

Participation of the Working  
Class must be accomplished by the  
workers themselves.

# The Call



The Weather.

Partly cloudy and colder today  
Sunday generally fair.

TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORKS.

Price Two Cents

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1909.

## 700 MARINES TO PORT CORINTO

### Secretary Knox Takes Steps to Prevent Americans in Zelaya's Capital From Attack.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States Marine Corps, now at Panama, has been ordered to Corinto, on the coast of Nicaragua, to be available for landing the marines in case of any emergency. It is necessary to protect lives and property of American citizens and residents. This action was taken today by Secretary of War Henry Knox, as a result of information received from Consul Caldera, the American consul at Managua.

Consul Caldera said that friends of Zelaya were distributing daggers and several American citizens had applied for protection.

The Buffalo will arrive at Corinto on Monday or Tuesday. If a sudden emergency arises in the meantime the commanding officer of the naval force at Corinto will take whatever steps may be necessary.

The senior officer at Corinto has been instructed to keep in touch with the consular officials at Managua.

Henry H. Leonard, vice consul at Corinto, has been ordered to proceed to Managua.

### Zelaya's Message to Taft.

President Zelaya sent a telegram to President Taft today to inform the United States government of his resignation. He intended to leave Nicaragua, but he did not give his proposed destination. Zelaya's dispatch was as follows:

December 4 I sent following cablegram to Gonzalez, Washington: "I am Secretary Knox that his sources of information are prejudiced. I request that U. S. send disinterested commission to investigate and if the findings show that my administration is detrimental to Central America I will resign. Have received no reply. In order to avoid harm to my country and desiring to place it in a position to render friendly relations with the United States, I have sent my resignation to Congress. As my resignation might consider my presence a disturbing factor I propose to show good faith by leaving Nicaragua and stand ready to account for my resignation." PRESIDENT ZELAYA.

### Gonzalez May Have Played False.

It is suspected from Zelaya's dispatch to Mr. Taft that Pedro Gonzalez, the special emissary from Zelaya, came to Washington several weeks ago. Was not entirely frank in his dealings with Zelaya. Gonzalez came to Washington about six months ago from Managua as a special commissioner to settle the Emery claim case which had been pending for many years. When this mission was completed he went abroad on similar business. About a month ago he returned to Washington, announcing that he had come here as Zelaya's personal representative to plead his case before the State Department. During his visit here he failed to call on Secretary Knox or on other officers of the State Department. An examination of the records of the department today showed that no message such as that referred to in Zelaya's dispatch to President Taft was ever communicated to the department. Gonzalez has left Washington and his present whereabouts is unknown.

### Zelaya Would Name Successor.

Caldera sent several dispatches to the department today bearing on the situation in Managua. He continued the press reports of Zelaya's resignation. A rumor was current in Managua that Zelaya would attempt to obtain the election of Senator Irias as his successor. Senator Irias was Minister General in his cabinet.

The hope of electing Jose Madriz, the Nicaraguan judge of the Central American Court of Justice at Cartage, Costa Rica, has been abandoned, apparently because of the opposition of the State Department to Madriz.

If Zelaya succeeds in carrying out his program he will be able to practically control the government. For this reason the United States will oppose any attempt on the part of Zelaya to turn over his office to any of his friends.

Secretary Knox, however, probably will insist on the selection of some one not identified with the Zelaya government, who has the support of the majority of the people of Nicaragua.

While the State Department is disposed favorably to Juan J. Estrada, the president of the provisional government, it is probable that steps will be taken shortly for holding a general election throughout the country to elect a president.

### Mexico's Wishes Ignored.

Senator Enrique C. Cret, former Mexican ambassador to the United States, was received by President Taft at the White House today. His visit was informal. He presented his credentials from President Diaz.

It is apparent, however, that Cret's mission to Washington has failed. While the propositions contained in Cret's memorandum, which was presented to Secretary Knox on Tuesday, are not known, it is believed that the Mexican government suggested conciliatory measures for restoring peace in Central America.

## ANARCHIST JOKER

### Bill to Wipe Out White Slavery Also Bars Opponents of State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A bill providing drastic measures for the suppression of the white slave traffic has been ordered reported to the House by the Committee on Immigration. The bill is made up of the provisions of a number of measures offered in Congress, among them one to the effect that "Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all government or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officers, are also denied admission to the United States."

The bill re-enacts in large part the present immigration laws bearing on persons excluded, and adds to the excluded class "prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purposes; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes, or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose," etc.

Persons violating the provisions of the proposed law aimed at the white slave traffic are made guilty of a felony, and on conviction of such an offense, "may be imprisoned not more than ten years and pay a fine of not more than \$5,000."

## RAPS ICE TRUST

### Appellate Division of Supreme Court Upholds Attorney General.

The American Ice Company lost a point yesterday when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed an order of the Special Term striking from the complaint in the suit brought against it by the Attorney General in the name of the people certain allegations and requiring that other allegations be made more definite and certain.

The court in reversing the lower court said that the suit against the American Ice Company was brought by "the people in their sovereign right for redress by way of injunction and a cancellation of the permit to do business in this state upon the ground that it was deliberately, repeatedly and continuously violated the provision of law (set forth) by combining with other corporations and persons for the creation of a monopoly in the ice trade in the city of New York and adjacent territory."

## RAISE FOR CITY SLEUTHS

### Corporation Counsel Says \$250 Boost in Pay Is Legal.

Commissioner Baker said yesterday that Corporation Counsel Pendleton has decided that the increase in pay of \$250 a year for lieutenants, which was voted by the Board of Aldermen about three weeks ago, applies also to first-grade detectives. In the so-called "Bingham law" are clauses decreeing that the pay of a first-grade detective shall be that of a lieutenant in the uniformed force. Pendleton states that in his legal opinion it is perfectly clear that this law means that first-grade detectives shall get the benefit of any increase in pay voted to lieutenants, that this increase shall be of the same amount and shall go into effect at the same time.

The total increased cost of the police force to the city by the raises in pay is \$194,500 per year. The men affected are 628 lieutenants and 150 first-grade detectives. The pay of all these men is raised from \$2,000 to \$2,250 per annum.

## SLOW TO O. K. CLAIMS

### \$225,000 Bill of Code Workers Strikes a Snag—May See.

Members of the Building Code Commission of 1908 and 1909, who filed a bill on Monday with the aldermanic committee on buildings for \$225,000 for services rendered, are preparing to sue the city severally for the amounts of their claims.

It became evident yesterday that there was small chance of the bill as rendered being approved by the committee. Both Alderman Kenneally and Alderman Colgan, also of the committee, declared that the commissioners' claims would not be met unless itemized statement of services rendered were submitted.

An individual bill was received for "services rendered as member of the Building Code Commission, 1908 and 1909, \$10,000," by Edward F. Croker, chief of the Fire Department.

According to a member of the commission individual bills are submitted as a necessary preliminary. If payment is refused by the head of the department of finance, as is expected, suit will be brought forthwith.

## TWO BLOWN UP

### Explosion in Clay Products Plant Injures Eight Others Also.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Dec. 17.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Robinson Clay Products plant this morning David Hinds and Daniel Abrams were blown to bits; pieces of Hinds' body being picked up 100 yards from the scene of the explosion.

Abrams' head was torn from his body. Both were young men and unmarried. Eight others had narrow escapes, being thrown a considerable distance, but escaping with bruises.

## LUDLOW STRIKE IS OFF AND ON AGAIN

### Refusal of Company to Discharge Scabs and Abide by Settlement Re-news Struggle.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 17.—The strike of the Ludlow Poles is on again. All hands returned to work this morning as agreed upon by the State Board of Arbitration's plan, but they all walked out again, refusing to work with strike-breakers, who number at least 500. The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates refuse to discharge the employes engaged during the strike.

Following this action the town authorities summoned all of the available police, special officers and deputy sheriffs to assist in "maintaining order."

The strikers claimed that they returned to their places in the mills under a misapprehension of the working terms. The plan agreed upon by the members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, representatives of the mills and those of the strikers at a conference here yesterday, provided that the strikers should return to work at the wages offered by the company, namely, 20 cents per 100 yards of woven cloth.

The strikers had demanded 24 cents and the original strike was ordered to enforce this demand.

After returning to the mills today the strikers learned for the first time, according to their claim, that they were going to receive only 20 cents per 100 yards, whereas they say they had been given to understand that they would be paid the 24 cents demanded.

As soon as it became generally known that the 20-cent rate was the one in force there was considerable discontent, and one by one the men began to leave the mills. Finally all of them were out a second time.

