Call we can figure, at a very low estimate, on getting at least ONE OUT OF EVERY TEN to subscribe.

We know, Comrades and friends, that you appreciate the worth of our paper and we know that you are all willing to help it along with success. We know, also, if ALL will help you will double your efforts, so help us to get ALL of you, with little effort, and little cost, can boost the circulation of The Sunday Call, and if your efforts are successful—IF YOU DO YOUR PART—The Daily Call will be listed to its feet and started on its journey to do ITS PART in ushering in the Co-operative Commonwealth. Go to your newsdealer, or if you have none near, order from The Call as many copies of The Sunday Call as you need. Take paper and pencil RIGHT NOW and map out a district in your immediate neighborhood, and deliver to each home a copy of The Sunday Call. Write a little note, with pen and ink or rubber stamp, on the margin of the front page, calling attention to the fact that this is a sample copy and that any one desirous of subscribing for the paper should order from the nearest newsdealer (whom you should notify to

prepare for orders), or direct from The Call.

If you see that your work is productive of the desired results, and if there is a local in your town or a branch of the Socialist party, make your results known to the Comrades there.

The circulation manager of The Call will assist you. Think it over, and talk it over with your Comrades. Just think if ALL of YOU who read this would do this, and if we get one regular reader out of every ten papers distributed—just figure what a tremendous increase in circulation for The Sunday Call that would mean. On the other hand, if we fail to get the estimated percentage of regular readers, the propaganda material in the pages of the sample copy will have done its work, which will repay you for your efforts and the expense. WILL YOU DO YOUR PART? YOU, COMRADE!

For this purpose you may order in bundles, direct from The Call, at the following reduced rates: Three cents each for one or more copies. Two and a half cents each for 100 or more copies.

Why not present your father, your brother, your sister, your mother, your uncle, your cousin, your schoolmate, your milkman, your salesman, your friend, or whomsoever you tend to remember on Christmas, with a year's subscription to The Call? Give them the Daily or Sunday Call, or both, at the Christmas gift combination rates:

Sunday Call for a year..... \$1.50
Week-day Call for a year..... 2.25
Both issues for one year..... 4.50
(Or shorter periods at proportional rates.)

These rates will hold good for the whole of this month.

(Extra cent a day charged for residents in Manhattan and the Bronx.)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK CALL

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peace, and its abrogation means civil war. Revolutionary unionism warns its enemies, that portion of the nation's thieves and murderers known as capitalists, that if they deny us the right to talk and write freely they shall get something a good deal worse in its place."

Bohn here went over the history of the Spokane contest, laying special emphasis upon the fact that all the activities of the I. W. W. were well within the law. They had never advocated violence of any kind. He described the packing of twenty-eight men in a single cell, eight by ten feet, and how they were treated to hot and cold temperatures until they were ill. Continuing, he said:

"Western men of this type are somewhat peculiar in their attitude toward women. Women are scarce in the lumber camps and mining towns of the Northwest. Nowhere else are they accorded such pre-eminence. When Miss Fair and Mrs. Flynn-Jones were thrown into prison and insulted I know what it meant to the hundreds of I. W. W. men in the vicinity. They are mostly accustomed to the use of arms. Their self-control fills me with pride, but not with surprise."

"Their iron determination not to resist the awful blows struck at them speaks volumes of prophecy. It says to those who vaunt their power today that when, at last, fully prepared, industrial unionism strikes in anger, it will strike slavery dead."

"Today it is weak—50,000 members in Spokane and McKees Rocks and the Coeur d'Alene and Goldfield. Tomorrow it will mass a strength in America such as human history has not known from Pharaoh's army to the hosts of the Czar. If twenty millions are for themselves, who can be against them?"

"We shall speak. We shall unite. We shall organize. We shall vote. We shall respect the ballot box. If our enemy does not, the day will come when his neck will look his head in the face."

A Very Different Case.

"Another jail episode furnishes considerable entertainment for us these days. President Gompera, of the American Federation of Labor, has been sentenced for writing his opinions in a paper. But a staying order has been issued in his case. Maybe they don't have staying orders in Spokane. At least they haven't had enough to go around. There was none left for Elizabeth Flynn, apparently. I surmise that Gompera will not be treated to a hot and cold shower. When he gets stuff, hot and cold, from the capitalists it goes down the inside of him at a Civic Federation banquet."

"We are fighting savages. Savages at Spokane who persecute and torture helpless women at midnight by holding inquisitions in dark cells, savages in Cherry, Ill., who save their coal and permit three hundred and fifty men to burn. Savages in the South who, instead of mercifully putting children to the tomahawk, set them to work twelve hours a day. The I. W. W. knows what it is up against. When it goes out to organize a union it doesn't begin by sending a committee to beg something from Tat, Aldrich or Joe Cannon."

"The I. W. W. is not a begging society. Neither is it a suicide society. It demands freedom. Freedom of speech and of the press. Freedom to organize. Freedom of the working class to labor and rest and play and live and grow rich in the bounties of civilized culture. Our brothers and sisters in Spokane may be crushed and broken, but their message will live until it is wrought into the life of the nation."

LAWYER LOSES

Jury Convicts Crane, Friend of I. W. W., of Disorderly Conduct.

(Special to The Call.)

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 16.—Attorney Crane, who was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct for making a speech from the window of his office, advising the I. W. W. to continue the fight for free speech, was found guilty by a jury in the Superior Court yesterday, but Judge Hinkle reserved sentence.

The prosecution argued that the case against Crane did not involve the question of breaking the ordinance against free speech, but that it was purely and simply a question of disorderly conduct.

Crane, on the other hand, argued that his arrest and prosecution was framed up by the police to land him in jail because of his sympathy for the I. W. W. fighters for free speech.

The police and city officials are making a desperate play to the gallery in their efforts to land the support of the workers who dare to demand the right to freely speak to their fellows in order to get them to join their organization. Police Judge Mann is regarded night and day, it is reported, by six hundred detectives, who are armed to the teeth.

The police threaten to close the headquarters of the I. W. W. on the charge that it is a disorderly house.

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MERCHANT TAILOR
148 East 125th Street,
Between 24 and Lexington Av.,
New York.
ESTABLISHED 20 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

Trousers to Order at \$4.00.

Open Every Evening.

LAWYERS FOR SUGAR TOOLS DAMN TRUST

Defense of Bendernagel et al. Seems to Be Vituperation of "Men Higher Up."

The summing up by counsel in the sugar case now on trial before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court consumed the entire session yesterday and will be concluded this morning by the final address to the jury by Henry L. Stimson, the government prosecutor. The feature of the day was the attitude of the three lawyers for Bendernagel, Spitzer and the four checkers. All three in one way or another attacked the Sugar Trust and the system on the docks in Williamsburg.

The defendants, declared Henry F. Cochrane, were the victims of the system on the docks which permitted not only gross inaccuracies in weighing, but even put temptations in the way of the employes and the government weighers.

He did not believe, he said, that any fraudulent device had been used by the sugar employes to affect the government weighers' weights, but if it existed at all it was probably devised by Richard Whalley, who assisted Richard Parr in the raid of November 20, 1907. The so-called "big six" had no existence except in the imaginations of the informers.

Charles M. Beattie, counsel for Bendernagel, said that it was ridiculous to bring Bendernagel into this case as the man higher up. If the government wanted the men higher up, why didn't it go to 117 Wall street. Bendernagel had no motive for defrauding the government. He had been shown to be a man of the highest business and social connections and no evidence whatever had been brought to show that he had any guilty knowledge that frauds against the government were being committed.

"Poor Underlings."

"The trust," said the lawyer, "appears to have made millions through these frauds, but these poor underlings do not seem to have profited much by them. The great trust has fattened on these frauds and now it is assisting the government in prosecuting these poor men. We find that the president of the sugar company has been ordering clerks to come here and testify against them. Bendernagel had nothing to do with the weighing of sugar. The government had shown that the Sugar Trust could get its own weights, and if any bribery was done it was done at 117 Wall street."

Clarence Lexow, counsel for Oliver Spitzer, savagely attacked the character and credibility of many of the government witnesses. Whalley he characterized as a deserter from the navy and a man whose word was worthless. Thomas Hyatt, the government district weigher who had charge of the Williamsburg docks at the time of the raid, was a "monumental ass," and as for Parr, he preferred to draw the veil of mystery over his part. The government's whole case, he said, rested on the assumption that the figures of the city weighers were correct, but there was no evidence to prove that it was correct. The lawyer followed this up with a description of the high-up sugar officials "sitting in their ease and luxury while these poor devils worked to put money in their pockets."

The case will go to the jury by noon today. Judge Martin admonished the jurors not to express any opinion on the issue even among themselves. He also cautioned that it would be better not to read the newspapers until their deliberations had been concluded.

"So far as I have seen," remarked the court, "there has been nothing in the papers that would be harmful, but I think it is better for you under the circumstances not to see them."

LET MRS. SNEAD DIE

Mrs. Martin Says Virginia Wardlaw Allowed Niece to Slay Self.

Strangest story of all the weird tales that have sprung from the mystery of the death of Mrs. Oocy W. M. Snead, in East Orange, on November 28, was that told in the Tombs yesterday by Mrs. Caroline Wardlaw Martin, the mother of the woman who was found drowned in the bath tub and herself awaiting extradition to New Jersey, there to face a charge of murder. She told of how her sister, Virginia Wardlaw, had sat in the bare rooms on the first floor of a vacant house in East Orange waiting for Mrs. Snead to take her own life.

"She sat there alone in the house," she said, "prisoner in the Tombs yesterday, alone save for the near shadow of death, for a full day and night before she dared go upstairs to look after her niece, the ailing woman whom she had left alone on a cot in the unfurnished bedroom. She had committed suicide. She had heard Oocy Snead say that on that day the light would go out for her; she had known that the sick woman had written wild letters forecasting death by her own hand. Yet Virginia Wardlaw sat in the lower part of the desolate house, in East Orange, until darkness had come and gone waiting and afraid. When she finally dared to climb the stairs to the bathroom she found that death had come into the house during her vigil."

