

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Unsettled; possible rain or snow.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3305 BEEKMAN.

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Price, Two Cents.

## MEXICAN REVOLUTION BREAKS WITH FURY

### 400 Reported Killed in Desperate Battle at Zacatecas.

### WOMEN USE RIFLES

### Scores of Attacking Force and All Besieged Men Die in Puebla.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Nov. 20.—Four hundred persons were killed Saturday evening at Zacatecas in a pitched battle between government and revolutionary forces, according to official reports which have been received at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, but have been carefully withheld from the American side.

The news comes direct from various sources on the Mexican side, but so well has the telegraph been censored that not a word leaked to the American side until railroad men brought information, and a demand on the Mexican officials caused confirmation.

Revolutionists, following the plan adopted at Puebla last week, when 136 men and women were killed, armed with guns, obtained from somewhere, began a fusillade on soldiers. The details of the engagement are lacking, but the positive fact remains that 400 persons, mostly rebels, were killed.

American Consul Luther E. Ellsworth has received information concerning the battle, but the Mexican officials have minimized to him the loss of life. His report says that less than 100 were killed.

Revolutionary outbreaks occurred today at Atlende, near Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, at Irapuato, and at other places, but on account of the censorship the facts have not been given publicity, except as admissions that the soldiers were "compelled to fire into mobs of rioters."

Francisco I. Madero, the revolutionary leader in the United States, is still missing, but is suspected now of being somewhere along the Texas border with bands of revolutionists, believed to be congregating for their attack on Mexico.

Two cars of guns and ammunition, intended for the rebels, have been seized at San Antonio. As much as \$1,000,000 has been spent for munitions of war by the Maderistas.

Arms have been seized here, at Del Rio and Laredo.

The whole border on both sides of the Rio Grande is seething, and every indication points to a revolution of magnitude unless Madero is captured.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—Several days ago the authorities became suspicious that Francisco Madero intended starting a revolution all over the republic. They ordered that the houses of all suspicious persons be searched. In several there were found revolutionary letters and documents and in many quantities of arms and ammunition were discovered.

A number of men thought to be leaders of the revolution were arrested, among them Rabel Dominguez, an engineer, and Francisco Costo Robelo, a journalist.

According to the revolutionary documents seized the revolution was timed to break on Sunday, the 20th, at 9 in the evening.

The Puebla police saw a number of men going into the house of Aquiles Cerdan, a well known revolutionist, suspecting that Cerdan had rifles hidden in his house, the police tried to enter the house, when the men inside began firing. Cabrera, who couldn't enter the house, was taken prisoner and instantly shot down and his body thrown about the street. Major Franco was caught when badly wounded.

Wounded Make Fierce Fight.

The police surrounded the house and began firing from all sides, the men answering spiritedly. Three women, Cerdan's wife, mother and sister, took part in the fighting, handling their rifles as well as the men.

After a stage of three hours the police entered the house and killed the men, who numbered twenty. The three women, who were unhurt, were taken prisoners.

At the last stage of the fighting the besieged men used bombs, and scores of the attacking force were killed and

(Continued on Page 2.)

## A PROTEST AGAINST POSTOFFICE TACTICS

The shameful tactics which the United States government is resorting to in hampering the mailing rights of Regeneracion, published at Los Angeles by Villarreal, Magon and Rivera, the Mexican lovers of liberty, whom Diaz loves as he does poison, were described in The Call last Friday.

It will be recalled that the government has forced the publishers to deposit 1 cent with the Los Angeles post-office for every copy of the paper sent out, "pending" the approval of Regeneracion's application for second class privileges.

The said "pending" has been going on for ten weeks, though other applicants have had their cases attended to in three weeks.

Regarding the case, the following letter has been sent to the Postmaster General by Attorney George Wallace, of Jamaica, N. Y.:

November 19, 1910.  
Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, Washington, D. C.  
Dear Sir—I write to express my indignation against the treatment of the newspaper Regeneracion, published at Los Angeles, Cal. The impression is becoming general that the publishers of that paper are being persecuted by the United States government. There is no reason appearing on the surface why their weekly publication should not be forwarded through the mails at the usual rates to newspapers. If, for any reason of immorality or treason to our government, the paper is unworthy of being forwarded through the mails, it should not be allowed mailing facilities at 1 cent per copy, or at any other rates. When you allow the paper to be mailed at all, under a 1 cent stamp, the whole case is given away, and the charge of persecution becomes easily believable.

Respectfully yours,  
GEORGE WALLACE.  
If more citizens would write to Washington and state their opinion of this species of act accorded to Diaz by the United States government, it is possible that the postoffice will begin to see things in a different light.

## COST OF LIVING IS DAMAGING COLLEGES

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Unless immediate steps are taken to remedy the great discrepancy now existing between the expense of living and the incomes provided the college professor, the status of American colleges will rapidly decline, is the prophecy by President Hamilton, of Tufts College, and President Faunce, of Brown University.

Fourteen men have left the Brown faculty in the last two years.

"What is to become of the college professor should the cost of living continue upward?" is the important question asked in the reports of both colleges, President Faunce, of Brown, says:

"The cost of living in Providence has enormously increased. Our professors, unable to withstand the strain of the increased cost of the bare necessities of life, are leaving Brown and going elsewhere. We are now in a position where, unless something is soon done, we shall soon lose valuable men. We have already lost some. It is impossible for members of our faculty to keep up their positions as teachers here on the salaries paid them."

President Hamilton, of Tufts, almost repeats the alarm given out by Brown's president, and urges the raising of sufficient money to defray the expenses on increased salaries.