## GARMENT BOARD MEETS

### Executive of U. G. W. of A. Convened in Quarterly Sessions.

The General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers is holding its quarterly meeting at the national headquarters of the organization in the Bible House, with General President Thomas A. Rickert in the chair.

General Secretary B. A. Larger yesterday reported the settlement of the famous Baltimore blacklist case, in which a cutter belonging to the union was discharged by Silverman & Sons because he was an "agitator," but fortunately Willner, the blacklisted unionist, succeeded in getting hold of a copy of the letter sent out by Silverman & Sons and he brought a civil suit against them.

The lower courts non-suited him, but he appealed the case to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the case was clearly one of blacklisting and they ordered the lower court to retry it.

Before the case came up for retrial Silverman & Sons sent for Willner and compromised the action against them for \$1,000 and costs.

Larger also reported that the case against the St. Louis Uniform Company, against which action had been brought for the illegal use of the label of the United Garment Workers, had been settled in favor of the union and the firm fined \$100 and costs.

The following members of the board are attending the meeting: T. A. Rickert, of Chicago; Henry Waxman, New York City; I. Hashkins, Brooklyn; Robert C. Chicago; Victor Altman; Buffalo; Maier Schwarz, Cincinnati; S. L. Landers, Hamilton, Canada; Margaret C. Daley, New York City; Bernard Abrams, New York City; A. Gordon, Baltimore, and B. A. Larger, New York City.

Plans are being formulated for a more effective organization and label agitation campaign. The sessions of the board will probably last until Friday, Wednesday, and possibly until next.

## CITY IS LIABLE

### Must Pay for Damages due to Subway Boring.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The rights of abutting property owners, whether or not they own the easement, to damages to their property growing out of subway construction, are defined in a decision handed down today by the Court of Appeals. The case arose out of the construction of a subway in Jerusalem street, Brooklyn.

The court desires that as the city is permitted, and not required, to build an underground railroad, the city in building the subway should be treated the same as any corporation, and not as a sovereign.

Continuing, the court holds the city cannot permanently appropriate private property, either as a municipal government or as a railroad corporation without paying for it and that the city is liable for damage done in forcing the hydraulic shield through the earth to form the tunnel, which resulted in seriously injuring the structures along the street.

The court further holds that the use made of the streets by the city in constructing the subway is not a street use, as that term is known in the law.

## SUGAR TRUST TOOLS ARE FOUND GUILTY

### Jury Holds That Five of the ex-Employees on Trial De-frauded Government

The trial of James Bendernagel, Oliver Spitzer, and the four checkers, Coyle, Boyle, Kehoe and Hennessey, for defrauding the Custom House, which has been in progress for three weeks before Judge Martin and a jury in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, closed yesterday with the final address to the jury by Henry L. Stimson, on behalf of the government.

The jury was out until midnight, at which time it was announced that all the accused men had been found guilty, except Bendernagel, upon whom the jury could not agree.

United States District Attorney Stimson moved that the indictment of Bendernagel be severed from that of the others. George M. Mackellar, of counsel for the defendants, expressed the intention of moving for a new trial at the convenience of the court.

Judge Martin set this morning at 10:30 as the hour for the court to reconvene. Sentence will probably be pronounced as soon as the necessary motions have been heard.

The maximum penalty for the three counts on which the defendants were indicted is four years, or \$10,000 fine, or both. The defendants were not locked up last night. Bendernagel was released on the same bond on which he was arraigned on this indictment. The other defendants "on those" furnished for the three indictments last May, on which they were not tried. It is \$5,000 in the case of Spitzer and \$2,500 for the checkers.

## LOEB WON'T TALK

### Collector Then Says Government Is Investigating Little Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—"I have no news to tell you," said Collector Loeb, of New York, who was in Washington today. "There is absolutely nothing sensational in my visit, and I cannot talk about the proceedings touching the sugar investigation now under way in New York."

Loeb said he was looking for arrival almost any day of the first of the automatic scales which it is proposed to place on the docks at New York for sugar weighing purposes. This will be thoroughly tested, and if found entirely satisfactory twenty of the automatic scales will be installed. Good results are expected from their introduction, as they largely eliminate the human element in the determination of weights.

The question of whether any of the independent refining companies other than those with which the government has been conducting negotiations for the settlement had profited by the short weighing of sugar, Loeb said was still being investigated.

## NEW TROLLEY COMBINE

### Union of Projected Portchester Lines Authorized by P. S. C.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The Public Service Commission has authorized the New York and Westchester and Boston Railway on the New York and Portchester Railroad Company by joint agreement to consolidate their capital stock, property and franchises, provided that the capital stock of the consolidation be submitted to the commission for approval.

The consolidated corporation is authorized to abandon such portions of the routes of the two companies as are not necessary to form a continuous route from Harlem River to Portchester, with a branch line from 177th street to Throggs Neck, and from Mount Vernon to White Plains or to Elmford. In case the application to abandon that portion of the line extending from White Plains to Elmford should hereafter be denied, the construction of the line as a single railroad is approved and authorized as a public convenience and necessity.

The commission denies the application so far as its requests the abandonment of a portion of its route from Clason Point to Throggs Neck. No decision is made as to the line from White Plains to Hall's Corners or Elmford.

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## STEEL TRUST COAXES

### Trice to Hold Wage Slaves' Good Will by Paying Early.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 17.—The United States Steel Corporation which asserts that it has been striving to get and to hold the good will of all its workmen today permitted the information to creep out in each of the large mills in the Pittsburgh district, that there would be a "special pay day" next week for all workmen.

About \$2,500,000 earned by the workmen will be paid them unusually early. It is explained that the pay days which would have fallen at the end of next week or between Christmas and New Year, will each be brought forward and the money disbursed early next week, giving the workmen and their families an opportunity to spend money before Christmas.

Many of the mills were due to pay next Friday or Christmas eve, which would be much too late for satisfactory Christmas shopping, and those who would have been paid on Friday will be paid on next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Several other large mills were booked to pay December 27, or the Monday following Christmas. This pay will be brought forward to next Wednesday and other plants which were to have been paid also next week will be paid off on next Thursday.

## ROOSEVELT FLAYED

### Congressman Fitzgerald Takes Delight in Excursing Teddy in House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Ex-President Roosevelt received a lambasting on the floor of the House this afternoon from Representative Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) during the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Representative Mann (Rep., Ill.) criticized Auditor Tweedle, of the District, for his habit of finding fault with Congress when, in his opinion, the legislators did not give the District enough money.

Fitzgerald leaped to his feet and said that the District officials had had a "merciful example in the person of a distinguished executive official," who was in the habit of criticizing Congress and the courts "from the lowest to the highest" when they did not act in harmony with his own peculiar views.

The House adjourned at 3:50 until Monday.

## SCORES ON GAYNOR

### Bingham Wins a Point in His Suit for Alleged Libel.

Theodore A. Bingham, former Police Commissioner, won an important point in his suit for alleged libel against Mayor-elect Gaynor in a decision yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In the lower court the Mayor-elect succeeded in having a large part of Bingham's complaint in his \$100,000 action stricken out as being irrelevant, including this citation from the personal history and career of the former army man as Police Commissioner, Brigadier General and military aide to two Presidents of the United States.

All of this must go back into the complaint and become part of the court record, is the order of the higher court, all of the five judges ruling against their former colleague, Judge Gaynor.

## TO PROBE CONGRESS

### Representative Hardy Wants Light on Ship Subsidy "Influence."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A resolution was introduced in the House today by Representative Hardy, of Texas, providing for an inquiry into charges that members of Congress have been paid to use their influence in passing a ship subsidy bill, and that the public press has been subsidized in an effort to force such a bill through Congress.

The resolution proposes the creation of a committee of the House, to be composed of four Republicans and two Democrats, which committee shall have authority to make a thorough investigation of the ship subsidy lobby.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

## CONCERT AND BALL TONIGHT.

### Young Socialists Arrange Entertainment at Labor Temple.

The Young People's Socialist Federation has arranged a concert and ball for tonight at the Labor Temple, 242 East 84th street.

A fine program has been got up, and a good time is assured. There will be a comic sketch performed by professionals, a chorus of 100 voices led by Mrs. Caroline Van Name, and a one-act drama by Julius Hopp, entitled "Poor cop." The Carl Salm Orchestra will provide the dance music. The affair will commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission, 15 cents; hat check, 10 cents.

## CHURCH TAKES GATES \$25,000.

FORT ARTHUR, Tenn., Dec. 17.—The Galt Methodist Episcopal conference, which is in session here, has accepted the proposition made to it by John W. Gates, to donate \$25,000 toward the erection of a Methodist university at Fort Arthur. If the church would raise a similar amount, Gates says he is determined to "make his tour of his Fort Arthur a great educational center, as well as a big deep water port."