This story of how Virginia Wardlaw, the first of the three sisters of the Wardlaw family to be brought under suspicion, had awaited the play of fate in the East Orange house, was one of the many developments that served yesterday to throw new light on the unusual case of Oocy Snead while not illuminating it. Before noon Mrs. Martin, the mother of the dead woman, had been committed to the Tombs on a short affidavit charging her with being a fugitive from justice and implicated in the murder. Within an hour Mrs. Mary Snead, the third of the Wardlaw sisters to be involved in the tangled skein of circumstances, was under arrest and at 3 o'clock she was similarly held by Magistrate Kernochan in the Tombs Court to await examination with her sister tomorrow morning.

U. S. WANTS MORE

Government Won't Let National Sugar Company Off for \$600,000.

The National Sugar Refining Company, whose books are being raked by the government's lawyers to find out how much the treasury has been drained, he said, in ten years of sugar underweighing, has made an offer to settle for \$600,000. A customs official familiar with the work of the prosecu-

CONCERT AND BALL

A VERY ENJOYABLE PROGRAM GIVEN BY THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST FEDERATION LOCAL NEW YORK

At Labor Temple, 239 East 84th Street

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1909

Music by Carl Sehm Club. Beginning at 8 o'clock.

HAT C ECK, 10 CENTS. TICKETS, 15 CENTS.

The money you spend today will do MORE than buy goods if you spend it in a store that advertises in The Call. Every dollar that today goes to our advertisers will assist in making The Call stronger. Used FOR The Call your purchasing power will help this paper; used against it, it will work against your paper.

BARGAINS FOR THE WEEK

The 40th Day of The Call and our Ad-

"Good as Gold" Men's Little Men's Box, Black and the new shades, 6 pair for \$10, instead of \$12.50.

"The Improved" Men's Black or tan, 6 pair for \$10, instead of \$12.50.

Buy or order as many as you can. You save money. Money returned if not satisfactory.

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Special Sale

Suits and Overcoats

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A great opportunity to buy an up-to-date ready-to-wear suit or overcoat at an extremely low price.

It is our position as clothing MANUFACTURERS that enables us to give greater values than any one else. We eliminate the middleman's profit.

Test the suit or overcoat you buy here—compare carefully with others at a greater price, and if you do not find our values better, or if for any reason whatsoever you are dissatisfied with your purchase, you have merely bring it back and receive what you paid for it.

Every garment bears the Union Label.

S. N. WOOD & Co.
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Blyn Shoes

HOLIDAY HEADQUARTERS FOR FOOTWEAR

A very few minutes spent in any one of our Nine Best Stores will answer the question "what to give." They are countless suggestions among great stocks of novelties in fine footwear for men, women and children. A great satisfaction, too, to give something that is thoroughly reliable, of undoubted quality and which will in every way reflect upon the giver. Blyn Shoes have behind them an unbroken record of nearly half a century—a record for uniform high standards of quality and wear.

Purchases made at any Blyn Store may be exchanged at any other Blyn Store.

Style No. 62. Ladies' genuine patent calf, 5-buckle storm Blucher. Boot, with dull calf top. A full wing tip and perforated vamp. A live style—one of the season's most popular designs. \$3.00

Also in blucher cut and in button, with black cloth top.

STYLE NO. 627. Boys' box-calf, 5-buckle storm Blucher. A very substantial and serviceable boot. Sizes 9 to 13 1/2. \$2.00

Sizes 1 to 5 1/2. \$2.50

GIFT SLIPPERS in Great Variety

Men's genuine alligator slippers made from carefully selected alligator hide. \$2

Men's Black and Tan Romeos, 1.25, 1.50 & 2.00

Men's Black and Tan Fausis, 1.50 and 2.00

Men's Black and Tan Bootees, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00

Black and Tan Opera and Everett, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50

LADIES' SLIPPERS

Beaded Evening Slippers, in Patent Leather—Bright and dull Black Kid, also White. 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50

Evening Slippers, with one, two, three and four straps, Cuban and French heels; all leathers. 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00

Pumps for evening wear, in kid and satin, all colors. 2.00

FELT SLIPPERS

for women and children. Every style, including the popular Comfy Slipper.

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS

Best Styles, Complete Lines

NINE BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE

EAST SIDE: 34 Ave. & 125th St. 34 Ave. & 100th St. 34 Ave. & 100th St. 34 Ave. & 100th St.

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BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway, bet. Park & Henry St. Fulton St., opp. A. & F. O'Key, at Grand St. FACTORIES: 511 to 539 East 73rd St.

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

We handle all union made merchandise.

ADVERTISING IN THE NEW YORK CALL BRINGS RESULTS.

AMERICAN HERE, SWEDISH EMPLOYERS CALL OFF LOCKOUT

(Continued from Page 1.) was declared in 1902, when the toilers of that country declared that they wanted the ballot. They won at that time and now have thirty-five representatives in the Swedish Reichstag in addition to a Socialist mayor of Stockholm, elected for life. As the result of new franchise laws which take effect immediately it is hoped to double the representation in the national legislature at the next election.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

Nicaraguan Ruler Sees Handwriting on the Wall, So Wisely Stands from Under. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 16.—President Zelaya has resigned. His action was probably inspired by the knowledge that his power was rapidly waning, and that many of his former adherents were only awaiting a favorable opportunity to turn and rend him.

SEVEN WAIST STRIKERS SENT TO WORKHOUSE

(Continued from Page 1.) Two thugs broke into strike headquarters at 151 Clinton street early yesterday morning before the strikers began to gather and slugged Hyman Shaib, an organizer of the Waist Makers' Union.

FRENCH WORKERS TO FIGHT BUTTERICK CO.

E. M. Martin, Socialist and "Big Six" Organizer, Carries War On Scab Concern Across the "Pond." (Special to The Call.) PARIS, Dec. 16.—L'Humanite, the well known Socialist daily of Paris, prints an interview with E. M. Martin, a former member of the board of management of The New York Call and the State Committee of the Socialist party of New York and a well known member of "Big Six," the New York printers' union, in which he states his mission in Paris.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD

Four Workers Killed and Two Injured in Daily Struggle. Though after whirling through the air from an eleven-story window, smashing through two scaffolds in his fall yesterday, Thomas Champion, of Lincoln avenue and 149th street, retained consciousness and insisted he was only bruised. He died as he was being carried into the Flower Hospital. He was an ironworker, and was perched on a beam of the building in course of construction at 348 Seventh avenue, waiting for material, when a plank slipped from a derrick load of lumber and hurled him to the street. Strangely enough, not a bone was broken. He died of shock and internal injuries. Joseph Manuel, of 216 East 45th street, was fatally crushed by a falling rock in an excavation for the new Vanderbilt Hotel on Park avenue, near 24th street, yesterday. Charles Saul, of 395 East 45th street, received a broken leg at the same time. The stone was loosened by workmen on a higher level and rolled upon the man without warning. W. J. Blackburn, the foreman, was arrested. By the breaking of the cable of freight elevator in Lewis' car factory in Newark yesterday Isaac Cohen, mason, of Fairmount avenue, was tallly hurt, and Israel Kane, a carrier, of 230 Fifteenth avenue, was hurt. The men fell four stories.

S. CASSELL'S BOYS' SUITS AT L. CARR New York. A complete line of Men's, Ladies' Boys' and Children's Suits. THE ROYAL SHOE FOR MEN \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.

Descendants Lose Distinctive Ancestral Traits in First Generation, Experts Declare. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—That the descendants of immigrants from Europe as well as the habits of thought and ways of thinking of the descendants of foreigners who immigrated to America is different from that of the immigrants themselves is the conclusion of the preliminary report of the Immigration Commission, as embodied in a report which was presented today. The discovery is regarded as of importance in anthropology, as indicating the development of a distinct American type in persons of European origin.

The general strike this year was fought on the principle that the toiler had a right to work; that the employer did not have the right to lock them out at will. In this they have won another victory by administering a defeat to capital that will probably prevent the money powers of the country from ever again trying to assert their superiority over the interest of the toilers of the country. In spite of the fact that the victory is a brilliant one, the struggle has left the country in a crippled condition. The panic that harassed the United States in the fall of 1907 swept Europe the year following, giving the employers of Sweden an opportunity to starve the workers and throw them out of work at an advantage to themselves. Although the battle is now won, the rigor of the northern winter is now on and the amount of unemployment is very large. Twenty thousand union men, the phalanx of the industrial army of Sweden, is now idle with the battle won, and although they have been promised work it is not probable that there will be anything for them to do until the spring. Although it does not appear so on the surface, this is practically a blacklist that could not be avoided in the final agreement that was reached. The employers agreed to take all the men back even though they were carrying on the struggle.

holds U. S. Responsible. In his letter of resignation Zelaya seizes the occasion to hit at the United States, which he holds responsible for the chaotic condition of affairs in Nicaragua. He says: "The painful circumstances in which the country is plunged call for abnegation and patriotism on the part of all good citizens, who have witnessed the oppression of the republic by the hand of fate. The country staggers under a shameful revolution, which threatens the sovereignty of the nation, and a foreign nation has unjustly intervened in our affairs, providing the rebels with arms, which, however, has only resulted in their being defeated by the heroism of the loyal troops. To avoid further bloodshed, and as the rebels have declared that they would lay down their arms in the event of my abandoning executive power, I hereby place in the hands of the National Assembly my resignation for the remainder of my term of office, which is to be filled by a successor of their choosing, with the hope that my retirement will result in good to the country, the re-establishment of peace, and the suspension of the hostility of the United States, to which I do not desire to give any pretext for intervention."