## HELD IN \$5,000 FOR ALASKA LAND FRAUDS

William H. Cutler, of the Seward Development Company, of 1 Madison avenue, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of grand larceny in connection with money that he was supposed to invest in Alaska, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Barlow, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

No testimony was offered and the examination was put over until tomorrow. Cutler was held in \$5,000 bail, which he said he could obtain.

## HUNTER RECOVERING FROM OPERATION

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 20.—Robert Hunter, who recently emerged from a very arduous, and from his standpoint, satisfactory, campaign for the governorship of Connecticut on the Socialist ticket, is ill at his country home on Orville, Darien.

An operation was performed Tuesday by Dr. Harry Lyle, of New York, assisted by a local physician.

Mrs. Hunter said tonight he was doing very nicely and would be out in about eight days.

## WINNIPEG MEETING FOR FEDORENKO

Largest Theater Taxed to Utmost. New York Sends Most Cash.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—A mass meeting which taxed the largest theater of the city to capacity was held this afternoon to discuss the case of Savva Fedorenko, the Russian fugitive, who is held for extradition on a charge of murder. He killed a policeman. It is charged, while escaping arrest for a political crime.

Treasurer Sultan reported \$8,000 sent in for the prisoner's defense, chiefly from New York city.

The committee is prepared to carry his case to the privy council if he fails to secure his release on the habeas corpus proceedings now pending.

To carry the case to the court of last resort will cost \$25,000.

All over the West meetings are being held and each person present pledges himself to write to the minister of justice.

If Fedorenko loses it means his death.

## SOCIALIST OFFICIAL MEETS NEW ATTACK

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Socialist city officials are aroused by the suit Thursday in the name of Herbert R. Johnson, a dentist, at 134 Grand avenue, under which Court Commissioner Stover granted a temporary order restraining Controller Dietz and Treasurer Whitall from paying a salary to Charles A. Mullen, superintendent of street construction and repairing, who came here from New York.

Capitalist politics is behind the suit, which has the effect of testing the one-man board of public works.

Mullen was picked out as particularly vulnerable, because he has resided in Milwaukee only three months, whereas it is claimed no one can draw a city salary without having resided here at least one year.

But Mullen made the offer Thursday to serve without pay, pending the suit, if it is necessary. "I could get along," he said, "although it would be hard, but rather than be put out as a victim of opposing politics I would tackle the job of living without a salary."

"We will not lose Mullen under any circumstances," said City Clerk Thompson. "He has proved his efficiency and we will pay his salary ourselves if necessary. We put him in office to meet the public clamor, long rampant, for more efficient street work, and now somebody is trying to prevent what the people want. It will only incur the wrath of the people and make friends for us. But we won't lose Mullen."

"The fact they have singled out Mullen," said Controller Dietz, "indicates to my mind that somebody who was disappointed in not getting fat contracts from the city is really behind the suit."

## HEAVY MEAT THEFTS AT STATE HOSPITAL

The thefts of meats from the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, discovered on Saturday, are put at "not more than 10 per cent and more likely not more than 8 per cent," by the purchasing steward of the hospital, F. A. Wheeler.

"We spend a million a year for meats," he said, so that the discovery of the thefts was considered worth while. The commissioners of accounts have no jurisdiction over Ward's Island, but they did not know exactly what they were going to get when they started out, but they took what came along, namely, Contractor Katzenstein and the 1,300 pounds of fresh meat in his refuse barrels.

Men from Commissioner of Accounts Fodick's office, assisted by Central Office detectives, furnished one division of the investigators; Dr. Mabon, superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, and his assistants furnished another, and Commissioner Drummond, of the Department of Charities, furnished a third, because of the report that the state boat Wanderer on which the stolen meats were brought ashore had touched at Randall's Island on Saturday. Mr. Drummond says that it did not, and that Randall's Island, which is devoted to city institutions, is not concerned in the mess at all.

Over on Ward's Island the man Dr. Mabon most desired to question was not available. He is Anthony Martin, the head meat cutter of the institution through whose hands all the meat has been passing. Martin, it was said officially last night, left the island at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. He regularly has Saturday afternoons off, but he did not return Saturday night, and last night he was still absent. His absence was particularly annoying to the investigators, as his position on the island should enable him to tell more about the handling of the meat than any body else.

## LITTLE GIRL DROWNED WHILE WITH PLAYMATES

Eight-year-old Barbara Bogenberger, of 228 East 47th street, went with her cousin, Anna and Barbara Cook, to the foot of East 49th street yesterday. There was a space less than a yard wide between the pier and a grain boat that lay moored. The little girl jumped the gap in succession. Barbara didn't make the distance the third time, and fell into the river.

Her cousins didn't see her again. Policeman Pfeiffer heard them cry out, but neither he nor other searchers could find the body.

## DIST. ATT. PRESENTS UNUSUAL "MESSAGE"

Milwaukee Socialist Official Reads Remarkable Document to County Board.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—Unprecedented in the annals of Milwaukee county is the "message" of W. C. Zabel, Social Democratic district attorney-elect, read at the annual meeting of the county board.

Not only is the method of the presentation of the policies of this office new, but the matter is unusual.

Among the recommendations are the abolition of the municipal and district courts and the transfer of their respective functions to Circuit and Civil Court judges; the establishment of a separate juvenile court; the abolition of the system whereby the sheriff contracts with the county for board of prisoners; a law uniting the police department and the sheriff's office, with a single constabulary throughout the county; that the immediate steps be taken for the unification of city and county governments as recommended by Chairman Sheehan, and that there be a joint county jail and police station in one building.

Grand Jury to Investigate.

The message points out that there is much to be investigated, and says that a grand jury will be called.

Recommendation is made that a law be passed making it a penal offense to use county stationery for political purposes, it being alleged that county candidates for re-election use county stamps, paper and envelopes.