## DESPITE OBSTACLES WAIST MAKERS

### Scab Employers, Police Courts All Fail to Stop Union's Victories.

### BOSSSES' LINES

### Notorious Anti-Suffragist on Liberty to Strikers

Despite the rumors to the effect that the brutal attacks upon strikers by the police, the waist makers continue to work. They are not deterred by the fact that the strikers arranged before the officers of the Waist Makers are constant of waiting for the union. The chief reason for the men in the solid front which the men present to all of the strikers their determination to stand up until they all win, is that they are already here.

Eight homes signed agreements the union yesterday and 400 of the strikers will return to work in union shops. Two of the firms which settled are very important victories for the union. They are: Weinman & Greene street, and Miljo & 247-3 Greene street. Both firms run large shops, and their settlements mark the end of the "boss" as the large firms outside of the union are constant of waiting for the union. Officers of the union last night that a number of men had been made with the union of the boss' association, but would not give the name of the firms.

### Anti-Suffragist to Counsel

Mrs. William Fere Scott, a notorious anti-suffragist, of York, will deliver an address to the strikers employed by Rosenthal & Co., at 423 Greene street, tomorrow, on "Personal Liberty and Respect for Law and Order." Scott is already very well known as a bitter opponent of political action for women, and now she is in the way of becoming infamous as a promoter of decent conditions and wages for working girls.

Five strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in Court yesterday. Missa, charged with assaulting scab, was fined \$2. Rose Cohen, Mary Rosenbluth, also arraigned the same charge, were discharged for lack of any kind of evidence. Levin, a striker, and Louis Scab employed by West, Rosenthal & Co. in their shop at 423 Greene street, were each fined \$2. Barlow. They were arraigned today and held for arraignment tomorrow. The policeman who made the arrests testified that Brod was Miss Levin when he arrested her, but Justice was dispensed immediately.

Three strikers were held before Magistrate Krotel in Court yesterday. The unfortunate strikers, Ito Spector, Ida Janovitch, and Goecker, and they were charged with assaulting scabs. Each of them was fined \$10. Krotel told them that any one of them appeared before him again he would send them to workhouse for three months.

B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, was arrested yesterday.

## 400 WORKERS WALKOUT OF B. FEILER & CO.'S SHOP.

Owing to the poor quality and small quantity of stock accorded the 400 cigarmakers employed at the shops of B. Feiler & Co., at 427-29 East 76th street, and because ten men were discharged for failing to make a certain number of cigars out of what the men claim to be an insufficient amount of stock, they went out on strike yesterday morning.

The strikers demand the reinstatement of the discharged men, and a larger amount of stock.

This afternoon at 12:30 o'clock the strikers will hold a mass meeting at Bohemian Hall, 73d street, between First and Second avenues, to consider ways and means for carrying the strike to a successful finish.

### GET TWO MINERS' BODIES.

LISSON, Ohio, Dec. 17.—The bodies of two miners were recovered today from the Belmore mine, north of Lisbon, which took fire after an explosion.

Fifty miners fought the flames all night in an effort to rescue the victims alive.

## HOW TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE CALL

Yesterday we received a contribution of \$10, voted to the Call by the State Committee of Rhode Island. On Wednesday we received a donation of \$10 from the Youkers Local, collected at a meeting where only four members were present.

We feel greatly disappointed that more of the locals do not respond to the Call's needs. But we feel confident that much of this seeming indifference is due to the fact that our Comrades are not approached in the right way. For instance, the Comrade who made this collection from the Youkers local is a man who understands psychology.

During a business meeting of the local he obtained permission of the chairman to introduce the subject of the Call. He did not do so before the routine business had been transacted, before some of the Comrades had reached that stage of sicker and wrangling that, sad to say, characterizes many of the best regulated locals, who, like the best regulated ones, do occasionally indulge in row.

In working for the Call, Comrades, this is a good point to be kept in mind. If you are soliciting support for our paper don't wait until you are sleepy and tired and ready to go home, and, perhaps, discouraged, hearing of party affairs generally. Any woman with a special knowledge that the time to ask her husband for money is not when he is ill-humored, or quarrelsome. We want better responses from our Comrades and we believe that few of them will fail to do their part, if this is given proper attention.

Another thing, Comrades. During the holiday season there will be few many informal entertainments and gatherings among our members. This is the time for the Call enthusiast to get busy.

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on Page 3.)















Socialist News of the Day

Meetings.

BRONX AND BROWN.

Branch 2, Williams street and White street. Branch 3, 346 East 18th street. Branch 4, 339 Third street.

CONCERT AND BALL TONIGHT.

Young People's Socialist Federation arranged a concert and ball at the Labor Temple, 239 East 84th street.

READING AT RAND SCHOOL.

Students are organized to attend a discussion of the 'Guides' at the meeting of the High School Socialist League.

BROOKLYN.

Branch 2 (Italian) of the 25th Assembly District will hold a reorganization meeting at 8 p.m.

DEBATE AND LECTURE COM.

Debate and lecture committees meet tonight at the Brooklyn Lyceum, at 8 o'clock sharp.

CONCERT AND BALL.

A grand concert and ball will come off at New Bedford Hall, Eckford street, tonight, under the auspices of the 15th Assembly District.

NEWARK.

County Committee meeting, Local Headquarters.

PORT LEE.

Business meeting at Charles Dobbin's studio, Passaic avenue.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.

Bank road and Saville street. Important business meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Public Meeting. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wards. Will hold a smoker at the Labor Lyceum, Hall, 1303 Chestnut street, tonight.

put the "standing room only" sign out after 8 o'clock.

Business Meetings.

25th and 32d W. R.—Kehoe's Hall, 2023 West York street. Campaign Committee—Room 10, 1365 Arch street. 4 p.m.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the state committee of the Socialist party of the state of New York will take place tomorrow, at 10 a.m., in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

16TH AND 18TH A. D.

The 16th and 18th Assembly Districts will hold an important party meeting Monday night at 1032 First avenue (57th street).

COMRADE CHORUS.

The Comrade Chorus will hold a rehearsal tonight, from 8 to 9 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Yorkville Socialist Club, 1481 Third avenue.

BENNETT FOR BLOCH.

All who care to help Herman Bloch, who is at present ill with consumption, should not fail to attend a benefit to be given to him tomorrow afternoon, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and 42d street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MOVES.

The Socialist Sunday School has moved to its old quarters, West Brooklyn Hall, 2709 Fort Hamilton avenue.

HILLQUIT TO LECTURE.

Morris Hillquit will deliver a lecture on "The Socialist Outlook in America," at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Frank Bohn will speak on "The Social Revolution" tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

M. J. Donegan states that all Social-

ists parents living in Haverhill should see to it that their children attend the Socialist Sunday School conducted by the party in that city.

Competent persons are constantly in attendance to look after the welfare of the little ones and see to it that their clothing, etc., is properly and comfortably arranged before leaving the school.

FRANKLIN, N. H.

William D. Haywood addressed a large and attentive audience in Judkins & Wallace Hall on the "Class Struggle," Wednesday night.

PITTSBURG, PA.

New Year's Eve there will be a dance and entertainment at Caton's Hall, 204 6th street. Admission 25 cents.

HAYWOOD IN PORTLAND, ME.

William D. Haywood, well known as a result of the labor trials at Boise, Idaho, spoke before a large gathering in Portland, Me., telling of the inception and struggles of the Western miners' organization.

Company Knew Mine to Be Unsafe.

The St. Paul Company knew that its mine was unsafe, because Chairman Evans of the pit committee, representing the United Mine Workers at the mine, so informed the company before the accident.

CHATTANOOGA.

The Socialist local in Chattanooga is in a flourishing condition and has planned an educational campaign for the first meeting in which will be held Sunday afternoon.

MYERS TELLS ABOUT 'FORTUNES'

"The History of the Great American Fortunes," by Gustavus Myers, is just from the press and may be secured from the national office; price per copy \$1.50.

THE HARP IN IRELAND.

The Harp, the journal edited by James Connolly, has been transferred to Dublin, Ireland, and will be published from there, commencing January, 1910.

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STEDMAN DENOUNCES RED CROSS OFFICIAL

Attorney for Cherry Miners' Families Resents Bicknell's Slur on Their Morality.

(Special to The Call)

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The brutal slur cast by Ernest P. Bicknell, national head of the Red Cross Society, at the widows of the Cherry miners slain in the awful holocaust in the St. Paul mine, is being bitterly resented.