Eleven strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Harris in Night Court last night and he disposed of their cases as follows: Fannie Lazarovitz and Rose Brody were each fined \$5, and Helen Wiosky was discharged on the charge of yelling scab at Louis Brod, a foreman in the shop of Weyl & Haskel at 43 West 25th street. Bertha Elkins was sent to the workhouse and Bessie Schechter was fined \$10 on the charge of throwing rotten eggs at Morris Waldman, a foreman in the shop of Gross & Weiss at 21-23 Waverly place. Sam Singer was fined \$10 on the charge of assaulting a scab employed by Shlans & Livingston at 215 Greene street. Beckie Chevitz, Fannie Rogoff, Rose Bernstein and Rose Stern were arraigned on the charge of throwing eggs at scabs employed by Beyer & Frank, at 449 Broadway, but discharged. Anna Spring, who was arraigned on the charge of interfering with one of Baker's "hero" protectors while he was making an arrest, was discharged. Lena Chalkin, who was arraigned on the charge of interfering with "heroes" in the pursuit of their glory, was paroled in the custody of Attorney Fannie Horowitz of 397 East 10th street, for hearing on December 22 in Jefferson Market Court. Lena Hirsh was fined \$2 and Fannie Skuner discharged, although both were accused of yelling scab at employees of Rosenberg & Co., at 134 Spring street. Dave Cohen, who was arrested after being beaten by a scab in the employ of Black & Co., at 51 East 11th street, was discharged. Dave Wischner, the scab, who, it is alleged, beat up Cohen, was fined \$5. Gussie Stuehlitz was paroled in the custody of Attorney Fannie Horowitz for hearing in Jefferson Market on December 21. Sophie Goldberg was paroled for hearing in Tombs Court, December 22 in the custody of Attorney F. Repper. Rose Cottin was paroled for hearing on December 21. Rose Becker and Sophie Kashan were discharged for lack of evidence to hold them on any charge.

UNION CLERKS WIN \$500. Jury Penalizes Storekeeper for Locking Men Up Forty-five Minutes. For being locked in a store for forty-five minutes against their will, Joseph Bergen and Albert Stemmer, both of Long Island City, were yesterday awarded \$250 each by a jury in the Supreme Court at Flushing, Judge Garretson presiding. They had sued Albert Weiner, a hat dealer of 690 Broadway, Brooklyn, for \$5,000 damages each for false imprisonment. The plaintiffs were members of the Retail Clerks' Association, which was enforcing the Sunday closing law. They alleged that one Sunday morning they went into Weiner's store and bought a hat. When they paid for it they told the clerk that he was guilty of a violation of the law. The clerk called Weiner, who locked the door of the store and refused to let them take the hat out. They were kept in the store until released by a policeman.

CRUSHING FINLAND

Russian Governor General Will Revive Old Oppressive Measures. HELSINGFORS, Dec. 16.—Governor General Seyn returned from St. Petersburg today, armed with a warrant from the Czar to revive immediately the most oppressive Elniah regulations, which amount to the enslavement of Finland. There are fourteen of such measures, and their enforcement under the late Governor General Bobrikoff caused him to be slain, and then the temporary suspension of the regulations.

BALLINGER IS "TOOL"

Says Hitchcock in Attack on Secretary in Land Fraud Controversy. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In a severe attack on the Secretary of the Interior, R. A. Ballinger, and on the General Land Office, Representative Hitchcock, of Nebraska, today urged the House to appoint a special committee to investigate what he referred to as "the notorious land frauds of recent years." In making his attack Hitchcock upheld the charges made by Louis R. Glavis, the special agent lately discharged by President Taft. He said he was discharged because of his zeal in trying to protect the government from frauds. "I pity the helpless subordinate," said Hitchcock, "who is forced to choose between holding his position in silence and endangering it by open protest against frauds entrenched in power and backed by influence. The case of Glavis has been well and simply told by himself. He shows that whether the land office was presided over by Ballinger, with Dennett as his assistant, or later by Dennett as commissioner, with Ballinger outside as an attorney for the claimants, or later still with Ballinger returned to power as Secretary of the Interior, it was manipulated to assist land thieves in their depredations on the valuable coal lands of Alaska. To appropriate money for the land office to use in guarding against fraud is folly if the land office itself is in the hands of the Philistines," went on Hitchcock. He criticized the course of Secretary Ballinger in regard to the Cunningham coal land case in vigorous language. He charged Ballinger with direct violation of law and insinuated that he was a tool of the Guggenheims when he said: "The Guggenheim company has powerful friends in high places." He ended with this charge against the land office: "Confidential official information and copies of secret papers were freely given to the fraudulent claimants. The Guggenheim company appears to have had full access to everything. Can the House get the same free access for an investigation?"

IMMIGRANTS BREAK RECORD.

Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine stowage passengers, the largest number that has ever arrived on one vessel from Europe, arrived yesterday when the Hamburg-American liner President Grant docked at Hoboken. The greatest previous number was 2,763.

PAY HELD; MEN FREEZE

Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Tries to Outwear Patience of "Bums." (Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Northwestern Railroad, with its millions of dollars in the banks and its own treasury, is forcing men to wait a week in snow and sleet for their wages earned seven or eight days ago. Five thousand men have been standing around the office of the paymaster at Kinzie and Orleans streets for the last seven or eight days. They are admitted only one at a time. The only reason for the delay seems to be that the railroad does not care how long it takes to pay the men off. When the laborers complain against the delay a uniformed policeman gruffly orders them to form in line.

Levy's Clothes. We invite your closest inspection of Fall Suits and Overcoats. Our guarantee stands back of the fit, the workmanship and the wearing qualities of the garment we offer you. Every garment strictly Union Made and bears the Union Label. LEVY BROS. 53 CANAL STREET. HARLEM STORE: 2260 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR 123d STREET.

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. 1584 AVENUE A, Bet. 33d & 34th Sts. Prices Lower Than Anywhere Else. A verdict of \$2,150 damages against the New York Glucose Company was returned by a jury in the Hudson County Circuit Court, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon in a suit brought by John C. Mehl, administrator of the estate of Reinhold Mehl, a father of nine children, who was shocked to death by electricity in the company's plant at Shady Side on June 12, 1908. While standing on damp ground Mehl touched an exposed switch board and was instantly killed. Judge Vall held that in dealing with electricity employers should have the most modern appliances and that employees should use the greatest of care.

SUFFRAGETTES WAYLAY AUTOS.

New Method of Making Themselves Heard by Ministers. LONDON, Dec. 16.—The waylaying of ministerial automobiles seems to be a new idea of the suffragettes. Two women gave Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, an experience tonight similar to that of McKenna. The Chancellor's automobile was nearing the door of the hall where he was going to make a speech, a woman jumped on the footboard and entered the car. A companion slammed the door behind her and stood on the footboard to prevent the driver from being opened. The intruder instantly began lecturing the Chancellor, who watched and listened amusedly until, according to the suffragettes' subsequent statement, the woman inside became so exasperated because he kept smiling that she seized him by the shoulders and shook him. The car then reached the hall and the women were removed.

WARSHAUER CLUB'S BALL.

The sixth grand annual ball to be given by the Warschauer Progressive Young Men's Branch 50, of the Arbelter Ring, will take place at Stuyvesant Casino Hall, 140 Second avenue, on Friday evening, December 24.

F. SCHNEIDER

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rich Selection of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY. A small deposit now secures any article selected. Every Article Guaranteed. F. SCHNEIDER 60-62 Bowery, near Canal Street, N. Y. Open Evenings to 10 o'clock.

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, 45¢ each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 445 Pearl Street, New York.

MANHATTAN. BROOKLYN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SHOES AND SHOES. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. DAIRY RESTAURANT. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. FURNISHING AND BAKERY. FURNITURE, ETC. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN. GENTLEMEN'S HATS. HATS. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING. LAW BLANKS & TYPESETTING SUPPLIES. MERCHANT TAILORS. PHOTOGRAPHY. PAINTER AND DECORATOR. RESTAURANTS. MACPADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT. TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS' TRIMMINGS. TRUNKS AND BAGS. TEAS AND COFFEES. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY. BOOTS AND SHOES. CIGARS. CLOAKS AND SUITS. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. DRUGGISTS. DRY GOODS, FURNISHINGS. FURNISHINGS AND HATS. INSTRUCTION. JEWELRY. LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER. LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHINGS. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. BROOKLYN. BAKERY. BUTCHERS.

CHRISTMAS CLOTHES For Man, Woman and Child. SPECIAL FURS FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN. CASH OR CREDIT. THE PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO. THE SQUARE HOUSE 111 WASHINGTON STREET, HOBOKEN, N. J. CASH AND CREDIT STORE. Plainfield Credit Outfitting Co. 50-52 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Grand Concert and Ball OF THE 15th Assembly District, Socialist Party and W. S. & D. E. Food Branch 14, and Workmen's Circle Branch 76 AT NEW ECKFORD HALL, ECKFORD AND CALYER STREETS. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1909. TICKETS, 15 CENTS EACH. HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS. Moving Pictures and Professional Talent at 8 P. M., sharp. Tickets can be obtained from F. Schweitzer, 140 Nassau avenue, Socialist Club, 535 Graham avenue, George Stamer, 95 Monitor street, and P. N. Schwald, 518 Graham avenue. FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. CONCERT AND BALL TENDERED BY THE New York Socialist Literary Society BRANCH 200, WORKMEN'S CIRCLE. Friday Evening (Christmas Eve), December 24, 1909 AT TERRACE LYCEUM, 206 EAST BROADWAY. Ticket, 25 CENTS, including wardrobe.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST SCORES RED CROSS

Light Demanded on Fate of \$100,000 Fund Raised for Victims of Cherry Harvest.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—In a ringing editorial the Chicago Daily Socialist scores the inefficiency shown by the Red Cross in connection with the Cherry Harvest fund...

Will we have a repetition of the San Francisco earthquake relief, where greater effort was made to assist powerful financial interests in controlling the labor market than in relieving suffering?

ARTHUR NEWMAN Shoes that Please Two Branch Stores, 350 Broadway Ave., nr. 34 Ave. 1687 Westchester Ave., East of Kingsway St. Subway Station.

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

ALBERT ROSEN'S MARKET 325 Fulton St. Brooklyn Our Headquarters Tel. 2543 East N. Y.

For Saturday Any cut of Prime Roast Beef or Ham 12 1/2c per lb. Sausage 6c per lb. Fresh killed chickens 12 1/2c per lb.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP

NAME SHIPS 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.

CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE MEADE SHOE COMPANY 162-164 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK In Carnegie Music Hall. Gustav Mahler's symphony No. 1 (in D-major), directed by the composer in person, was rendered for the first time in America by the Philharmonic Society of New York...

When the lengthy epic drew to its profoundly recapitulative close, the genius and—to hazard the phrase—the subtle inconsistency of the Bohemian creator stood revealed as even it had not upon the occasion of the premiere of his great Second symphony, last season.