A public printer is also asked for. Other recommendations are:

Higher salaries for assistant district attorneys.

An additional assistant at \$2,400 a year for inquests exclusively.

An increased salary for clerk in the district attorney's office, so that a lawyer may be appointed.

A special detective for the district attorney's office.

A law for compelling the coroner to appoint two physicians for assistants, so as to do away with the appointment of special physicians at high per diem fees.

A salary raise for them.

Would Abolish Officials.

Abolishment of the medical inspector and physician at the house of correction and the transfer of those duties to the coroner's assistants.

Raise in coroner's salary to \$5,000 and the abolishment of all fees.

Abolishment of expert witness fees to physicians and all other county employees.

Outdoor bodily exercise for county jail prisoners.

Further investigation of alleged methods of justices and constables.

Reduction of county treasurer's salary to \$5,000, the county board to designate the number of assistants and salaries.

Mr. Zabel, in his communication, urges that all pending matters in the district attorney's office be settled, so that he may not be hampered by unfinished business left over from the present administration.

In the budget adopted by the county board at its annual meeting Tuesday the total tax to be levied will be \$2,299,466.28, against \$2,009,524.77, an increase of \$289,941.51. In this are the following:

County taxes, \$1,210,000; state taxes, \$766,264.93; state loans to villages and school districts, \$12,531.39; school taxes, \$303,702.84; county superintendent of schools, \$2,250; special tax for erroneous assessment, \$4,717.12.

Some Expenditures.

The principal items contemplated in the expenditures are:

## FALL OF IRON ORE CRUSHES TWO MEN

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Coroner Fred G. Buss has had a busy time of it during the last twenty four hours, having been called to look after five cases.

The most serious was at the Hudson mines, several miles west of Fort Montgomery, at a depth of 2,200 feet below the surface, where the roof of the chamber in which the men were engaged in shipping ore to the surface gave way and crushed two men. The gang of ten men had just sent the loaded car to the surface and were resting until another car came down the decline when the roof suddenly gave way, covering Arsenio Gasteri, Austrian, thirty-one years of age, and Joseph Barok, Pole, twenty-seven years of age, both single, under about ten tons of iron ore, requiring nearly two hours to uncover.

Gasteri was crushed out of all semblance to human being. Barok had his ribs crushed in, penetrating the heart. Two others of the party were seriously hurt.

Raphael Di Bernardi, an employe on the New York aqueduct, under the Pittsburg Construction Company, on the section between Vails Gate and Little Britain, was killed by the boom on one of the construction cars hitting him in the head.

The other cases were local deaths, where the men had been found dead in bed from natural causes.

## BOY FATALLY SHOT AT TARGET PRACTICE

Joseph O'Neill, twelve years old, of 143 Brookfield avenue, Nutley, was shot accidentally in the left side and probably injured mortally, in Newark, yesterday. He is at St. Michael's Hospital, and the doctors say that his recovery is doubtful. On account of his condition the police have been unable to get a statement from him.

Locked up at the 2d precinct station, charged with the shooting, is George O'Brien, seventeen years old, of 303 Washington avenue. According to him O'Neill called at his home, and they went into the yard to practice target shooting with 22-caliber Flouret rifles. O'Neill, he said, turned around suddenly, struck O'Brien's rifle, and it was discharged. O'Neill was removed to the hospital in a police ambulance, O'Brien accompanying him, where he was arrested.

## ROYALIST ATTACKS PREMIER BRIAND

PARIS, Nov. 20.—As Premier Briand was today leaving the scene after the unveiling of a monument to Jules Ferry at the Tuileries a man rushed up to him brandishing a cane and knocked his hat off.

The crowd prevented a serious assault, and nearly lynched the assailant, who proved to belong to an association known as the King's Camelots, the members of which are every ready to create disturbances, supposedly on behalf of the royalist movement.

## TWENTY MIDSHIPMEN DOWN WITH TYPHOID

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 20.—Six more midshipmen have been taken to the naval hospital suffering from typhoid fever, the whole number affected being now twenty.

Medical officers of the academy expect that a few more cases will develop, but believe that they have eliminated the source of the trouble, a temporary supply of milk. This milk was a small quantity furnished for a period of three weeks while the regular dairyman was not able to supply the full quantity.

## SUBWAY HELPER IS KILLED BY TRAIN

William McEvoy, a helper for the Interborough company at the Spring street subway station, fell in front of a southbound local train at that station early yesterday morning and was killed. Those who worked with him said he gave no hint of any intention to kill himself and that the motorman of the train was without blame.

McEvoy was twenty-four years old and lived at 62A Hull street, Brooklyn.

## R. R. BUYS MILLION BARRELS OF OIL

MARKHAM, Tex., Nov. 20.—The Southern Pacific has closed a deal for 1,000,000 barrels of oil with the Hardy Oil Company, which brought in a 10,000-barrel gusher in the new field near here a few days ago. The price paid is said to be about 55 cents a barrel. A pipe line is being laid from the oil field to Bay City, twelve miles, and delivery will be made to the railroad at that place.

Joseph Fottick, fireman at the court-house, was dismissed on recommendation of the building committee.

Normal L. Baker, assistant district attorney, was assigned by District Attorney Charles A. A. McGee on revision of laws pertaining to Milwaukee county, and C. E. Estabrook named assistant at \$300 a month.

To Purchase Park.

The board decided to purchase 5 1/2 acres on the lake front between Cudahy and South Milwaukee for park purposes at \$150 an acre, total \$1,125, as recommended by the county park commission. The following recommendations of the commission were also acted upon favorably: To widen Burlington street to 250 feet from the city limits out; Lake street, north of the city, to 150 feet, it having been decided recently to make it 120 feet, but property owners gave up the additional width; widen Center street, from limits out, to 160 feet.