"It is simply outrageous for any man to come out with a statement reflecting on the morality of the miners of Cherry and their families," declared Attorney Seymour Stedman, counsel for the United Mine Workers of Illinois in their fight for justice today, when told of the statement of Bicknell that immorality is rampant among the people at Cherry.

"Any man seeking to reflect on the morality of the miners is contemptible, that is all I can say," said Stedman. "Bicknell was sent to Cherry to relieve the suffering there and not to act as a reformer. The miners and their families do not need reforming, they need assistance."

"Bicknell had better take some matters into consideration before he goes on a moral campaign. The spectacle of 400 homes built up on the open prairie surrounded by no trees nor gardens is not an inspiring sight to any one."

Bicknell is quoted as saying that a dangerous reaction appears to have begun and that evidence of moral delinquency among the people of Cherry is increasing daily.

"I deeply regret that this moral phase of the trouble has become so acute," he is quoted as saying, "indicating that he has no first hand knowledge in the matter. 'The condition must be faced and checked,' he continues, 'and I do not know who could better handle the matter than the trained missionaries of the churches,' seemingly forgetting to state that these same missionaries have been very negligent up to date."

In the meantime the local union of the miners is passing resolutions calling on Bicknell to do his duty in providing relief for the toilers, many of whom are compelled to leave Cherry in order to find a place to earn a livelihood.

WIN SHORT STRIKE

Southern Railway Shop Men at Atlanta, Ga., Bring Bosses to Terms. (Special to The Call) ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The employees of the Southern Railway at the Inman Yards shops house won a fight to obtain heat in the buildings.

PAINTERS DONSE \$1,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 17.—At yesterday's session of the National Convention of the Painters' Union resolutions of sympathy with the survivors of the Cherry mine disaster were adopted and \$1,000 was donated to the Cherry relief fund of the United Mine Workers.

BOY OF NINE DRIVEN OUT.

Starving Lad Says Boarding House Turned Him Adrift. A small boy with a bundle of books under his arm was found early yesterday on a rock near the corner of Ryder avenue and 138th street, Bronx, by Patrolman Wagner. The boy said he had not eaten for hours.

MEN'S LEAGUE GROWS.

In response to the many inquiries regarding the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, it has been officially announced that all applications for membership in the league should be addressed to the secretary, 115 Waverly place, New York.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!

THE GREATEST BALL OF THE SEASON GIVEN BY THE DRUG CLERKS' BROTHERHOOD AT WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th Street, Near Third Avenue On Friday Evening, December 24, 1909. CHRISTMAS EVE. TICKETS 25 CENTS, INCLUDING WARDROBE.

MUSICAL PROGRAM UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAX DOLIN.

"MAXIM GORKY AND THE PROLETARIAN SPIRIT IN LITERATURE."

LEONARD D. ABBOTT

Socialist, Author, Editor and Lecturer. —ON— "MAXIM GORKY AND THE PROLETARIAN SPIRIT IN LITERATURE."

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A GREAT DEBATE "SOCIALISM vs. THE PRESENT ORDER" BETWEEN

ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL, L.L.B., A.B., LL.M., LL.D., D.L., J.D., Professor of Law, in the University of New York. Author of "Outline Study of Law," "Member New York Bar Association since 1878. Member Long Island Historical Association, Brooklyn. Institute of Arts and Sciences, N. Y. County Lawyers Association, Gen. Secretary American Social Science Association, Contributor to the Yale Law Journal, Albany Law Journal, Intercollegiate Law Journal, The American Lawyer, The New York's Constitution, Methodist Review, The Cyclopaedia of Law, etc.

Sunday Afternoon, January 23, 1910, at 2:30 o'Clock

At BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, Willoughby and Myrtle Aves., Brooklyn. DOORS OPEN AT TWO O'CLOCK. Admission, 25 Cents. Reserved Seats, 50 Cents.

Tickets may be obtained at the following places: Brooklyn—Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; Socialist Educational Club, 125 Graham Ave.; 228 A. B. Headquarters, 121 Fifth Ave.; Rosenberg's Store, 50 Columbia St.; Workmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic Ave.; at the various Socialist Lecture Centers or from the Secretary, John Lynch, 27 Nassau Ave. Spruce St.; Rand School, 112 East 10th St.

Arranged by the Lecture Committee of the Socialist Party of Kings County. "The People's Forum."

You May Rely On Us

We do not want your trade once, but all the time. In order to make you come back to us we must treat you right—give you something that is at least worth the money. And this we do every time. Ask Call readers who bought their clothes from us. They will tell you that BLUM & CO. CLOTHES are reliable.

BLUM & CO. Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, 117 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK

ANNOUNCEMENTS

East Side Equal Rights League, 235 Chrystie street—Ed King, "City Government." Followed by social and dance.

Joshua Wanhope will speak at the Parkside Church, 42 Lenox road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, tomorrow night, on "The Awakening East." The regular Sunday morning service will be held as usual, at 11 o'clock.

Emma Goldman will deliver two lectures tomorrow. At 11 a. m. she will speak at the Lyceum, 112 East 19th street, on "Anarchism—What It Really Stands For." At 8 p. m. Miss Goldman will speak at the Women's Trade Union Hall, 43 East 22d street, on "Strike." Admission to each lecture will be 15 cents. Questions and discussion will follow each lecture.

BOY OF NINE DRIVEN OUT.

Starving Lad Says Boarding House Turned Him Adrift. A small boy with a bundle of books under his arm was found early yesterday on a rock near the corner of Ryder avenue and 138th street, Bronx, by Patrolman Wagner. The boy said he had not eaten for hours.

Edward Carter was his name, and he was nine years old. He had no mother or father, and had been driven away from the boarding place his brother had procured for him at 329 East 119th street.

CALL READERS

All profits we make on your trade will invest in OUR Advertising. We carry a large variety of Shoes of good quality at reasonable prices.

HARLEM SHOE BO.

1866 Third Avenue, Corner 163d Street

A VERY ENJOYABLE PROGRAM

CONCERT AND BALL 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 Schum Club. Beginning at 8 o'clock. HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS. TICKETS, 15 CENTS.

TO HELP THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC AND REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF RUSSIA

THE 20TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW YORK GROUP OF THE Russian Socialist Democratic League WILL TAKE PLACE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1909 AT MURRAY HILL STUBS, 512 E. 67th ST., 2D AVENUE. TICKET, 50 CENTS. HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS.

EMMA GOLDMAN

WILL DELIVER TWO INTERESTING LECTURES SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1909 At BROOKLYN, 11 A. M.—at Hart's Hall, Gates Ave., near Broadway. Subject: ANARCHISM—What It Really Stands For. At NEW YORK, 8 P. M.—at Women's Trade Union Hall, 43 East 22d St. Subject: STRIKE—John Galtschoff's great labor drama, now being rehearsed at the New Theatre.

Admission to Each Lecture, 15 Cents.

Church of the Ascension

FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector

8 P. M. MR. GRANT WILL PREACH.

SUBJECT: "Jane Addams' New Book 'The Spirit of Youth in City Streets'"

9 P. M.—After-meeting addressed by MR. CHARLES R. LAMB.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

GIVEN BY THE BRONX SOCIALISTS TONIGHT, DECEMBER 18, 1909, 8 O'CLOCK. CROTONA CASINO, 160th St., near Boston Road. PROCEEDS TO GO TOWARD ORGANIZING OF CLUBROOMS. Admission, including Hat Check, 25 Cents.

LYRIC HALL 42d STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE

Sunday, December 19, 1909 AT 11 A. M.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

WILL LECTURE ON "The Social Conscience."

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, LOCAL NEW YORK



# TOYS Here at Lowest Prices

This Department Is Now Located on Our Spacious, Well-Lighted Third Floor and Is Greatly Enlarged. The Prices We Quote Will Be Found Deeply Interesting to Every Economical Gift-Giver. Stocks Are Now at Their Biggest and Best and, It Will Be to Your Best Interests to Buy Early.