The music structure built by Mahler runs the gamut of the symphonic production of an entire century, through every known school. And a new and original individuality—a peculiar eccentricity, almost a freakishness—of musical expression is realized by the alien and eerie-like tone effects, principally in the opening movement.

Of his own work, Maestro Mahler gave a potentially expressive reading, while he interpreted to faithful and scholarly effect the Schubert symphony and gave the "Coriolan" overture a moving and intensely dramatic interpretation.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following free lectures are arranged for tonight: De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue: "Face to Face Across the Pacific," Elwood G. Tewksbury.

FRANCHISE REVOKABLE

To offset the contention of the New York Central Railroad that its franchise for the Eleventh avenue tracks should be regarded as perpetual, which it is understood, will be one of the company's arguments, William F. Burr, assistant corporation counsel, at yesterday's hearing, offered the testimony given by one of the railroad's directors in 1867 to prove that the franchise was considered revocable.

The testimony was given by Horace F. Clark, son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, and director in both the Hudson River and the Harlem Railroad companies, and stockholder in the New York Central.

Labor Union Notes

Secretaries and business agents of labor unions are requested to send in facts concerning the activities of their respective organizations, such as strikes, meetings, trade conditions, growth of organizations and other items of interest to the workers.

JANITORS' UNION, NO. 12885.

The Janitors' Union, No. 12885, A. F. of L., will hold an open public meeting for organization purposes tonight at 8 o'clock, at Barney Mayer's Hall, 2375 Eighth avenue.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

A well attended meeting of the women's auxiliary to the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union, No. 164, of the Bronx, took place last Saturday night.

TYPING UNION, No. 94.

The Typographical Union, No. 94, of Jersey City, has decided to assess its members 5 cents a week each for four weeks for the benefit of the strikers in Sweden.

PETTCOAT MAKERS, NO. 29.

There will be a regular meeting of the Petticoat Makers' Union, No. 29, at 123 Eldridge street tonight.

MILK SHAKE GOES ON

Witness Evades the Statement that Price Hike Was "Official." Recalled as a witness before the state's official probe of the Milk Trust before Referee Brown in the office of Attorney General O'Malley yesterday, William E. Rogers, president of the Diamond Dairy Company, testified that he knew of no rule of the Consolidated Milk Exchange which bound a member to charge customers an agreed price for milk.

Asked any of the other dealers there why that they were going to put up the price? "I didn't hear any," "Was there any agreement or document signed by the members there agreeing to raise the price?" "I saw none and I signed none," replied President Rogers.

COMRADE JOSEPHINE CONGER KANEKO, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I am sending \$1 to put against the German donation. I have troubles of my own so cannot do more—all at once. The Call has just that 'flavor' that I like, and the literary phase of the Sunday edition is a delight to me. I hope that the comrades will come to your assistance and keep up this most valuable publication."

The state committee of Rhode Island voted \$10 to the support of The Call. They also send along their good wishes. If little Rhode Island can contribute \$10 some of the larger states ought not to lag behind.

"It clears my conscience to have done a good thing, no matter how small. Hope to do better next time," writes A. V. Ballin, of Yonkers. May every guilty conscience in the movement be cleared by Christmas.

DAILY RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for date and amount. Wednesday, Nov. 10... \$122.00; Thursday, Nov. 11... 47.25; Friday, Nov. 12... 41.00; Saturday, Nov. 13... 35.00; Monday, Nov. 15... 65.00; Tuesday, Nov. 16... 69.75; Wednesday, Nov. 17... 50.00; Thursday, Nov. 18... 45.05; Friday, Nov. 19... 68.00; Saturday, Nov. 20... 30.00; Monday, Nov. 22... 51.25; Tuesday, Nov. 23... 96.10; Wednesday, Nov. 24... 473.63; Thursday, Nov. 25... 157.40; Friday, Nov. 26... 161.75; Saturday, Nov. 27... 86.75; Monday, Nov. 29... 215.94; Tuesday, Nov. 30... 110.95; Wednesday, Dec. 1... 67.52; Thursday, Dec. 2... 58.00; Friday, Dec. 3... 28.25; Saturday, Dec. 4... 27.05; Monday, Dec. 6... 47.05; Tuesday, Dec. 7... 43.25; Wednesday, Dec. 8... 39.20; Thursday, Dec. 9... 42.55; Friday, Dec. 10... 58.22; Saturday, Dec. 11... 32.25; Monday, Dec. 13... 54.10; Tuesday, Dec. 14... 19.00; Wednesday, Dec. 15... 82.25; Thursday, Dec. 16... 99.60; Grand total... \$2,642.44

Receipts

Table with columns for name, address, and amount. Thursday, Dec. 16, 1910. Eddie Martin, Trenton, N. J. \$1.00; Chas. and Emil Koehler, Newark, N. J. 2.00; C. M. Putnam, Washington, D. C. 1.00; A. V. Ballin, Yonkers, N. Y. 1.00; State Committee of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. 10.00; Herbert N. Alden, Brockton, Mass. 1.00; Wm. Finkler, Williamsport, Pa. 2.00; Josephine Conger Kaneko, Girard, Kan. 1.00; John D. Hilton, Swansea, Mass. 2.00

CHRISTMAS COUPON All contributions received on these coupons will be added to the GERMAN MARK FUND. Name: Address: Remarks:

SPORTS

DEADLOCK IN LEAGUE

Ward and Brown in Hard Fight for Presidency. After repeated declarations that they would fight to a finish for the election of John A. Heydler to the presidency of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, his adherents threw him down hard at the meeting of the league magnates held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

Heydler was not even placed in nomination when this order of business was arrived at. Garry Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club, at the last moment substituted the name of R. W. Brown, a Louisville newspaper man, as an opposition candidate to John M. Ward, whose campaign for this office has been under way for several weeks.

After five hours of wrangling behind locked doors a ballot was taken with a deadlock the result. Ward's supporters were Messrs. Brush, of New York; Ebbets, of Brooklyn; Murphy, of Chicago, and Fogel, of Philadelphia. Brown's advocates were Herrmann, of Cincinnati; Drury, of Pittsburgh; Dover, of Boston, and Robinson, of St. Louis.

MORAN BEATS MAHAR

Fought House at Long Acre Club Sees Lively Brunt. Johnny Moran licked Frankie Mahar to a frazzle last night in ten rounds in the main event at the Long Acre Athletic Club before a packed house.

Moran stabbed and uprooted Mahar repeatedly and easily avoided his wild rushes, and the end found him unscathed, while both of Frankie's eyes were discolored, face puffed up and his nose broken.

ITALY TO MEET GERMANY.

Wrestling Fans Will Witness Excellent Bout Next Wednesday. Wrestling fans will on Wednesday night next have their first opportunity

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY.

\$100 CASH. \$10 monthly, purchase beautiful cottage, with improvements; only \$1,000; large plot, includes out. Nicholson & Co., Longwood, N. J.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Consisting of brass beds, cushions, parlor outfit, to list, everything for the home; all the new set patterns. By buying on credit you save time \$5 to \$10 per cent on the middleman's profit. 281 E. 75th St., between 1st and 2d Aves. 45

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Consisting of brass beds, cushions, parlor outfit, to list, everything for the home; all the new set patterns. By buying on credit you save time \$5 to \$10 per cent on the middleman's profit. 281 E. 75th St., between 1st and 2d Aves. 45

FOR SALE.

Job printing plant for sale. Job printing plant in town of 2,000, on Lefferts avenue E. 10 miles from New York; only shop in town; good trade; opening for weekly job printing; inventory \$500; will sell for \$400 cash. See J. Williams, N. Y.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

Marschall pianos 15 East 16th Street. Best quality of high-grade pianos; factory price; cash or easy terms. Price marked on every piano. C. F.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

FORGERS OF THE NEW. By Franklin P. Westcott. A thoroughly revised and practical treatise. Price, \$1.00.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS' PROT. ASS'N., INC.

3 West 23rd St., Manhattan. Assistance and free advice to inventors.

COAL AND WOOD.

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

INSURANCE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

The New Protection Policy. J. A. WEIL, 50 Eldred St., Brooklyn.

FIRE INSURANCE.

All Companies. Anywhere. Payment within 24 hours. Write for rates. Edward J. DeWitt, 77 Williams St.

BLANKETS AND SADDLERY.

HORSE BLANKET SALE—Trust or Gann blankets, \$1.00; \$1.25; \$1.50; and black and black-curtain blankets, \$1; lined stable blankets, \$1.25; all sizes, \$2.50. PETER'S, 25 West Broadway, near Chambers st., upstairs.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

AVE. A, 120, near 10th st.—Beautiful flat; 4 light rooms, top \$17; range; bath; linen closet; \$18.00.

AVE. C, 165-167-2 and 3 rooms; rent \$8 to \$10; bath; linen closet.

FAIR AVENUE, 167-5 rooms, range and boiler; rent \$12-\$15; half month free.

197 AVE. 941, near 52d st.—5 large, light rooms; improvements; \$15-\$18.

23 AVE. 670, near 25th st.—3 light rooms, bath; water, hot, water, \$15 up; half month free.

247th, 220 E.—7 large, light rooms, newly decorated; hot water, \$15.

47th, 200-202 E.—4 large, light rooms; rent \$12; improvements; \$12-\$15.

47th, 210 EAST—Elegant 3 and 4 room apartments; cheap rent. Inquire of Janitor, on premises.

62d ST. 412 EAST—Elegant 3-room apartment; rent cheap. Inquire of Janitor, on premises.

77th ST. 220 EAST—3 and 2 room apartment; cheap rent; half month free. Inquire of Janitor.

77th ST. 222 E.—Four large light rooms, all improvements; hot, water, \$15 up; half month free.

52d, 541 E. near park—4 rooms and bath; improvements; \$12; half month free.

165th, 50 E.—5 rooms, bath, hot water; improvements; \$12; half month free.

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"FORWARD" BAL

Saturday, January 29, 1910 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

1910 in price. \$100 in cash for the most handsome outfit. \$100 in cash for the most handsome outfit. \$100 in cash for the most handsome outfit.

The whole profit this year will be divided between the following organizations: (1) The Socialist Party, New York. (2) The New York Labor Council. (3) The Jewish People's Party. (4) The Jewish Agricultural Bureau.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Now on sale in the Forward office and The Call Office.

Acce Athletic Club before a packed house.