Five thousand dollars was voted for lunches, to be expended by the board of trustees of county poor for children who are proper county charges.

## LAST MOMENTS OF COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

Sick and Spirit-Worn Wanted Solitude and Peace of Soul.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—Count Tolstoy, who died this morning at Astapova, passed away ten days after he had left his home at Yasnaya Poliana in search of solitude and peace of soul. The physicians allowed his wife and family to enter the death chamber, but the count was unconscious.

There were six doctors in attendance, two of them being heart specialists, who had been summoned from Moscow on Friday. Their presence drew a characteristic remark from the patient yesterday, when he was recovering from the second of the three violent cardiac attacks which preceded his last hours. "There are millions of people in the world," said the dying count, "and many of them are suffering. Why, then, are you all around the bed of one sick man?"

These are said to have been his last coherent words, although he lived several hours after uttering them. When he recovered from a previous attack he took the hand of his eldest daughter, Liatiana, who was beside his bed, and said: "Now comes death. That's all."

## CHAUFFEURS STILL FIRM

It was admitted yesterday that Herman Robinson, formerly an American Federation of Labor organizer, but now a Democratic officeholder as Commissioner of Licenses, who visited the headquarters of the striking chauffeurs Saturday afternoon, came as an intermediary from the National Civic Federation, which organization's proudest boast is that it smothered strikes before they come to a head.

Robinson held a conference with the union officials Saturday afternoon, and after learning that they were perfectly willing to meet the employers in a conference, he approached the leading members of the New York Motor Car Owners' Association. Their cool reply was that as the only point at issue was the open or closed shop, they were not interested in any further conferences. There was no middle ground for them, they said.

Later, however, a feeling of generosity seemed to overcome the association and through Robinson they announced a gracious concession, to wit: An offer to take their strikers men back, union and clubs alike, the question of wages and conditions to be settled "afterwards" between committees of the employes and the employers.

If the present arrangements are carried out the body will be removed to Yasnaya Poliana tomorrow and will be buried on the Tolstoy estate without ceremonies, wreaths or other display. It is stated that Tolstoy wished his grave to be on a certain hill at Yasnaya Poliana, where he was fond of playing in his boyhood.

No Church Reconciliation.

The count did not make any reconciliation with the church. There are contradictory reports of attempts of ecclesiastics to visit his deathbed. It is stated that the Bishop of Kaluga was admitted during his sickness and conversed with him. Another story is that the abbot and a monk from the Optin Monastery, which Tolstoy visited en route to Schamardinsky, spent some time at his bedside Friday, but this is denied elsewhere, and the abbot and monk are said to have vainly waited in a railway car for two days and nights, hoping to see the count. There is also an improbable story of a priest trying to force an entrance into the sickroom.

Church May Conciliate.

Whether the church will allow masses to be said for the soul of the count is as yet unknown. It is stated, however, that with the view to averting possible popular resentment, the holy synod will adopt the fiction that Tolstoy's personal visits to the monasteries at Optin and Schamardinsky indicated his wish to return to orthodoxy and concede ecclesiastical rights accordingly.

All privately owned theaters in the capital were closed tonight out of respect to Tolstoy. Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovich has telegraphed to Countess Tolstoy, saying, "My whole soul is with you and your family in this sad time."

## THREE MEN HELD ON ABDUCTION CHARGE

Three young men, George Nichols, Otto Bach and Albin Haack, all living at 1226 Myrtle avenue, Williamsburg, were held in \$1,000 bail each for a hearing on a charge of abduction by Magistrate Nash in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday. They were accused of having knowledge of the whereabouts of Margaret Beckman, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Bernard Beckman, of 225 Grove street, who disappeared from her home about ten days ago.

The girl told her mother previous to her disappearance that she had become acquainted with a woman clairvoyant who seemed to guarantee some kind of a strange influence over her. The mother did not pay much attention to the girl at the time. After her disappearance the parents searched for her, but were unable to find her, and on Saturday night the father called at the Hamburg avenue police station and told Captain Becker he had been informed that Nichols, Bach and Haack had been in the girl's company.

When the men were arrested they stoutly denied having seen the girl, and when they were arraigned in court the magistrate, in holding them, said today, told Beckman that unless strange evidence was forthcoming he would discharge them. The girl is still missing.

Union officials announced that the strike was just as such in force as ever. They declare that the men are in no humor for letting the companies put the screws on them as happened after the last strike and that they do not intend to put themselves in such a fix again.

It is probable that the strike will not last much longer. The strikers have already relinquished the demand for a closed shop and the companies are not maintaining their usual attitude much longer. Their patience is becoming less day by day.

Some of the men who were arrested yesterday are now recovering from the effects of the strike. They are in no better condition than they were after the last strike and that they do not intend to put themselves in such a fix again.

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CAPITALIST PRESS ON SOCIALIST VOTE

Recognizes That the Movement Is to Be Reckoned With in Near Future.

The Public Ledger of Philadelphia appeared with the following editorial on November 16:

DEALING WITH SOCIALISM.

The Socialist vote has not been computed yet, but without the aid of the official returns one may see at a glance that the Socialists have some ground for their apparent satisfaction with the results.

Wisconsin is the bright particular field for American Socialism. It is by coddling and humoring and yielding to socialistic doctrine it may be disarmed, surely the state of Wisconsin should show some striking results.

California. 1910. 1908. 60,000 15,376. Kansas. 20,000 11,000. Wisconsin. 60,000 28,144. New York. 65,000 28,451. Ohio. 50,000 33,759.

The Pennsylvania Socialist vote is much larger than it was two years ago, and for the first time in the history of the state a Socialist will sit in the legislature.