3d Floor  
Take Elevator



- Jointed Dolls.....25c. to \$9.00
- Baby Dolls.....49c. to \$3.69
- Kid Baby Dolls, 39c. to **5.50**
- Dressed Dolls.....19c. to \$17.98
- Acrobatic Dolls.....69c. to \$3.59
- Doll Shoes; pair.....9c. to 49c.
- Doll Stockings.....7c. to 39c.
- Metal Doll Heads.....19c. to 69c.
- Rag Dolls.....19c. to 99c.
- Clown Dolls.....\$1.25 to \$3.69
- Doll Furniture, a piece 19c. to **2.89**
- Doll Houses.....25c. to \$9.69
- Doll Outfits.....19c. to \$3.39
- Doll Hats.....19c. to \$1.19
- Knit Dolls.....75c. to \$2.50
- Character Dolls; 39c. to **2.69**
- Doll Cradles.....98c. to \$1.79
- Musical Dolls.....19c. to \$1.25
- Dolls' Bathing Sets; 19c. to **.89**
- Dolls' English Carts; \$3.49 to **7.98**
- Dolls' Carriages; \$1.79 to **7.69**
- Dolls' High Chairs; 49c. to **2.49**
- Dolls' Go-Carts.....25c. to \$4.98
- Dolls' Wooden Bureaus, Side Boards, Chairs, Tables, Rocking Chairs; 19c. to **.69**

- Humpty Dumpty Circus, 5.98
- 49c. to
- Tubephones.....39c. to \$2.59
- PEWTER SOLDIERS.**
- Infantry, Artillery or Cavalry, and Sailors, Indians, or Cowboy Outfits; 25c. to **2.98**
- Doll Trunks.....25c. to \$2.49
- Trimmed Doll Beds; 49c. to **3.69**
- Brass Beds.....98c. to \$4.49
- Iron Trains.....49c. to \$2.65
- Iron Ranges.....49c. to \$1.98
- Nickel and Dime Register Banks.....**.98**
- Play Store Banks......59c.
- Tree Ornaments; 1 doz. in a box; 10c. to **.25**
- Candle Lamps......5c. to 35c.
- Hand Cars.....\$2.79 to \$6.00
- Automobiles, \$2.98 to **10.98**
- Air Rifles.....79c. to \$2.50
- Pop Guns.....10c. to 39c.
- Clappers.....15c. to 98c.
- Musical Toys.....25c. to \$2.39
- Velocipedes.....\$1.09 to \$3.98
- Stuffed Lions, Elephants, Leopards, Monkeys, Dogs; 25c. to **2.98**
- Printing Presses; 69c. to **3.49**
- Auto Lamps.....69c. to \$2.19
- Auto Horns.....49c. to \$1.23
- Mechanical Trains; 25c. to **8.00**
- Mechanical Bears, 79c. to **4.00**
- Rattles......8c. to 75c.
- Locomotives.....19c. to \$3.50
- Musical Toys.....25c. to \$2.50
- Fur Dogs.....25c. to 98c.

- Butcher Shop.....25c. to \$2.49
- Garages.....98c. to \$4.50
- Theatres.....49c. to \$5.59
- Rocking Horses \$2.49 to **17.50**
- Stable Outfits.....49c. to 98c.
- Shoo-Flys.....49c. to \$2.49
- Goat and Cart.....79c. to \$2.49
- Plush Horses.....49c. to \$5.89
- Skin Horses, Donkeys, Goats, Sheep, Cows, Cats, etc., 25c. to **9.98**
- Horses and Carts; 25c. to **10.69**
- Purch and Judy.....49c. to \$3.29
- Whips......5c. to 98c.
- Black Boards.....25c. to \$2.69
- Drums.....25c. to \$2.50
- Tables.....25c. to \$1.98
- Pianos.....25c. to \$10.98
- Piano Stools.....25c. to \$1.25
- Soldier, Sailor, Policeman, Fireman, Indian or Cowboy Outfits; 25c. to **2.98**
- Forta.....49c. to \$3.69
- Stables.....25c. to \$2.89

- Xmas Candles, 36 in box; per box.....**.03**
- Steam Engines.....49c. to \$10
- Kinimegraphs.....49c. to \$15.00
- Magic Lanterns, 25c. to **9.00**
- Post Card Projectors.....\$1.59
- Hand Sewing Machines; at 89c. to **5.00**
- Magnetic Toys.....49c. to \$3.00
- Dressed Teddy Bears, 25c. to **15.00**
- Dogs.....49c. to \$4.50
- Agate Tea and Dinner Sets; 29c. to **2.50**
- Kitchen Sets.....39c. to \$2.00
- Surprise Boxes.....15c. to \$1.50
- Trumpets.....9c. to \$1.00
- Chimes.....19c. to \$2.50
- Mechanical Automobiles, 25c. to **3.00**
- Air Ships.....25c. to \$5.00
- Mechanical Toys, to **7.00**
- Mechanical Merry Go Rounds.....98c. to **10.50**
- Ten Pins.....49c. to \$1.49
- Garden Barrows, 59c. to **1.19**
- Steel Wagons.....79c. to \$2.49
- Decks.....79c. to \$7.98
- Colored Rubber Balls, 25c. to **1.25**
- Rolley Polleys.....25c. to 98c.
- China Tea Sets, 25c. to **7.00**
- Tool Chests.....19c. to \$3.98
- Paint Boxes.....39c. to \$2.65
- Shooting Gallery, 79c. to **7.89**
- Sleds.....25c. to \$3.98
- Coasters.....25c. to \$2.98
- Flexible Flyers, \$2.19 to **7.29**

- ### Game List
- It's a long and widely varied one—very newest as well as time-honored favorites. Some of them are:
- Five Hundred Toy Town
  - Bridge I Am a Millionaire
  - 2 Inch Scoop Pistol and Target
  - Limericks A B C Blocks
  - Pit Picture Blocks
  - Toot Dark Town Brigade
  - Pate Plastique Battle Game
  - Fire Engine Curley Skittles
  - Locomotive Dancing Dunces
  - Wild Animals Wide World
  - Disks Firing Line
  - Gun Dreamland
  - Spinning Egg Aunt Sally
  - Innocence Fifty Up
  - Pastime Puzzles Gold Dust Twins
  - Office Boy Hook It
  - Jig a Jig Puzzle Shadow Theatre
  - London Hen That Laid
  - Box Ball Trains for Boston
  - Taking the Fort Table Golf
  - Sorting the Mail Divers
  - Hop Scotch Mad Cap
  - Roak Parkette Automobile
  - Base Ball Mansion
  - Mother Goose Peg Base Ball
  - Wall Street Sewing Cards
  - Pop in Tow Dominoes
  - Young American Circus and many others.
- ### IRON TOYS.
- Fire Engines, Hook and Ladders, Trucks, Patrols, Hose Carts, Coal Carts, Cabs, Automobiles, Wagons, etc.....25c. to **5.00**
  - Soldier Sets.....39c. to 98c.
  - Jump Ropes.....25c. to 50c.
  - Bowling Sets.....39c. to \$1.49
  - Nested Blocks.....23c. to \$1.59
  - Transparent Slates.....9c. to 49c.
  - Boats.....49c. to \$2.98
  - Mechanical Motors, 49c. to **2.49**

## Christmas Groceries

A very attractive array of Toothsome and Healthful Articles will be found in this up-to-date Basement Department, offered at the very lowest prices.

- Plum PUDDING; your Christmas dinner will not be complete without it; we have several of the finest varieties made; what we consider the finest variety we quote at: 2 cans for 35c.; 18 per can.....**18**
- FRUIT CAKE; a high grade variety, properly spiced and made from the finest variety of fruit; 1 lb. package in cartons; 5 lb. packages, most attractively iced and packed in round tins; 5 lb. tins \$1.50; 1 lb. pkg.....**30**
- NUTS; every variety of the finest grade, and all new; the price of each kind is much lower than quoted elsewhere; extra fancy mixed nuts, lb.....**15**
- New Washed Brazil Nuts, lb.....**12**
- MINCE MEAT; the most desirable grade obtainable; full 3 lb. Glass Jars, considered the finest made; Armour's, in 3 lb. pails, that is a favorite with many; we have it also in 1 lb. packages.....**09**
- RAISINS; in every variety of fine cluster layers, in pound cartons; fancy cleaned Sultanas, loose Muscatel and Seeded; every grade of selected quality; extra quality Seeded packages, doz., 98c.; per package.....**08**
- CURRENTS; extra choice, cleaned, pkg.....**10**
- CITRON; the Jumbo quality; finest; lb.....**18**
- Lemon or Orange PEEL; finest; lb.....**18**
- JAMS; Florence Brand; 1 lb. jars; made from fruit selected for its fine quality; packed in 1 lb. glass jars; doz., \$1.75; jar.....**15**