Moran stabbed and uprooted Mahar repeatedly and easily avoided his wild rushes, and the end found him unscathed, while both of Frankie's eyes were discolored, face puffed up and his nose broken.

In the preliminaries Billy Lewis knocked out John Morello in the fourth round. Al King and Jimmie Carter fought a drawn battle, at the end of which both were groggy, and the "Colored Quilting" furnished some comedy in a "royal battle."

In the semi-final and the best bout of the night in a six-round affair, Harry Wonders whipped handily Kid Reeman in a fast nip and tuck tangle, which ended amidst tremendous applause by the enthusiastic members at the game exhibition furnished by both boys.

ITALY TO MEET GERMANY.

Wrestling Fans Will Witness Excellent Bout Next Wednesday. Wrestling fans will on Wednesday night next have their first opportunity

RATES UNDER NEW READING BOARD.

1 Insertion, 10c per word; 2 Insertions, 15c per word; 3 Insertions, 20c per word; 4 Insertions, 25c per word; 5 Insertions, 30c per word; 6 Insertions, 35c per word; 7 Insertions, 40c per word; 8 Insertions, 45c per word; 9 Insertions, 50c per word; 10 Insertions, 55c per word; 11 Insertions, 60c per word; 12 Insertions, 65c per word; 13 Insertions, 70c per word; 14 Insertions, 75c per word; 15 Insertions, 80c per word; 16 Insertions, 85c per word; 17 Insertions, 90c per word; 18 Insertions, 95c per word; 19 Insertions, 1.00 per word; 20 Insertions, 1.05 per word; 21 Insertions, 1.10 per word; 22 Insertions, 1.15 per word; 23 Insertions, 1.20 per word; 24 Insertions, 1.25 per word; 25 Insertions, 1.30 per word; 26 Insertions, 1.35 per word; 27 Insertions, 1.40 per word; 28 Insertions, 1.45 per word; 29 Insertions, 1.50 per word; 30 Insertions, 1.55 per word; 31 Insertions, 1.60 per word; 32 Insertions, 1.65 per word; 33 Insertions, 1.70 per word; 34 Insertions, 1.75 per word; 35 Insertions, 1.80 per word; 36 Insertions, 1.85 per word; 37 Insertions, 1.90 per word; 38 Insertions, 1.95 per word; 39 Insertions, 2.00 per word; 40 Insertions, 2.05 per word; 41 Insertions, 2.10 per word; 42 Insertions, 2.15 per word; 43 Insertions, 2.20 per word; 44 Insertions, 2.25 per word; 45 Insertions, 2.30 per word; 46 Insertions, 2.35 per word; 47 Insertions, 2.40 per word; 48 Insertions, 2.45 per word; 49 Insertions, 2.50 per word; 50 Insertions, 2.55 per word; 51 Insertions, 2.60 per word; 52 Insertions, 2.65 per word; 53 Insertions, 2.70 per word; 54 Insertions, 2.75 per word; 55 Insertions, 2.80 per word; 56 Insertions, 2.85 per word; 57 Insertions, 2.90 per word; 58 Insertions, 2.95 per word; 59 Insertions, 3.00 per word; 60 Insertions, 3.05 per word; 61 Insertions, 3.10 per word; 62 Insertions, 3.15 per word; 63 Insertions, 3.20 per word; 64 Insertions, 3.25 per word; 65 Insertions, 3.30 per word; 66 Insertions, 3.35 per word; 67 Insertions, 3.40 per word; 68 Insertions, 3.45 per word; 69 Insertions, 3.50 per word; 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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCH

HOUSE OF PAIN.
 The House of Pain none
 who an entrance gain
 passing by that door,
 but muffled sound and
 the light.

The Prison House of Pain
 full of beauty glow—
 Christmas roses, which attain
 the snow—
 in his mild warmth
 the darkest shadows melt,
 where the hush is deep,
 the waft of wings is felt.

The Prison House of Pain—
 man lessons there are bought!
 of a sublimer strain
 elsewhere taught—
 loneliness and gloom, grave
 shadows dwelling clear.
 the earthly growing-place seems
 so strangely near.

THE CONFERENCE.
 Editor of Woman's Sphere:
 Comrade—The proposed con-
 ference for the purpose of determin-
 ing the future attitude of Socialists
 existing suffrage organizations
 to me to be exceedingly im-
 portant. It is necessary that we dis-
 cuss not only the attitude of our
 party but also the attitude of our
 vital question as I understand
 Socialists as individuals co-
 operating with bourgeois suffrage asso-
 ciations. The obvious answer seems
 to be—No. Certain objections thus
 raised are—in part, at least—as
 follows:

Socialists the class struggle is
 important, therefore Socialists
 consistently co-operate with
 the bourgeois class.
 Socialists should work for woman
 suffrage, but only as one of the de-
 mands of Socialism, therefore suffrage
 should not be separated from Social-
 ism. Suffrage is desirable, even
 if—some time, but the enfranchis-
 ment of women today would re-
 sult rather than help the Socialist
 movement.

Why cannot Socialists co-oper-
 ate with suffragists of the capitalist?
 It has already been pointed
 out by the editor of Woman's Sphere
 that the doctrine of class struggle has
 nothing to do with suffrage. The
 demand of the equal suffrage demand
 that women as such must be po-
 litically free. When politically free
 woman may and undoubtedly will
 be the supposed interests of her
 or her chosen class. Today all
 men of every class suffer a common
 political disability. Therefore
 the women of all classes should
 fight for freedom from their
 political disabilities.

Suffrage associations in this
 country are absolutely non-partisan—
 they are to work for any man or
 party. They will, on the con-
 trary, work against any man or
 party who is not proposing any class legis-
 lation or any class privilege. They
 ask only Votes for Women. Is not
 this one of the most immediate and
 pressing demands for women? How
 can Socialists consistently or wisely
 remain aloof from the struggle?

Why do many Socialist men feel
 that the immediate enfranchisement
 of women would retard rather than
 hasten Socialism? It can only be be-
 cause Socialist men are afraid to trust
 us with one of the strongest weapons
 they themselves have in fighting for
 our common cause. Truly it is a se-
 vere test of our devotion to Socialism,
 this doubt of us, a doubt daily shown
 to those who have eyes to see. I once
 said that Socialists treat women sen-
 timentally and that with a few nota-
 ble exceptions they have left the
 whole women question undeveloped in
 our literature. I was taken roundly
 to task by the Comrades, but frankly
 is it not so?

To most men women are an un-
 known and politically distrusted quan-
 tity. Socialists fear us because we
 are "so conservative," while capitalist
 men fear us because we are "so emo-
 tional and inclined to be socialistic,
 don't you know." So there you are!
 Very few trust us; fewer still will fight
 frankly and fearlessly for our en-
 franchisement.

It is one of the hardest charges made
 against us by our capitalist sisters—
 this charge that our Socialist men are
 indifferent to woman suffrage. Al-
 though equal suffrage is one of the
 fundamental principles of Socialism
 Socialist men are watched very keenly
 by bourgeois suffragists, who test our
 sincerity in all things, by our sincerity
 toward this one thing where we now
 have a chance to prove ourselves.

Now, no matter how you may differ
 from me in my answer to these
 questions, I want to urge one thing
 upon all Socialist women. Let us
 think for ourselves. Let us show
 courage and sex solidarity. Let us
 decide for ourselves, as women,
 whether we do not owe a first duty
 to our sex and whether this duty
 does not demand that we take an
 active part in suffrage work. I sug-
 gest that we rally to the banner
 these thoughtful suffragists fly, Votes
 for Women. If we are not welcome
 there the blame will not be with us,
 and we must have our own suffrage
 party and our own banner will be
 at least as honorable as theirs. Only
 this, let us fight with heart and soul
 for suffrage, in season and out of
 season. Men and women alike, with
 the existing suffrage organizations
 if possible, but at all events let us press
 the fight and never come until we
 win our political freedom.

JESSIE ASHLEY.
 New York, Dec. 14, 1930.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE YOUNG
**PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST FED-
 ERATION.**
 Every one who possibly can ought
 to attend the concert and ball given
 by our young Socialists at the Labor
 Temple this Saturday evening.
 The Young People's Socialist Fed-
 eration was founded in April, 1930.
 Its objects, according to its constitu-
 tion, are as follows:
 To create a favorable environment,
 in a Socialist spirit, both instructing
 and entertaining, for the young people
 of Socialist families.
 To afford the members an opportu-
 nity to learn the political work of
 the Socialist party and render assistance
 if needed or called upon.
 To systematize both the educa-
 tional and the semi-political or propa-
 ganda work.
 To organize young people's groups
 or circles and federate them for the
 purpose of co-operation.
 The different circles meet every
 Sunday for discussion and sociability.
 The object of this entertainment is
 to raise funds to carry on the work of
 the federation, and as these young
 people are to be our Comrades of the
 future, what can we "grown ups" do
 better than give them our hearty sup-
 port?

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Socialist News of the Day

Tonight's Meetings.
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Business.
 4th A. D.—414 Grand street. Elec-
 tion of delegates to city convention.
 6th A. D.—Lafayette Hall, 8-19
 Avenue D. Election of delegates to
 city convention.
 8th A. D.—313 Grand street.
 14th A. D.—Rand School, 112 East
 19th street.
 21st and 23d A. D. (German)—19
 Manhattan street.
 23d, 34th and 25th A. D. (German)
 —3209 Third avenue.

Public Meetings.
 2d A. D.—130 Henry street. Dr. M.
 G. Lands. "The Workingmen in Lit-
 erature and Art." 9 p. m. sharp.
 The Irish Socialist Federation and
 the Harlem Liberal Alliance will hold
 a mass meeting to protest against the
 outrageous conduct of the Spokane po-
 lice and city authorities in suppressing
 free speech and interfering with the
 freedom of the press. The meeting
 will be held tonight at 100 West 116th
 street, corner of Lenox avenue. The
 following will speak: Harry Kelly,
 William S. Bredin, Patrick Quinlan,
 Thomas Flynn, Gerald Fitzgibbon and
 Mrs. Alice Cassidy. Miss Bina Flynn
 will recite the "Revolution."

SOCIALIST TEACHERS' CLUB.
 A regular meeting of the Socialist
 Teachers' Club will be held at 232
 East 19th street at 8 o'clock tonight.

SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY.
 The New York Socialist Literary
 Society (Branch 200, Workmen's Circle)
 will meet tonight at Clinton Hall,
 151 Clinton street. Schlesinger will
 open the discussion with a talk on
 woman suffrage.

WOMEN'S BRANCH MEETING.
 The 23d A. D. the Social Demo-
 cratic Women's Society, Branch 9, has
 decided to change their separate form
 of organization and join the Socialist
 party in a body. They will continue
 to hold their own meetings and be
 known as Branch 5. This formal
 action will take place tonight in Wol-
 rab's Hall, 675 Glenmore avenue, cor-
 ner Ashford street, where meetings
 will be held on the first and third
 Fridays of each following
 month. All the Socialist Women
 in the district who find it
 more convenient to belong to a
 women's branch are expected to
 enroll and thereby add new life and
 spirit to the club and give it a good
 start on its new career for effective
 work.

program will be a comic sketch per-
 formed by professionals, a chorus of
 100 voices led by Mrs. Caroline Van
 Name, and a one-act drama by Julius
 Hopp, entitled "Poor People." The
 ball music will be furnished by the
 Carl Sahn Orchestra.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.
 The fifteenth anniversary of the
 New York Socialist Literary Society
 (Branch 200, N. C.) will be celebrated
 with a concert and ball next Friday
 evening, December 24, at Terrace Ly-
 ceum, 206 East Broadway. Tickets,
 25 cents, including wardrobe.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL.
 An English Socialist Sunday school
 is about to be established and will
 have its first session on Sunday after-
 noon, December 19, at 2 o'clock, at
 the Yorkville Socialist Club, 1461
 Third avenue.
 Party members and sympathizers
 are urgently requested to send their
 children.

BROOKLYN PASSES RESOLUTIONS.
 At the last meeting of the Central
 Committee of Local Kings County the
 following resolution was passed on the
 deaths of Peter E. Burrows and
 Frederick Blumenberg:
 "Whereas death has removed from
 the ranks of the militant Socialists
 of this city two of our Comrades least
 to be spared in the persons of Peter
 E. Burrows and Frederick Blumen-
 berg; and
 "Whereas by their departure we
 have lost two true and loyal members
 whose unflinching devotion to the
 cause of Socialism cannot fail to give
 us renewed courage and inspiration
 to carry to successful issue the com-
 plete so near their hearts and by them
 so faithfully waged. No comrade could
 experience the warm handclasp of
 Burrows, look upon his genial and
 cheerful smile or read his pointed pa-
 ragraphs without receiving fresh
 knowledge and inspiration for his
 task.
 "In the person of Comrade Blumen-
 berg was exemplified the stalwart
 courage and plodding determination
 which, having an end in view, un-
 swervingly, yet at the same time with
 modesty and without ostentation, con-
 sistently and persistently works for its
 attainment; therefore, be it
 "Resolved, That we can pay no
 higher tribute to the memory of these
 our Comrades, than strive unceasingly
 to reach the goal which they bat-
 tled—the day of justice triumphant
 for the toilers of all lands; and, be it
 further
 "Resolved, That these resolutions be
 spread upon the minutes of the Cen-
 tral Committee of Local Kings and
 that a copy be presented to the
 stricken family of Comrade Blumen-
 berg, with which we deeply sympa-
 thize."

LECTURE COMMITTEE TO MEET.
 A joint meeting of the General
 (Central) Lecture Committee, known
 as the People's Forum, will be held
 tomorrow in the Labor Lyceum, 849
 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.
 This includes the secretaries and all
 committee members of all the various
 lecture branches who are affiliated
 with the main body, and are notified
 to be present, as much important work
 is to be arranged for the big debate
 as well as improving methods for
 getting better results. All party mem-
 bers who are disposed to take part in
 the work are invited to attend and
 offer their services. Those who are
 interested and unable to be there are
 requested to write to the secretary re-
 garding any particulars they may
 have.

PROPAGANDA IN TRADE UNIONS.
 Dan A. White has submitted the
 following official report to National
 Secretary Barnes:
 "After a few months' work among
 the local of the molders' unions, if
 I have been impressed with any par-
 ticular thing it is the lack of under-
 standing upon the part of the mem-
 bers of the Socialist movement, its
 aims and purposes.
 "We may seem surprised at this in
 view of all the work of agitation we
 have been doing among the workers.
 "One would think that some of the
 agitation would have filtered through
 to the molders in the same proportion
 that it has to other craft members, but
 it seems that it has not.
 "This may be accounted for by the
 laborious nature of their work, work
 that precludes the study of problems
 outside of their immediate material
 interest.
 "It is not because of lack of intelli-
 gence, for it is safe to say that the
 molders average in intelligence with
 the members of other crafts.
 "In visiting the locals, I found them
 eager to hear Socialism discussed.
 And when no special effort was made
 to get a large attendance a second
 visit was asked for and promises given
 that every endeavor would be made
 to get all the members present.
 "Dates were already made that pre-
 vented return engagements at the
 time, but assurances were given that
 upon notification they would get up
 special meetings.
 "The experience has been that every
 courtesy has been extended; the regu-
 lar business of the union was carried
 through with dispatch, or suspended
 if not important, that the speaker
 might not talk to dwindling audiences.
 "It was plainly manifest that they
 desired to learn the meaning of Social-
 ism from some one whom they be-
 lieved capable of explaining it.
 "From private conversation with
 the members prior to meeting, one
 could easily sum up the general ob-
 jections and in the address break
 them down one by one.
 "The most prolific reason for op-

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
 Important business meeting of Lo-
 cal Gloverville at 2 South Main street,
 tonight.

JERSEY CITY.
 Tenth Ward Branch—18 Germania
 avenue. Business meeting.

ELIZABETH.
 Owing to the holidays the regular
 meeting of Branch 3, Local Union
 County, will be held tonight at 703
 Elizabeth avenue. Executive meeting
 will follow.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Public Meetings.
 Owing to an excusable error in
 yesterday's Call the date of the lecture
 of Mother Jones was made to come off
 last night. This was wrong. It should
 have said tonight.
 The lecture will commence at 8
 o'clock sharp and admission is free.
 Mother Jones has chosen "Barbarous
 Mexico" for her subject and the facts
 she has collected while in Mexico will
 doubtless prove interesting when told
 by so able a speaker as herself.
 The meeting will be held at the Labor
 Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets.
 Thomas Butwitsky will deliver a lec-
 ture at Wharton Hall, 25th and Whar-
 ton streets, under the auspices of the
 26th Ward Branch tonight.

BENEFIT FOR SICK SOCIALIST.
 Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at
 Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and 42d
 street, Alexander Irvine will deliver a
 lecture on "Four Thousand Years of
 Jewish Literature" in a benefit for
 Herman Bloch, who has unfortunately
 contracted consumption. Tickets can
 be had for 25 cents at the office of The
 Call, 442 Pearl street, and the Rand
 School, 112 East 19th street.

CONCERT AND BALL TOMORROW.
 The Young People's Socialist Fed-
 eration has arranged a concert and
 ball for tomorrow night at the Labor
 Temple, 243 East 84th street. An
 excellent program will be provided.
 Among the notable numbers on the

AMUSEMENTS.
HUDSON 4th St., near E. 7th, E. 21st.
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condition to Socialism I found to be
 due to the molder who proclaims
 himself a Socialist. In many cases
 they become carping critics, taking
 no part in the affairs of the union,
 often preaching the ideals of Social-
 ism, and in the shop in association
 with their fellow man living as far
 away from the practice of it as pos-
 sible. Opposition was developed be-
 cause they viewed Socialism through
 the individual instead of in its phi-
 losophy.
 "We do not desire to be understood
 as meaning that all the molders who
 have grasped Socialism are prejudicing
 their fellow molders; on the contrary,
 we have some splendid Socialist mold-
 ers ardent workers in the molders'
 unions for the union cause, and also
 magnificently unselfish in dealing with
 their fellow men.
 "If I were asked what results have
 come from these meetings I could not
 claim that any visible permanent re-
 sults have come from them, but it
 would be safe to say that prejudices
 were dissipated, and at least the minds
 of those who heard were started to-
 ward Socialism.
 "It is also true that this sympathy
 might be destroyed by conditions
 which the individual might encoun-
 ter later, but if this work is followed
 up by other visits, by personal contact
 and by literature we can then count
 for permanency their support of So-
 cialism.
 "We have only to get a man to
 grasp just enough of the fundamentals
 and he is safe. No one knows better
 than the union man that industrial
 conditions are for him constantly
 growing worse, and that the union
 has been his one great aid.
 "He knows it is not perfect, but he
 can easily picture what his condition
 would be without it.
 "We need the organized trade union
 and we are getting him, and the
 more opposition placed in our path
 the easier the work will be.
 "No greater service for the cause
 can be rendered by the Civic Federa-
 tion than the attack they are making
 upon Socialists in their relation to the
 trade union movement.
 "Their attack will promote discus-
 sion; silence would have been their
 best weapon.
 "All that we have to do is to be big
 enough to rise to our opportunities.
 "With intelligent discretion upon
 the part of the Socialist in the trade union,
 with continued patience, tolerance and
 forbearance toward those whom we
 desire to convert and the future of
 Socialism, so far as the trade unions
 are concerned, is secure."

ALABAMA.
 Thomas N. Freeman, State Sec-
 retary of Alabama, in his report of the
 condition of the Socialist party in Ala-
 bama for November, shows a hard
 struggle to keep up the organization.
 Two new locals were organized, one
 in Blocton in the mining district, and
 one in Cropwell, in H. Clair County,
 composed of farmers.
 Efforts are being made to run can-
 didates for Congress in several of the
 districts in the state next year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
 East Side Equal Rights League, 233
 Chrystie street, near Houston street.
 Antoinette F. Homko. "Physiology of
 Sex." Exclusively for women. Ad-
 mission 10 cents. Tonight at 8 o'clock.