Drift Toward Socialism.

The tendency, as indicated by the vote, shows a drift of a number of voters toward Socialism, and that drift is to be found in new and old states in various sections of the country.

Not "Progressive" Enough.

In California Hiram Johnson, the insurgent Republican candidate for governor, was strongly indorsed by Roosevelt, Pinchot and Garfield.

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MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetsen Park Broadway and Broadway. Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.

Labor Temple 200-201 W. 40th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association. Balls for Meetings, Entertainment and Balls. Telephone, 1020 70th.

Labor Lyceum 240 Willsborough Ave. Brooklyn. Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 1251 Williams.

ARLINGTON HALL 1202 St. Marks place (bet. 2d and 3d Ave.). Largest hall for balls and concerts, wedding and banquets; modern bowling alley. A. Hollander, Prop.

Casino Hall M. Dromas, Prop. Large Meeting Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates and best treatment. 55 E. 6th St., N. Y. Tel. 1421 Orchard.

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

of the New Nationalism, which was regarded with a mild and contemptuous amusement. They voted the Socialist ticket in larger numbers than ever before.

Little Brother to Socialism.

"Wisconsin is the bright particular field for American Socialism. It is by coddling and humoring and yielding to socialistic doctrine it may be disarmed, surely the state of Wisconsin should show some striking results.

"Is Socialism wrong? Then it ought to be combated. Is it right? Then it should not be merely followed in a dubious and illusory manner, but should be directly and openly encouraged.

The New Radicalism.

"Socialism, the new radicalism, the new nationalism, the various proposals for making the government better by giving the government more than it can or ought to do; the various schemes to abate the courts and vest the power in an executive; the plans to complicate the functions of state and federal interference with the citizen to such an extent that his every step and motion will be marked out for him—these are all a Socialism which has lost faith in the efficacy of liberty and in the capacity of the American people to make good use of it."

The following appeared as a feature, with photo of James H. Maurer, in the Philadelphia Evening Times, on the same date:

"Pennsylvania is one of the first states in the Union to have a Socialist member in the legislature. James H. Maurer, of Reading, won out over the older parties in Berks county, and he goes to the lower house as an avowed supporter of his party's principles.

"Socialism has gained greater standing and respect in the country by the election of a Socialist mayor in Milwaukee. In the last year this party has succeeded in electing many councilmen in different sections of the country, and in the recent election sent Victor Berger, the leader of the party in Wisconsin, to Congress. He is the first Socialist to win a seat in Congress.

"Every law that is obnoxious to the working class I shall strive to have repealed when I go to Harrisburg," said Mr. Maurer, discussing his ideas on legislation and government today.

To Stop Injunction Law.

"The trespass, eviction and state constabulary laws all should be abolished. One is as bad as the other. I shall do all in my power to have them repealed. The injunction law, whereby union men are restrained in their movements, is another law unsatisfactory to and against the laboring man and, when such cases come up, I shall ask for the impeachment of a judge who issues an injunction against union men.

"People say to me that, standing alone in the legislature, I will not amount to much, but I will have the assistance of the State Federation of Labor back of me, and I can make them take notice of things.

"My whole program will be to strive to prevent any vicious legislation against the workingman, to expose men who are not doing their plain duty by the people and to work with voice and vote against obnoxious laws."

Hasn't the "Swelled Head."

"The victory has not turned Maurer's head and, between congratulations, he is back at his work as a journeyman plumber, fitting steam heat pipes and mending sinks.

"Maurer also has some reputation as an amateur actor. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word and has forged his way against heavy odds. For this reason, many people sympathized with his personal cause.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. Ingerman and Dr. Anna Ingerman have moved to 1843 Madison Avenue, between 129th and 131st streets. Telephone call, 4244 Harlem.

one-third of his salary as representative to the Berks County Tuberculosis Society for the support of the tuberculosis sanitarium on Neverink mountain, in whose management the Socialists are active.

"When asked how he stood on the local option question, Mr. Maurer said the Socialist organization believed in majority rule.

"I am responsible to the Reading branch of the Socialist party, who elected me to the legislature," he said. "When the question of local option comes up, the Socialist organization will consider the matter, and I will be instructed how to vote.

"Should any errors occur during my term of office, the citizens of Reading will be responsible, because every official action of mine shall be guided by the wishes of the people who elected me."

A Real Proletarian.

"Mr. Maurer educated himself. At the age of sixteen he could not read nor write, and he was near his majority when he learned the simplest rudiments of an education.

"After the failure of his firm, in 1904, which he attributed to hard times brought on by the bad political system, he left his party and joined the People's party. Later he became a Socialist. In 1906 he was his party's candidate for governor.

"He will occupy a unique position among the 204 members of the next legislature in that he will receive instructions from his party committee as to his attitude toward the more important measures. He will act individually only where he has no instructions."

The following appeared in the Newark Evening News, November 17:

"What does it mean that the Socialist vote of the country was almost doubled on November 8?"

"A generation or so ago there were no Socialists among us. That is to say, while Socialism had adherents as a school of thought, no effort was made to reduce it to politics.

"Two years ago the Socialists of California cast 18,376 ballots. Their vote this year was about 60,000.

"The Socialist vote in Indiana has grown in the same period from 13,476 to 20,000, and in Wisconsin from 28,146 to 60,000.

"In New York the party mustered 38,461 votes in 1908. The showing was 65,000 last Tuesday."

Socialism a Power.

"These figures, selected from all sections of the country, give an idea of what is probably going on everywhere. The total is not imposing, of course, when compared with that of the country at large. It is big enough, however, to place one Socialist in Congress. It elected several to state legislatures. It has placed the party in control of one of the leading cities of the country. It registers more actual power, in short, than the Prohibition party has been able to achieve in thirty years.