- JAMS; Parker House Brand; made from good, ripe, fresh fruit; cleanly packed, new made goods; all varieties; in 1 lb. glass jars; doz., \$1.18; per jar.....**10**
- PEACHES; an extra quality of Lemon Gling California Fruit, packed in heavy syrup; No. 2 1/2 cans; full packed; dozen, \$1.75; per can.....**15**
- PEACHES; ripe, tender, good sized California fruit; packed in a rich syrup; full No. 2 1/2 cans; dozen, \$1.55; can.....**13**
- PEARS; a fine variety of good flavored, tender Jersey fruit, in a good syrup; full No. 2 1/2 cans; doz., \$1.15; can.....**10**
- PLUMS; No. 2 1/2 cans; large, solid fruit; Green Gages or Egg Plums; in a syrup of fine quality; doz., \$1.40; can.....**12**
- PINEAPPLE; delicious fruit, in dainty chunks; packed in Singapore where the fruit ripens to maturity; No. 1 1/2 flat cans and the syrup is rich; sells regularly at 18c.; doz., \$1.15; per can.....**10**
- FRENCH PEAS; medium size; of excellent quality, good flavor and color; well filled and tender; doz., \$1.50; per can.....**13**
- FRENCH PEAS; very small; known as super extra fine; sells regularly at 28c.; the flavor is delicious; the color good; the peas tender; doz., \$2.10; can.....**18**
- CRANBERRIES; fancy, large, solid, selected red fruit; a better quality is not obtainable; 10 qt.....**10**

- Cook's Flaked Rice; a breakfast food noted for its nutritious qualities, that sells at 15c.; dozen, \$1.15; per pkg.....**10**
- Toasted Corn Flakes; a fresh conignment has just arrived from the Quaker Oats Co., so the goods are new; pkg.....**05**
- Evaporated MILK; Van Camp's; notwithstanding the recent sharp advance in milk we continue to sell this popular brand at a special price; the regular 10c. size; doz., 95c.; can.....**08**
- Kipperd HERRING; one of the finest brands imported; the flavor and quality of the fish is fine; doz., \$1.18; per can.....**10**
- TEA; we are offering a blend that many acknowledge is the finest ever tasted; it sells regularly from 50c. to 70c. a lb.; every variety is obtainable; 5 lbs., \$1.85; per lb.....**39**
- TEA; of good drawing qualities; sound, clean leaves; the flavor is one that will appeal to those liking a heavy drawing article; 5 lbs., \$1.35; per lb.....**29**
- COFFEE; the "Four Counties" Blend is one that will give an enjoyable finish to a good dinner, or start you joyfully on the work for the day; 5 lbs. for \$1.35; per lb.....**29**
- COFFEE; Our "Cashel" Blend is noted for its quality and aroma; 5 lbs. for \$1.15; per lb.....**25**
- MARACAIBO; the finest Cucuta the country receives and better than lots of Java sold; 5 lbs., 80c.; per lb.....**17**

## Umbrellas Xmas Gifts

- Initials engraved free of charge on all UMBRELLAS up from **1.98**
- \$1.50 and \$2.00 Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas; men's and women's; guaranteed water-proof; with steel rods and Paragon frames; case and tassel; all styles of handles; at 98c. and **1.25**
- \$2.50 to \$3.00 Men's and Women's Fine Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with Lock Paragon frames, steel rods; a large assortment of Directoire handles, including pearl, horn, gun metal, Roman gold, silver and pearl; silk case and tassel; at \$1.75 and **1.98**
- \$4.00 and \$5.00 Umbrellas for Men and Women, in fine quality of Taffeta and Twill Silk; guaranteed perfectly rainproof; with Lock or Columbia Paragon frames; the handles include all the latest Directoire effects in rolled gold, sterling silver, pearl, gun metal, Mission wood etc.; at **2.98**
- \$5.00 to \$8.00 Umbrellas; Men's and Women's; in pure Silk Serge, Taffeta and Laventeen; "close-roll" on Lock and Paragon frames; an exquisite variety of imported handles in Directoire, gold and pearl, silver and pearl, gun metal, hand carved ivory, in all designs, with gold or sterling silver mountings, and various others; \$3.98 and **4.98**

## Fancy Goods, Etc.

The Main Floor Departments—Center and Left Aisles—contain literally hundreds of gift hints. If you find it difficult to make up your mind what to give, stroll through the main floor—You'll probably find something just to suit you.

- Women's large variety Jabots, up from **25**
- Women's fancy Lace Collars; trimmed with Ribbon; from **2.98**
- Women's Collar and Cuff Sets; 25c. to **1.98**
- Renaissance Scarfs; from 98c. to **4.98**
- Renaissance Table Covers to match; at 98c. to **4.98**
- Open Work Bureau Scarfs and Shams; from 25c. to **1.49**
- Large Variety Marabout Ruffs; from \$2.98 to **10.98**
- Silk Neck Scarfs; from 49c. to **2.98**
- Gold plated Novelty Clocks; a beautiful variety; from 98c. to **5.00**
- Silver plated Toilet Sets; containing Comb and Brush, at **98**
- Silver plated Toilet Sets; containing Comb, Brush and Mirror, at **1.39**
- Collar and Cuff Boxes, at 49c. and **98**
- Toilet Sets, Celluloid fittings; up from **98**
- Work Boxes, from 39c. to **2.00**
- Ebonoid Hair Brush and Comb; put up in neat box; per set **23**
- Postal Card Albums; large variety; at 10c., 15c., 19c. and **25**
- Picture Frames; great variety; 25c. to **3.00**
- "Windowpanie;" the substitute for Stained Glass; per yard, 15c., 19c. and **25**

- Sewing Sets; nicely decorated, at **10**
- Novelty Calendars; 10c. to **1.50**
- Holiday Boxes Perfume; very attractive; from 25c. to **1.00**
- Photograph Albums, in celluloid, plush and leather; 98c. to **5.00**
- Cretonne Covered Scrap Baskets; beautiful designs.....**49**
- Men's Combination Card Case and Bill Folds; also fitted with memorandum book; up from 49c., 98c. and **1.49**
- Silk Elastic Belts; all the newest styles; at 49c. and **98**
- Gold Elastic Belts; handsome buckles to match; at 98c. and **1.49**
- Rhinestone Hatpins; very brilliant stones; usual 98c. kind; at **49**
- Rhinestone Hatpins; a very large variety; at 98c., \$1.49, and **3.00**
- Rhinestone Combs; at 49c. and **98**
- Handsome Pearl Necklaces; strung on foxtail chains.....**49**
- Jet Necklaces; at.....25c. and 49c.
- Fancy Imported Brooches at 25c. and **49**
- Fancy Hand Painted and Lace Trimmed Pin Cushions, from 49c. to **2.98**
- Cushion Ruffing; 4 1/2 yard pieces; piece **35**

- Tapestry Pillow Tops; a great many good designs; **25**
- Children's Toy Books; limp or hard board covers; each **10**
- Large Board Bound Children's Books at 15c., 19c., 25c. and **35**
- Children's Washable Rag Books; 25c. and **39**
- Buster Brown, Angelina, Monkey Shines, Tiny Toes, Little Nemo, Comic Books for children, Christmas and New Year Fables in endless variety at, each **01**
- Christmas Holly Tags, 12 in envelope **10**
- Handsome gold and silver plated Jewel Boxes; beautifully lined in colored silks; at 25c., 49c. and **98**
- Sox, bottle Peroxide.....19c.
- Women's Toiletum Powder.....19c.
- Rabackin Soap, special.....19c.
- Leather Bags; extra large size fitted with change purse; special at **49**
- Genuine Leather Hand Bags; leather lined throughout and fitted with change **98**
- Women's Chatelaine Leather Bags **98**
- Women's Neck Jewel Pockets; 10c. to **49**
- Children's Prayer Books, bound in black and white binding; up from **15**
- Full line of Prayer Books and series at lowest prices.
- Music Rolls.....49c. and 98c.
- Music Pictorial 98c., \$1.49 and **1.98**

# McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY CO.

One Block West of Broadway

Southwest Corner 8th Avenue @ 43d St.

An Old Business at a New Stand



# Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

## SONG

WILLIAM KINGSLAY.

weep and weep,  
dull and slave,  
washed moor and fen,  
stifling den,  
of the Saxon mar-  
or to the grave!

down and down  
knave and tyrant!  
cark and moil?  
not live by toll  
on English soil!  
our warrant!  
up and up!  
our game and play it!  
to see, behold the sun!  
is set, the doom begun!  
what way is it?

## WOMEN AND THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By Lily Lore.

Political theory is based upon the fact that there exist two classes, a capitalist class and a working class. The one class, made up of those who own the means of production, the other consisting of those who sell their labor-power for a wage. The capitalist class is in luxury upon the profits of the labor of others, the working class, often in misery, overworked and underpaid, because they have to give half of all they produce to the man who controls their life.

It is self-evident that the interests of the members of these two classes are not alike, that while the capitalist is interested in keeping down the wages, the worker is interested in getting as much as possible for his labor. The capitalist class is interested in the accumulation of wealth, the worker in the satisfaction of his needs. The capitalist class is interested in the expansion of production, the worker in the reduction of the working day. The capitalist class is interested in the maintenance of the status quo, the worker in the overthrow of the capitalist system.