AWARD DANE \$20,000
 Workman Gets Damages From Com-
 pany That Broke His Back.
 Axel Holm, whose back was broken
 by a falling wall in June last while
 employed by the General Chemical
 Company at their plant at Edgewater,
 N. J., was awarded \$20,000 by a jury
 in the Bergen County Circuit Court,
 Hackensack, yesterday as a result of
 his suit against the company.
 The young man is now paralyzed from
 his hips down and one foot will
 soon have to be amputated, gangrene
 having set in. Holm is a Dane and
 speaks but little English. He lay on
 the floor in the court room in front
 of the jury, and when he heard one
 doctor use the word amputate he asked
 the interpreter what it meant, for in
 the Danish language the word is pro-
 nounced almost similar.
 Holm wept when the interpreter
 told him the real truth and exclaimed:
 "My God, haven't they cut me up
 enough." The young man is a baker
 by trade, but he sought labor that
 would give him a better chance to
 learn the English language.

YOUTH GETS DAMAGES.
 Awarded \$7,500 for Leg Broken in Car
 Accident.
 A jury before Justice McCall in Part
 III of the Supreme Court has just re-
 turned a verdict for \$7,500 in favor of
 Emanuel Frankel, sixteen years old,
 who is attending the City College, and
 against the receivers of the Metropolitan
 Street Railway Company.
 Moses Feltenstein, counsel for the
 boy, said that on January 29 last the
 boy was alighting from a horse car on
 Delancey street, and that the car was
 suddenly started, throwing him down.
 He said that the plaintiff's right leg
 was broken in two places.

THE CHRISTMAS SUNDAY CALL
 Next Sunday's Call, Our Christmas Num-
 ber, Will Be Brimful of Good Things.
 Here Are Some of Them—
 An Appeal to Hand Workers, by Elizabeth Cooke,
 Ph. D.
 "We No Scabba Da Mine," by Ben Hanford.
 The New Business Man," by Professor Rarapetoff,
 of Cornell University.
 The Sailor's Life, by Grace Potter.
 The Law, by Joseph J. Davidson.
 The Logic of Social Democracy, by J. Tivals.
 The Great Gorky Serial, "A Confession."
 Flossie's Christmas Tift, a story, by Israel Or-
 lando.
 One Woman and Destiny, a story, by Mary La
 Monte.
 The Servant Girl, a story, by J. Rolnick.
 Rosalind, a story, by Wilby Heard.
 The First Impulse, a story, by Jules Lemaitre.
 Cook's North Pole and Other North Poles, by
 Horace Traubel.
 The Drama, a review, by Courtenay Lemon.
 Woman's Sphere, including a picture and sketch
 of Elizabeth Flynn.
 For Young Folks, including a nature fable, by
 Bridget Stanton, and a Christmas story, by Lucy Cross
 Jenkins.
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WHEN EXTREMES MEET.

In many respects the conditions in our country are quite different from those obtaining in Europe. In the old countries, with their ancient crystallized class divisions, the ruling class itself is thoroughly differentiated. While the great majority of the capitalist is engaged in the never-ending business of adding new wealth to old wealth, there is a small but substantial minority that is a leisure class in the strict sense of the word. It does not engage in any business. It does not even see to it that the working people perform their allotted tasks, nor is it occupied with devising schemes for transferring to themselves the wealth appropriated by rival capitalists. Its life is one of undisturbed leisure. The pursuit of pleasure, the cultivation of the social graces, the patronage of the arts and artists that minister to its pleasures, are its sole occupation. The only practical business that this leisure class does not consider beneath its dignity to engage in is the business of government, and particularly the military and diplomatic services.

Social evolution in America is behind Europe in this as in so many other respects. Taken as a whole, our capitalists are a class of upstarts. They are still obliged to engage in the active pursuit of wealth. They cannot even spare the time for the government of the country, which they leave to a special class of professional politicians, whom they are obliged to corrupt. A leisure class is as yet only in its beginnings. The division of functions within our capitalist class has, therefore, taken place in this wise, that while the men are engaged in the pursuit of wealth their women folk fulfill the cultural functions.

The American plutocracy, which on the whole is strikingly ignorant, coarse, and brutal, takes infinite pride in its truly superb womanhood, for whose whims and vagaries it spends its wealth willingly and lavishly. It is these women who represent America's most ostentatious refinement and culture, and enact the patrons of its arts and letters. Being total strangers to the actual process of exploitation which enables them to live lives of pleasure, not being engaged in the hunt for riches, and being entirely relieved from the struggle for existence, these women have not become—like their fathers, brothers, and husbands—utter strangers to sympathy and compassion for the miseries of the poor, whom they rarely see and with whom they hardly ever come in conflict.

So there they were, the pride of America's plutocracy, in their sumptuous club house, seated on gilded chairs, decked out in splendid gowns and Brussels lace and picture hats and rare furs and precious jewels. There they were, listening to the unaffected tale of the hardships of their working, striking, starving sisters, robbed and oppressed by their employers, beaten by hired thugs, persecuted by the police, fined and imprisoned by the representatives of so-called justice. There they were, these daughters of the rich, to whom the necessities of life are, as it were, a free gift of nature, confronted with the opposite pole to their own existence in all its grim actuality. And they took pity on their poor, weak, pale, and emaciated sisters from the workshop and tenement, and seated them at their table, and gave them some money, and sent them away with their good wishes.

How many of these good women ever thought of it that the dark existence of these poor girls is but the reverse of their own dazzling round of pleasure, that their own life of ease and luxury and culture sprouts from the ruined life of these working girls?

But there they met, these two feminine extremes, of American society, for the first time in our history. Not as the working women of Paris met Marie Antoinette and the ladies of her court. Not demanding bread from the "baker and the baker's wife," but also not begging, but merely setting forth their cause in simple truth and sincerity. How soon will these extremes meet again? And on what occasion and in what manner?

SUPREMACY OF ENVIRONMENT.

The fundamental principle of the Socialist philosophy of history, namely, that the economic environment is the dominant fact in social life, modifying all phases of that life in accordance with its own modification, has received a striking confirmation in the report of the Immigration Commission just presented to Congress.

According to the preliminary announcement of this report the physical form, as well as the habits of living and ways of thinking, of the descendants of foreign immigrants in this city is different from that of their ancestors. There is a change in the head-types toward a common type. There is a falling off in the size of families, accompanied by an increase in the size of individuals. The tendency seems to be toward a common American physical type.

The preliminary statement in the newspapers says nothing about mental changes. But whoever has observed the mental life of the immigrants and their descendants cannot fail to have noticed the constant approach to the American mental life, which increases with every generation. Thus the Germans, Jews, and Italians were at one time expected by Americans to contribute artistic "blood" to the American type. The expectation has not been fulfilled. The so-called artistic races lose their artistic traits in the American environment.

Whatever may be the role of heredity in biology, or the strictly physical life, in the social life it is purely passive, assuming the form of established institutions, usages, and traditions, and giving way before the active force of economic development.

FREE AMERICA!



As Exemplified by the Blacklist.

IN THE NURSERY WITH THE BROTHERS.

By Robert Hunter.

We hear much nowadays of the crimes of labor. Brother Capital seems very easily offended when Brother Labor commits any indiscretion. Brother Sam Gompers, so far as I know, has never stolen anybody's watch or jewel case. He has never even, so far as I know, defrauded the government with sugar sales. He has never, so far as I know, bribed Congressmen, stuffed ballot boxes or sold him armor plate to the government. Brother Capital has, to be sure, sown a few such wild oats. But Brother Labor has always been an honest, hardworking, straightforward boy. The only thing he does wrong is to talk too much and so Brother Capital puts him in jail for that. In fact, he accuses Brother Labor of the most extraordinary crimes. Brother Labor says he doesn't like Buck stoves. "My," says Brother Capital, "what a wicked, wicked thought!" Brother Labor says that Brother Capital has been unfair. "Hush, hush," says Brother Capital, "don't you know to say that is a terrible crime?" Brother Labor says, "I will only sell eight hours of work."

"Oh, you wicked thing," says Brother Capital; "I'll tell the police." Brother Labor says, "I refuse to do more than so much work." "You are becoming a Socialist," says Brother Capital, "and limiting the output. It's a conspiracy, a violent criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade." Brother Labor says he will strike. "If you do that," says Brother Capital, "I'll never let you work for me again." Brother Labor says that he will tell his friends that he is on a strike. "What a naughty, naughty thing," says Brother Capital, "don't you know you are very, very wicked!" And Brother Capital hurries to Brother Judge and enjoys dear Brother Labor. Brother Labor puts and says, "I want trial by jury, same as you, Brother Capital." "You wicked revolutionist," says Brother Capital, "don't you know the Constitution's against that?" And Brother Labor is much troubled. He reads the papers of Brother Capital and sees himself called all kinds of names. He reads the books of Brother Capital and sees how wicked he is. He hears the preachers of Brother

Capital who tell him how very naughty he has become, and how much he owes to Brother Capital. And he goes to the judge of Brother Capital, who reads him lectures and sends him to jail. And there in jail he reads of the warm love Brother Capital has for Brother Labor and his heart is sad. "Dear relatives," says Brother Capital, "what a happy family we are. Here are today, bankers and workers all sitting down together." "See how happy we all are. It is almost like Christmas and no hard feeling anywhere." Here is Brother Johnny Ferguson of the Sugar Trust, and Brother Johnny Rockefeller, of the Oil Trust, and between these two brothers sits our beloved little one, Brother Labor. "Our one grief tonight is that we have not with us dear Brother Sam and John." Indeed, the only shadow over this happy family is the sorrowful fact that these dear brothers are at this festive moment in jail. But let us remember that even if Brother Labor has sinned we must not hold it too much against him, because who of us have not sinned? And when his term is over let us take him back and let him work for us as Brother Labor should ever do.

GUARDIANS OF THE FAMILY.

By Ben Hanford.