"But it is not the vote itself that enlists attention. It is its phenomenal growth.

"There is a reason for this growth. This is not to be looked for primarily in Socialism, which has never commended itself to American thought. It lies rather in existing conditions.

"Certainly it does not mean what those would have us believe who regard the rebuke to the Republican party, even in New York, as the result of a concerted assault upon the hazy of Rooseveltism. These ingenious analysts say it means that the colonel's 'radicalism' had stirred up a swarm of hornets, and that the Socialist vote was the swarm.

Roosevelt Not to Blame.

"The absurdity of this view may be seen at a glance, for it presupposes that the berated boyeman preached and denounced the same doctrine in a single breath. No person detests Socialism more heartily, and few persons are less able to conceal a temperamental lack of sympathy with it, than the man who is now, by a logic all its own, made responsible for the multiplication of Socialist ballots in this precarious argument.

"No; the explanation is much simpler and more consistent, and much more illuminating than that. It is the explanation which lies prominently exposed on the surface of the election results as a whole.

"There's no use in pursuing the history. It's fresh in all minds. We remember the depletion of the public domain. We have watched the gradual growth of big business. We are familiar with the pinch of the ever increasing cost of living. We are right in the midst of a Titanic conflict against special privilege in all its forms. In a word, the easy conditions of a generation or so ago have vanished. The general contentment of those days has given way to protest.

"This is where Socialism comes in. There was no overturn of party; there was only a division upon principles—the sharpest division in half a century. The Socialist vote was big for the same reason that the vote of a larger proportion than ever before from all parties was a vote for convictions.

"The country is committed to a progressive program, and has begun to carry this program out by electing, with one or two exceptions, every progressive candidate offered to its choice, and by pointedly defeating only those candidates whose present or continued independence appeared to it hopeless.

A Thinking Vote.

"The Socialist vote was a thinking vote, like the progressive vote from the greater parties. Whether they were right or wrong—and this we are not at all considering—the Socialists, in common with the more effective in-

dependents, cast their ballots for ideas.

"In its very essence it is a protest against existing order, plain, radical, potent. Men may not understand its tenets. They may disagree with them entirely. Nevertheless to rebuke unbearable conditions they are very likely to enroll in the Socialist ranks.

"The Socialist growth has been greatest in those sections where protest against patent evils has been most forceful. That growth will continue, unless our statesmen are wise enough to heed the popular demand.

"This is the lesson of the statistics here considered. It has more than once been voiced by Mr. Roosevelt.

The Brooklyn Eagle comments as follows on "Victor Berger vs. Gompers":

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is the world's champion of a system of labor organization that is, or has been, acceptable to English and American workmen, and that for skilled labor has produced marvelous results in the forcing upward of wages and the forcing downward of the number of hours in the workday. It has supplanted in America the old Knights of Labor idea, 'One for all and all for one.' In essence it is aristocratic, though the aristocracy is big and broad and numerous. To the farmer it offers nothing; to the day laborer it offers little. Each trade is organized by and for itself. Each trade makes its own fights when fights have to be made. Each trade assists other trades only through the federation principle.

What Berger Represents.

"Victor Berger is distinctly the champion of the political labor movement. He stands with the Socialists of the continent for a change of political conditions as the only open door for what he would call a fair distribution of the profits of production. He is at one with those 'intellectuals' and 'doctrinaires' who dominate the labor situation in Italy in France, in Belgium, and in large measure in Germany and Austria-Hungary, and at whom Mr. Gompers has leveled the fiercest shafts of his irony.

"The American Federation of Labor is claimed to have a membership of 2,000,000 men, women and laboring boys and girls. If the United States has 100,000,000 population it ought to have at least 20,000,000 wage workers and manual laborers. The federation thus holds in very loose combination one-tenth of the labor of the United States. But there is no other organization that begins to hold so many. The American Federation of Labor is to hold inside the week its national convention in St. Louis. Victor Berger announces that he will go to that convention and make as strong a fight as he can against the Gompers policy and in favor of an open endorsement of the Socialist party (the Debs party, internationally recognized since the Brussels conference as the Socialist party of America) by the federation.

May Clash With Gompers.

"Mr. Berger will perhaps, even probably, be beaten. Mr. Gompers has a strong hold on his organization. But Berger goes to St. Louis with a sanction such as no Socialist ever had in America. He has organized a successful movement to capture the greatest city in his state—Milwaukee. He has the city government. He has just been elected a member of the national house of representatives. He is not a foe to be despised by Samuel Gompers.

"The effort of the 'intellectuals' and 'doctrinaires' to capture the labor movement in this country is significant. It means much more in American politics. It means much more in American economics. For the first time, in eBerger of Wisconsin, it has a leader who wins victories in practical politics, as Mr. Debs never has done. It is well worth watching."

The New York Morning World has the following critical editorial on the election of Berger:

"NOT THE FIRST."

"The gentleman from Milwaukee is described as the first Socialist ever elected to Congress. He may be the first who has thus classified himself, but he is not in fact the first, or even the one hundredth Socialist who has appeared at Washington in a representative capacity.

"While Socialism is supposed to make war upon individualism it fails at the outset, for in politics every Socialist writes his own platform. Few definitions of Socialism agree. The gentleman from Milwaukee comes from a town where Socialism and radical democracy are not far apart. Many of the innovations which his party is urging or adopting are old stories already in other towns that never had a Socialist mayor and council.

"The fear of Socialism rests chiefly upon the utterances of those who deny the rights of property, those who advocate the taxation of one man for the benefit of another and those who wish to consolidate in government practically all human activities. Merely to state these propositions is to show that the gentleman from Milwaukee, even if he were a very ardent Socialist, is not exactly a pioneer.