The realization of this class struggle is the duty of the working class. It is the duty of the working class to organize itself into a class party, to fight for the abolition of the capitalist system, and to establish a socialist system.

## TOYS TOYS

Complete. Have a look at our toys and you will see the value of our toys. We have the best of everything at the lowest prices.

## HOLIDAY GOODS

THE NEW YORK CALL. We have the best of everything at the lowest prices. We have the best of everything at the lowest prices.

## A. KATZ

DEPARTMENT STORE. 1151 Broadway, N. Y. We have the best of everything at the lowest prices.

## THE NEW YORK CALL

1151 Broadway, N. Y. We have the best of everything at the lowest prices.

## CLINTON HALL

1151 Broadway, N. Y. We have the best of everything at the lowest prices.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

THE NEW YORK CALL. We have the best of everything at the lowest prices.

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unless gained with this fact in mind. And, because it is so important, because upon it rests the whole theory of the Socialist movement, the class struggle must ever take the first place in our minds. Everything that we do or say with the idea of agitating for Socialism must be done with the purpose of defining more sharply the line of demarcation between capital and labor, of emphasizing more strongly the fact that capitalist and worker are irreconcilable enemies. We can never allow any reform movement, however important it may be, however desirable the results of this movement may seem, to make us forget that we are class-conscious men and women, that we stand in the field as enemies of the capitalist class.

To the capitalist class belong not only the men. As there are thousands of women in the working class whose every interest is tied up with that of her fellow workmen of the other sex, so the wives and daughters of the capitalist have the same interests as he, the interest in profit. The women of the world stand arrayed against each other, divided into two classes by their economic interests. No struggle for any common aim, not even the struggles for the franchise, can wipe out these party lines.

The present suffrage movement is controlled and represented by the capitalist women. It is true that there are workingwomen in these organizations, many of them. But does this make them workingwomen's organizations? No. It is true that they will stand for the interests of workingwomen? A statement made by the great German theorist, Karl Kautsky, several weeks ago applies here with peculiar aptness.

He says of the relation of several A. F. of L. leaders to the Civic Federation, that the fact that these men take part in an organization which is harmful to both the trade union and the Socialist movements proves that the workingmen of America are still too ignorant to realize the serious character of their actions. These words are a serious reproach on the methods of the Socialist party of America. Is not the same thing true of the workingwomen who are members of the women's suffrage organizations? Is it not our fault as Socialist women that they have not yet realized the fact that they are in an economic class? What have we done to bring the workingwoman to this realization?

The official representatives of the National Women's Organizations have frequently declared that they would never support any but a universal suffrage bill.

We know that Mrs. Loebinger, a prominent suffragist of New York, said before an audience of bourgeois ladies that she was in favor of granting the franchise to such women only who, because they owned property, had the necessary feeling of responsibility. It is true, in another meeting, she said: "We workingwomen need the vote." We know that Mrs. Belmont, before the great meeting of the striking shirtwaist makers, went to several of the most prominent clergymen, personally to invite them to the meeting, thus, in a sense, obtaining absolution for her sins. We know that Maude Malone, one of the most radical suffragists, declared that she was opposed to any measure forbidding night work for women. These are some of the women who represent the suffrage movement. Should they be allowed to represent the interests of our workingwomen?

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Look at Colorado! Have the bourgeois women done anything there that was of lasting benefit to the worker? Have they not always supported the demagogues, who, like Hearst, try to assure their election by "radical" platforms? There, as everywhere, these women will support the interests of their own class. Alas, that they should be more class conscious than the women of the mill and factory!

Not for one moment do we fear that our Socialist women will go over to the other side. But consider for one moment all those women whom you will draw into this suffrage movement, women who have never heard of Socialism. You cannot tell them in one breath "These women are your enemies, but they are standing for your interests." How will you make plain to them the fact that the very women with whom you work hand in hand, are today their enemies, then, when through the efforts of these very women they have gained that one right, which to solve the question of the workingwoman's lot. Are we not rather, in urging them to work with these bourgeois women, preaching that very harmony of interests that we so much condemn in the trade unions?

Let us resolve today that instead of splitting up our energies, instead of trying to make Socialists of women whose every interest lies in the maintenance of the capitalist class, instead of bringing into the party that element that has done so much to weaken and wipe out the sharp line between the two classes, because it comes into the party without understanding that Socialism means class consciousness, to build up a strong workingwoman's movement. Let us make the Socialist party the refuge, the hope of every workingwoman in the United States. Only then are we serving the interests of the world into man and woman, but let us work together, hand in hand, men and women alike, against the common enemy, the Capitalist Class.

## SOCIALIST WOMEN AND THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Call: Next Sunday the Socialist women of New York City are to decide their position on the suffrage question now pending. Although the conference is a city affair, it will affect every Socialist woman in the State, for this subject will be a State issue within the next two years. If I understand the matter, the suffragists are to make strenuous efforts in 1911 to have the constitution amended to eliminate the word "male" as a qualification for a voter, and we, as Socialist women, have a vital interest in this matter, as we need the vote in our business.

There are various kinds of needs in this world, some of which might be classified as individual needs, class needs, socialist needs, etc. Individual needs will vary with each person, environment, temperament and education all have part in their make-up, and the needs of no two people are exactly alike. Class needs are larger and have for their base the economic question, all hinged on the methods of distribution, the capitalist class wanting more of the product, the working class needing the same. This economic question will in this country, we hope, be settled on the political field, where all class interests can find expression. That is the reason why, when suffrage organizations were going to Albany trying to have bills passed giving tax-paying women the right to vote, we, as Socialists, were correct in holding aloof from the suffrage movement. They were asking for suffrage for the women of the capitalist and middle classes. A class need for them, but antagonistic to our interests as a working class.

But now the change is made to a social need, asking the ballot for every woman. Just as air, water, light are social needs, as each individual in groups and classes must have access to them, so in a republic the ballot is a social need to every member of that republic. Therefore, when the suffragists changed their demand from a tax-paying vote for women, a class need, to a general vote for women, a social need, our attitude as Socialists is also changed. As every Socialist meeting we outline conditions as they exist, then say: "You, the men, have the remedy in your own hands—the ballot. On election day your vote counts as much as the capitalist vote. When you are ready, your collective votes will give you the power to supply your class needs."

If we do not stick by our Socialist principles of ballot, regardless of sex, at this time, how will we, when women's suffrage is a fact, explain our position to the now non-Socialist working-class woman? Won't she have a right to say, "If the ballot is our remedy, why did you not work to help us get it? What will we answer? That because Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. McKey wanted the ballot, we, as Socialists, could not want it too?" Won't it be much more consistent for us to say: "Equal suffrage is a social need for both men and women, therefore we will join with other social forces to gain it." After it is obtained we can use it to remedy our class ills, than which none know better than the Socialists.

For my part, I am not too proud to walk right along with Mrs. Belmont to get my ballot, hoping that during the time we are working to get it I may have ample opportunities to explain how she gets the path Mrs. Belmont and I will take diverge. We Socialist women can then go before other women and tell them what Socialism is, how they can help obtain it, because they now have the great social remedy—the ballot. We can then touch these women vitally. Socialism will cease to be an academic question for them, and become a great, living, vital issue. And as women will not be handicapped as men are by old political traditions, and as the working class women will be in the majority, we can confidently feel that woman suffrage, a social need, will help solve the class problem. MABEL KENNON. Rochester, N. Y.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND SOCIALISM.

By Clara Rago.

The relation of Socialist women to the general suffrage movement seems to me very clear. I believe that Socialist women should indorse the movement and co-operate with the other suffragists, whenever the suf-

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## LECTURE OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Mr. Frederick H. Robinson will lecture on "The Venetian Peri and the Home," at the Board School on Sunday, December 19, at 4:30 p.m. He will discuss the particular stress on the dread effects of venereal diseases—how they infect the wife, the children, etc.

## SUFFRAGISTS AND THE STRIKING WAIST-MAKERS.

(From the Jewish Forward.) The suffragists carry on the struggle not for women workers, but for women as such. They are not out to fight exploitation, but to fight for women's rights. We do not mean to assert that they intend to mislead the women workers; nor do we mean to say that their struggle for women's rights is not a just cause. We Socialists have full sympathy with the woman's movement. All our platform contains a demand for women's rights. We have always maintained that the part played by woman in capitalist society is an insult to her, the woman. We fight against the oppression of woman just as we fight against the oppression of a nation or a class. Therefore, we ourselves are suffragists, too. But we are not merely suffragists; we not only fight for equal rights to all, but we also fight for everybody's chance to use such rights effectively.