One of the common and persistent statements of the champions of capitalism and critics of Socialism is to the effect that Socialism would destroy the family. I am not at all dismayed by this. I am not at all dismayed by the fact that we know it in the present social order, nor shall I now consider that assertion or answer it except by another assertion to the effect that it would not destroy the family nor the family life that I have in mind when I use those terms. But I wish for a moment to look at the CHARACTER of the principal defenders of capitalist private property as shown by their treatment of women. This must, as a matter of course, show their mental attitude toward the family and home. The first appeal of the enemies of Socialism, the first reliance of the upholders of the existing order, and the first prop and mainstay of the institution of private property in the means of production is—what? THE POLICE. Whether to reduce the wages of labor, to lengthen the hours of labor, whether to overawe or to subdue or to arrest or to club strikers or locked-out men, women or children, the first sound heard from the great ones of the earth, the first call from the people who own the earth is a cry for the POLICE. If the police are not strong enough, or if for some reason they are unwilling to do all the clubbing and shooting necessary to maintain the sacred rights of the owners of the sources of other men's livelihood, the next call is for the militia and the regular army. But first it is always for the police. The capitalist understands that he has hired the police to do his legal murdering as occasion may arise, and he intends to make them do it if possible. Generally, I regret to say, the capitalist has no occasion for disappointment—witness the striking waist makers in New York, also the overtaxed jails of Spokane, Wash., as present instances. Inasmuch as these champions of the existing order (including Roosevelt) profess such a fear that the family might suffer through the triumph of Socialism, it is pertinent, or

even impertinent, to know something of the personal rectitude and upright-ness (or otherwise) of their first and favorite line of defense, the police. There can be no family—not even for the expositors of the bourgeoisie—without women. What is the CHARACTER of the police as indicated by their conduct toward women, especially women who may happen to be placed in their power? That should be a fair indication of their estimate of the family. I am not now considering the police character on such questions as perjury, or standing in with thieves, thugs, stragling and sure-things men. Nor am I now making an effort to judge them by their clubbing of women, or suppressing free speech, arresting strike pickets, or other such matters that might (possibly) be a difference of opinion. I will take up those questions at another time. Now the attitude of the police toward women is under consideration, and that in one particular only. I shall bring up nothing academic or esoteric. I merely shall call attention to one item of indisputable evidence as to the character of the police as shown by their treatment of women. This evidence is something known of all men—including Roosevelt. Every city of consequence in this best of all (capitalist) worlds has its red-light district. New York has it—Chicago has it—Denver has it—San Francisco has it—All our great cities have such a district. They are a part—an actual and necessary part—of the capitalist system of society. Every one of the smug-faced enemies of Socialism, every one of the great and small liars and hypocrites who say that Socialism will destroy the home, knows that the "Social Evil," as they call it, exists. But not all of them know why it exists—though Roosevelt knows. He (Roosevelt) is just a plain liar or false swearer, as suits his convenience—which can be proven absolutely. Much more is known of the "red-light" districts than the mere fact of their existence. It is known that wherever they

exist THEY PAY BLACKMAIL TO THE POLICE. I say this is KNOWN. It has been PROVEN by the testimony of the police themselves in investigations without number in cities throughout the country—New York included. Theodore Roosevelt himself got his job as Police Commissioner of New York City after a legislative committee of investigation had shown that the police of New York took their toll of thousands upon thousands from the poor women of the town. Wherever the brothels thrive there is a policeman "on the job"—taking his toll from the poor woman's trade that kills. Not only from the gilded den of death and doom, but from the woman who literally is a nymph du pape, shelterless, foodless, friendless—and the first coin she "earns" she must give to the guardian of the law and the keeper of order and the defender of the home and family. That coin the policeman must share with several "superior officers," also with several "assistants," also with some political boss—among them, perhaps, a President-maker every one of them fearful that Socialism will destroy the home! All of them staunch defenders of the family and keepers of the ten commandments. Think of it for a moment! Do you know of anything LOWER than that? Can there be anything LOWER than that? It is not a case of a man living off a woman's labor. Nor of a man living off a woman's shame. Nor of a strong man robbing a weak woman. It is the case of an organized ARMY OF MEN, each one equipped with all the powers that the past centuries and our present age can bestow upon him, set to shut out all chance of resistance, and then armed with pistol and nightstick, who from his legal ambush springs upon his helpless victim and robs her of the pittance price for which she has been forced to sell her soul in a forlorn hope to save her body. Such is the army that capitalism has enlisted to defend capitalist private property, to protect the home, and to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FORNARO.
Editor of The Call:
A \$30 collection was made for Fornaro at the Mother Jones meeting, Hart's Hall, Brooklyn, last Sunday; \$7 went for the rest of the hall, so Fornaro gets \$23.
GAYLORD WILSHIRE.
New York, Dec. 14, 1932.

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENTS.
Editor of The Call:
Your editorial in today's issue is one of the best things that have appeared in the paper since it was established. I like especially the opening paragraph of your leading editorial on "Where Our Organization Falls," where you say: "One of the most important problems that should be considered by the coming special convention of the Socialist party in this city is the prompt and effective participation of the party in every important conflict and every important question affecting the working class." You have struck the nail on the head in that sentence. Socialist leaders may holler all they wish about epics in the party and a whole lot of other explanations too silly to repeat, but I believe, as you say, that the reason for the failure of the Socialist party to grow in power is due to its neutrality and passiveness in industrial conflicts. It is there where the workers fight their daily battles; it is there, in the last analysis, where the struggle of the social revolution must inevitably take place, and it is the duty of the Socialist press to not only give the news from the working class point of view, but it is its function, if properly performed, to point out the most effective and up-to-date methods of battle. If the Socialist party does not realize that the prompt and effective participation of the party in every important conflict and every important question affecting the working class is the all important thing in the revolutionary movement, it will have to take its place in the rear with the other "radical" movements of passing existence.

If we think we can compete with Hearst and that type of "radicals" we are going to get fooled. We cannot serve the middle class and the proletariat at the same time. When we take part in "the class struggle" instead of talking so much about it, the "rag-chewers" are "stung"—and the movement will grow accordingly, but when we cater to all the dying elements of the middle class we are simply attempting to put life into a corpse. Of course we fail. Sunday school revolutionists are terribly alarmed. They see terror, terror and more terror sweeping over the whole of society. They see a "benevolent feudalism" rushing in upon us and the masses driven back into a condition of barbarism. They worry for the sins of the proletariat because he follows his daily grind unconcerned and will not jump at their calls. They think that talking Marx and voting the ticket is THE thing. It is—for them. I feel like shouting at them what a big burly copper miner shouted to me when I made a failure as a Socialist party organizer in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He said to me: "To hell with Marx! Who is he, anyway?" He told me that this thing for me to do, instead of repeating the same old song of joining the party and urging them to vote the ticket straight I ought to "jump in" and get the "slave miners" who were working ten to twelve hours a day a mile below the surface of the ground into a union and then urge them to vote and put up a candidate.

That fellow, "knickerbocker" of the "class struggle" and "surplus value" and the "materialistic conception of history" was more clear cut than any "intellectual" I have ever met—and when I asked him if he had read the works of some of the "gods" I had been taught to worship he said he had not heard of them. That fellow is one of the "ignorant masses." There are thousands like him who would not argue and discuss a minute—but they would fight a century if they lived that long. Yes, let us take part in the actual struggle and be fearless in pointing out the weakness of the old forms of attack and urge more improved methods. Let us let up on our holier-than-thouing men that they are piling down for the last time and put into practice a little smear of revolutionary socialism.

I am only a wage slave—I have never had more than \$150 in my possession in my life, nor do I expect to have more than that—and I am not heartbroken nor downcast. Instead I have great hopes for MY class. Why should I be downcast? I have nothing to lose.

save the family from destruction through the triumph of Socialism. When I look over the field and see the devilry of the police in different parts of the country; when I see them imprison my comrades for speaking in strike in another part of the country; for picketing here; for writing elsewhere—looking the whole field over, and then recalling what the policeman is, what he in most cases must be, I am not sorry that he is not on my side. It is necessary to add that all policemen are not guilty of this indictment. No doubt, there are some saints in the devil's army. We Socialists must not condemn all for the sins of some. It is upon such as these that capitalism must rely for its defense. No wonder that the forces in the great centers such as Chicago and New York, that are to supply the moral element, do not dare.

We are not to blame the police, nor the courts. But we must KNOW them both. We must KNOW what they are, and just what to expect from them. There is no longer any pink tin stage of the labor movement in America. The day of the roswater reformer is past. The fight will be long and bitter, and no quarter will be given by either side. Every crime ever conceived by the mind of man or monster will be committed by the agents of capitalism in defense of the capitalist system. They will lose, but my friends, an awful price for a victory. It will be worth it. So far, we can, we must take great care to KNOW THE ENEMY—which inevitably includes the police.

ing to lose but my class...
Editor of The Call:
I wish to thank you for the issue of Comrade Wood regarding co-operation. I have had a life-long experience in co-operative enterprises, successful and otherwise, and have properly conducted them and great benefit to our cause, militating against our revolutionary aims. It can be shown that those plans will fall which conflict with conditions which are changed by political action. There are some kinds of industries which cannot be taken until the Socialists are of the national government. For instance: at the General Assembly of the K. of L. in Richmond in 1896, Powderly reported that co-operative coal mine started order had mined coal enough extra good was to be had, not being able to get coal from the coal, the mine had been lost. The same conditions have been operation for all of the following operation with which I am connected, whereas all of them upon the principle of co-operation market have been financial loss. In Bergen County, N. J., we were discussing this subject for a year, and most of the working chivalry, such as order blank cheating cards, etc., has been effected, and at the last meeting county committee a Comrade was pointed to get in touch with the New York City movement and our next meeting. The effect upon our program beneficial. I and many others have taken our primary lesson in co-operation in the co-operative of the nation of the Co-operative Union of the United States and Canada. With us there is no need of the wisdom of the people only how soon we can get to work in the best way. G. W. HOFFMAN.
Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 17, 1932.

FOR CO-OPERATION.
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GIMBEL AND DEVINE.
Editor of The Call:
I was rather disgusted this morning to find that Edward T. Devine, treasurer, editor, social settlement worker, and all-round good fellow, was sent at an unworthy function to the corner stone of the \$17,000,000 Gimbel Department store. It was well for Gimbel, the owner and men of his ilk to be present to speechify. I read his speech fully and found that he dwelt upon the benefits his prospective store will derive from the great department store. He made no promises to poor saleswomen, little cash drivers and the like. It was right to find that Edward T. Devine, treasurer, editor, social settlement worker, and all-round good fellow, was sent at an unworthy function to the corner stone of the \$17,000,000 Gimbel Department store. It was well for Gimbel, the owner and men of his ilk to be present to speechify. I read his speech fully and found that he dwelt upon the benefits his prospective store will derive from the great department store. 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