"One of the greatest achievements of American democracy is essentially socialistic. Few now assail the public school system, but in the beginning the man of property thought it a hardship to pay taxes for the instruction of the children of parents who had no property. In many states now the man of property is also buying school books and providing meals and clothing for the children of the poor.

"Some of our crusted conservatives would shy at a suggestion that Congress appropriate money for the relief of a falling industry, and yet for nearly fifty years it has avowedly

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference 2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

levied taxes to promote the prosperity of many industries. Capital and labor alike have been favored.

"Many years ago the nation built a railroad to the Pacific coast in the most expensive and scandalous way. It is now constructing a canal at the Isthmus which will cost \$500,000,000. These are excused as war measures. If a national woolen mill or a sugar refinery could be classed as a military necessity, would they also be accepted as matters of course?"

"Some Socialists favor games and shows at public expense. World's fairs are paid for by Congress, by state legislatures and city councils. Socialists at times advocate the use of public moneys to promote desirable private enterprises of improvement. Hundreds of towns, cities and counties have been bonded to encourage railroad construction and the development of manufacturing.

General Socialist Tendency.

"A considerable part of the law-making and litigation of the last fifty years has had to do with the principles underlying Socialism. The power to tax is also the power to build up something at the expense of other things. Both have been very freely used in this country from the first.

"The gentleman from Milwaukee will not create a sensation in Washington. He has had many predecessors. He will have many associates."

The New York Evening World prints the following:

"SOCIALIST AND THE BOSS."

"A report from Milwaukee, giving an account of victorious Socialism in that city, says: 'When any Socialist becomes a candidate for office he places his resignation in the hands of the committee of the district for which he is elected, and at any time his acts in office do not conform to the demands of the party that elected him the resignation is given to the public.' 'There is nothing new in this system. It has been practiced by bosses of many cities for many years. It is indeed necessary to boss rule, for as some horses won't stand without hitching, the boss has found it needful to have some hitch on the man he puts into office.

"But why should new Socialism continue the practice? Ample experience has taught Americans that there is no profit in changing from one set of bosses to another. The movement for reform in our time is a movement toward an enlarged and more direct popular control of government officers, while Milwaukee Socialism seems to be a revision to some of the worst evils of political bossism."

This is taken from the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"SOCIALIST IN CONGRESS."

"Socialists as well as Democrats have found this a good year. It is indeed necessary to boss rule, for as some horses won't stand without hitching, the boss has found it needful to have some hitch on the man he puts into office.

"Because Berger will constitute a minority of one in the house of representatives, he will be a prominent figure and his qualifications seem to promise a career of some usefulness. The Socialists of the United States are entitled to a man in Congress."

The New York Independent, a weekly, in its latest issue on "The Socialist Gains," says:

"The Socialists claim that they have polled a vote of 730,000 at last week's elections. This is an unprecedented showing for them. It is an increase of

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50 Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

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700,000 over the vote of 1908, which was 423,877.

Increase Is Uniform.

"The increase was uniform throughout the country and not confined to a few sections where there might have been special local dissatisfaction. The party has sent Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, to the house of representatives—the first Socialist to occupy a seat in Congress. Mr. Berger is a able, frank and popular, and withal a consummate political tactician, he is probably the best man the party could have sent. Milwaukee also continues to hold the Socialist faith, for she elected twelve Socialist assemblymen and two Socialist senators to the legislature at Madison. Although Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey did not poll the vote expected. California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin polled some 50,000 votes apiece. This steady growth of Socialism is due to the highly compact and efficient organization of the Socialist party and to the truths and partial truths in the socialistic philosophy.

"The party is composed for the most part of men decidedly above the average intelligence, and all are welded into a band of 'Comrades' who carry on the propaganda seven days in the week. There are thousands of Socialists scattered throughout the country who after the day's work devote all their evenings to curb speaking, party organization, distributing Socialist literature, attending public meetings to heckle the speakers, etc. They claim that they captured Milwaukee a year ago almost entirely by distributing thousands upon thousands of leaflets to

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The 761st Day of The Call. UNION LABEL GOOD. KEENE FURNISHING. SIG. KLEIN and Assistant. 80 AND 82 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST. NEW YORK. Tel. 6025 Stuyvesant.

the voters. This very week they starting in again for the campaign of 1911 and 1912. They work while other parties sleep. The bee is the emblem, not the donkey, elephant, water wagon. As our readers know we do not accept the socialistic philosophy. For one thing Socialism assigns the evils of our present day to city too exclusively to unrestricted competition. Instead of monopoly were monopoly abolished, competition would be almost wholly good. We do not take fright at this. Socialism because we recognize that much of the Socialist program is as desirable as it is inevitable."

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PROPAGANDA IN THE GERMAN ARMY

Kaiser's Military Organization Undermined by Socialists—Heads Alarmed.

In Germany, with its existing law of conscription, every young man in the ordinary course of events becomes a soldier, so that practically the entire male population of the country is under the direct command of the Kaiser.

Socialist Notes

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

MEETINGS TONIGHT

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

City Executive Committee—239 East 84th street. Branch 5. While we have every indication, judging by the results of the vote throughout the country, that the Socialist movement is soon going to enjoy its harvest, yet, like the reaper, we can only gather where we have sown.

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THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ending Saturday, November 19, 1910. The total for the week amounts to \$300.60.

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ALWAYS GETTING BETTER

The Call never rests on its laurels. It always strides ahead—always works for improvements.

Our latest improvement in the mechanical makeup of the paper brings us many letters of praise.

Of course, that is only one improvement in many that we are making.

We always try to get out a better paper than we did the day before.