The suffragists misinterpret the lesson of the strike now carried on by the shirt-waist makers. They say to the striking women: "Let us fight for women's rights, and then you will not suffer such hardships as you are suffering now." Well, how about the men workers? Are they backward in exploiting them, all the same? Do the police not beat them? Does the capitalist law not oppress them? And when women are getting on the bench of the courts and in the police stations, will they not protect capital as against labor? At present capital elects men judges, men police officers, and when the suffragists win out women will fill such places. That's all! And the working women? They won't be any better off. It is just as disagreeable to be punished by a woman judge as it is unpleasant now to be punished by a man judge. Therefore, it is not at all important for the striking woman whose hand is beating her. It is important for her, though, that she shall not be beaten at all when she is battling for her interests. The women workers must organize, not as women, but as wage workers. They must battle for equal rights with men, but that protection should be secured for both men and women workers, against every form of oppression, against every form of exploitation.

Women workers must organize in unions. Hand in hand with men workers they must struggle, not only for higher wages and shorter hours, but against exploitation in general. The place for the women workers is the union and the Socialist party.

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## STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

### Lesson VII—The Economics of Capitalism: 6.

The Theory of Economic Crises.—The process of capitalist development does not go on smoothly and steadily, but by a series of alternating phases—periods of prosperity, marked chiefly by accumulation of capital; periods of industrial depression (economic crises, hard times), marked chiefly by concentration of capitalist ownership. These crises are peculiar to the capitalist system, and differ widely from periods of general suffering due to crop failures, insect plagues, epidemic diseases or devastating wars, which have occurred in all ages. Their regularity in time and character shows that they are normal results of causes inherent in the capitalist system. Attempts to explain crises by "lack of confidence," rash speculation or plots of financiers do not explain their periodicity. Capitalists cannot cause a crisis unless conditions are ripe for it nor prevent one when they are.

The question whether crises are due to overproduction or to underconsumption is a mere dispute about words, for the two phrases mean the same thing. We must understand why production periodically outruns consumption, or why consumption periodically lags behind production. It must be borne in mind: (a) That production is controlled by competing capitalists, whose motive is to realize surplus value by the sale of goods produced from them; (b) that the capitalists' share of the value produced tends to increase and the workers' share to diminish with the accumulation of capital and improvement of methods of production; (c) that prices of goods rise with increase of demand or diminution of supply and fall with diminution of demand or increase of supply.

We now take up the workings of the capitalist system at the beginning of a period of prosperity and follow them out. 1. Prosperity.—Demand is brisk and prices high enough to give the capitalists a large surplus. The productive plant is running at full capacity. Comparatively few workers are unemployed, many work overtime, a part are able to save something from their wages, generally depositing it in savings banks, through which it is transformed into capital.

Of the goods produced the workers buy an amount limited by the proportion which their total wages bear to the capitalists, either in the form of articles for consumption or else as machinery, etc., to be added to the productive plant. If the existing ratio could be maintained, this sort of prosperity might continue indefinitely, but it cannot. Encouraged by quick sales and large returns, owners of mines, mills, etc., speed up plant as fast as they can, each seeking to increase his gains regardless of ultimate and general effects; any who fail to do so are overpowered by more enterprising competitors. To a great extent merchants and industrial capitalists expand their capital on credit, anticipating future returns.

But the increase of the productive plant increases the product more than it increases wages—i. e., reduces the workers' proportional share of value produced; speeding machinery does the same in an even higher degree. As production expands in a period of prosperity, the workers' purchasing power does not grow in proportion to the growing supply of commodities and the workers' purchasing power constitutes a large part of the effective demand for goods. Supply tends to outrun demand. This is not wholly counteracted by the capitalists' increased purchasing power; their purchases for consumption are limited by their comparatively small number and by the desire of each of them, stimulated by high returns, to reinvest as much as possible of his income—i. e., to turn it into additional capital. This again aggravates the tendency of supply to outrun demand.

2. The Crisis.—After several years of prosperity and expansion, comes a time when goods are pouring into the market faster than they can be sold. Merchants and manufacturers who have expanded largely on credit are unable to meet their obligations. Their failure to pay drags down others, and

large numbers of banks, commercial houses, and industrial enterprises go into bankruptcy. Many mines, mills and factories shut down or reduce force. This checks the increase in the supply of goods, but in still larger measure it reduces effective demand—(a) by cutting off wages of unemployed workers; (b) by reducing wages of those still employed, who cannot resist wage-cut when many are unemployed; (c) by causing others to cut down expenditures in fear of want.

In consequence of declining purchasing power, prices continue to fall, inducing or compelling capitalists to curtail production still more; or, what comes to the same thing, they curtail production to prevent the fall of prices. In either case, unemployment increases and wages decline, purchasing power is further diminished, which leads to further curtailment, and so on. This reciprocal action continues through several years of hard times.

3. Recovery.—Depression can end and prosperity return only by demand being readjusted to supply, disposing of the surplus of unsold goods. This may come through opening of new foreign markets, or through destructive war; lacking this, it comes at last normally. As prosperity has caused depression, depression in turn causes a revival of prosperity. It is this form of recovery we must examine. How is the surplus disposed of and the glut cured? Is the question we must answer.

In order to live through the hard times, workingmen and also many small business men, professionals and farmers have to spend all they had saved and even run into debt. Savings bank deposits are withdrawn, stocks and bonds held by small investors sold at a loss, farms and houses mortgaged, or those already mortgaged are lost. The savings of the workingmen and a large part of the wealth of the middle classes pass into the hands of the capitalists who survive the crisis, in payment for the necessities of life. Thus the surplus is disposed of and fresh demand is able to balance fresh supply. This done, the phase of expansion begins again and another period of prosperity ensues.

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## THE CHRISTMAS SUNDAY CALL

Next Sunday's Call, Our Christmas Number, 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 Orlando.  
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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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Editor of The Call:

I notice that the New York Executive Committee has instructed its secretary to inform the members of the state that it deems it necessary for the party to hold a national convention next year. The committee practically suggests that a resolution be initiated to repeal the provision of our national constitution which forbids such a convention.

This, I believe, is a most serious error.

I know of nothing that could be more important for the work and growth of the Socialist party in this country than this coming convention. Since our organization in 1901 our party has had only two national conventions. In 1904 and 1908. Both were held during years of Presidential elections and were "nominating conventions" accompanied by much of the "staple" and clap-trap usually attending such occasions. Platforms and programs were discussed primarily in terms of their effect on the campaign rather than the real task of the movement—the propoganda of Socialism, receiving scant attention. The Socialist Party of the United States has never met in national council for deliberation on its strategy and tactics and for the formulation of uniform and efficient methods of work. In this our party stands alone among the Socialist movement of the world. In almost all other countries the national parties convene regularly every year in national council. And this is probably one of the reasons why our party holds such a unique position in the international movement in our country—in its general backwardness and immaturity, in its divisions and confusion. Instead of endeavoring to build up a powerful and coherent national organization, capable of large work and large action, we seem determined to disintegrate the semblance of a national organization we still have. The principle of autonomy, perfectly salutary within reasonable bounds, has been carried to the point of ludicrousness and has resulted in the fact that we have a dozen Socialist movements in this country, differing from each other in their fundamental conceptions, methods and methods, and that the party is such time and time again found powerless to correct the most serious abuses in some of our "sovereign" state organizations. Our good comrades in Tyler, Texas, have recently proposed a plan to disband the national organization, and the proposition has received enough support to go to a general vote of the membership. And now our New York Executive Committee joins in the absurd and practically proclaims that it sees no use in national party conventions except for the purpose of making political nominations.

Our movement all over the country is in a most unsettled and uncertain state. It cannot and should not be allowed to drift on aimlessly and planlessly much longer. We must revise our form of organization, our methods of work; we must lay out for a systematic campaign of propoganda and provide necessary agencies for carrying it into effect. We must review the situation in the country, study the needs and remedy defects of the movement wherever possible.

Only a national conference convened for that purpose and for that purpose only, can accomplish this work intelligently and successfully. It is high time to give up the idea of abandoning all work and all activity within our movement, whenever it threatens to interfere with our comfort or convenience.

Only in action is progress. Inactivity leads to stagnation and death.

And what good reason has our state executive committee to give for this new heroic move? That the convention would involve an expense of \$8,000 to \$10,000, an assessment of 20 cents per member, perhaps 15 cents, would cover it, and if our movement will accept each effort for such reasons, we need we will remain small for a long time to come.

MORRIS HILLMAN

New York, Dec. 14, 1909.