Have you noticed that The Call has fuller and more complete reports from the convention of the American Federation of Labor than any other paper published in New York city?

The reason is easy to find. The Call is primarily a labor paper, and therefore gives first attention to happenings in the labor world.

The other English papers in New York are capitalist papers, and therefore pay little or no attention to labor news—except to tell deliberate lies.

IF ANY HAVE ANY DOUBTS WE WILL PLACE A CONCRETE EXAMPLE BEFORE THEM.

A few days ago all the papers in New York spread the lie that Gompers had slandered the negroes and had expressed himself as opposed to having them admitted into labor unions.

This was an outrageous lie. THE NEW YORK WORLD EVEN WENT SO FAR AS TO FEATURE THIS LIE EDITORIALY.

The only paper that told the truth in this matter was THE CALL. THE CALL CONDEMNED THE CAPITALIST PAPERS FOR THEIR MISREPRESENTATION OF LABOR.

This was done because The Call is a labor newspaper. You should help support The Call. You should do this if you are a workman.

Labor Unionists are rapidly learning that there is only one English newspaper in New York to be trusted, and that paper is THE CALL.

We want you working men and women to do something for the daily that always fights for you—we want you to get us some subscriptions. Of course, first of all, you must subscribe yourself if you are not already on our mailing list.

All together! Send in sub cards! We will do the rest!

SYNDICALISM IS THREATENING FRANCE

Capitalist Press Alarmed. Big Strikes as "Revolutionary Rehearsals."

The capitalist press of Europe is becoming alarmed over the growth of the Syndicalist, or Industrial Union, movement in France and Italy.

"During the first years after the promulgation of the law of 1884 the unions observed, or were supposed to observe, the legal prohibition against political agitation and propagandism.

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THE POWER OF ORGANIZED DISCONTENT.

By WILLIAM RESTELLE SHIER.

"A thousand men glow with faith and determination," says Upton Sinclair, "are stronger than a million grown cautious and respectable."

Lord Rosebery said in a recent speech: "Ministers should never be despised. Though weak today, they may be strong tomorrow. A turn of Fortune's wheel may throw them unexpectedly in power."

"The International Socialist Movement," writes Dr. Lyman Abbott, "is without exception the most pregnant movement of modern times. It is the creation, not of one man or any set of men, but of the titanic forces of social revolution. It is becoming a mighty force, attaining great strength in all civilized countries. It has built up a powerful press, and furthermore, has produced a scientific and philosophical literature that commands the respect of scholars everywhere."

THE AMERICAN BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

By JOHN STOCK.

While the public in general may be said to be more or less interested in peace conferences and universal peace, there is now being fostered and nourished in this country a movement that, unless immediately destroyed, will in time become a cancer on the people.

This impending evil is the "American Boy Scout Movement" that is being foisted on us by a class of benevolent frauds or pseudo-philanthropists who would have folks believe they are doing it for the benefit of our children, covering the real significance of the movement in the guise of philanthropy.

Of course you ask, "Well, what harm is there in this? Are not our boys given healthy exercise? Are they not taught to live next to Nature? Do they not become manly, self-dependent and of assistance to each other?"

To all this I must answer, yes. Naturally, your remarks, and certainly very proper ones, are: "Ah! Then you admit this movement does good, and still you condemn it. Well—pray tell me, why do you condemn a thing that is beneficial to our children?"

"On my honor I promise that I will do my best: To do my duty to God and my Country; To help other people at all times; To obey the Scout Law."

In the first place, it is absolutely necessary that we overcome once and for all time the instincts of the savage; the craving for warfare; the unnecessary destruction of human life; the sacrifice of the many for the benefit of a few, and those few the very ones that we could most advantageously dispense with.

Wage in these so-called "days of civilization" are chiefly brought about by capitalists with the object of gaining territory where certain commodities are obtained, and which are of material advantage to them, as for instance in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, where the sugar, hemp, tobacco crops, etc., tempted these unprincipled creatures to commit their depredations on the inhabitants of those countries.

"Can this be true," you say, "when our capitalist friends do not go to war themselves?" Ah! "there's the rub," as Hamlet says. Our friends are a little too wise for that; they would sooner stay at home or in the office; it is more conducive to their own good health to let "the common people" fight and die than do it themselves. Verily, I believe that if we were to allow our capitalists and a few minor evils, such as kings, emperors, czars, etc. (who surely are but puppets for the capitalists to play with), to go to war themselves and do battle among their kind, then our wars would be at an end.

"Similarly, if a scout officer says to a scout, 'I trust you on your honor to do this,' the scout is bound to carry out the order to the very best of his ability, and to let nothing interfere with his doing it."

Potpourri.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE VICTIM. A home vignette, as glows the fire— A worried man made wild by drink— A deep arm-chair, his heart's desire, And softly in there creeps a dinner!

A soft gown round her warm limbs falling— A milky throat, by firelight pink, Two haunting eyes for love are calling! A red mouth where a man might drink!

She steals to him—this time for cooking! A dress is due, perhaps a bonnet, Her sweetest smile (the one for housing) Her face doth wear with blushes on it!

Around his neck a white arm's creasing— Upon his knee a thief has perch'd! Two dancing eyes in his are peeping (You'd ne'er find sweeter if you searched).

He does not move (his glance is flashing)— He is quite stern, (he knows his caver); You'd never guess his heart is beating! He just sits right and—reads the paper!

—Helen Jerome, in Sydney Bulletin. "So you are really a cowboy from Arizona," exclaimed the romantic young woman. "Why, you are not a bit picturesque."

"I'm sorry," replied the cowboy, "but you see I have had very little time to study up the fiction in the magazines."—Philadelphia Record.

THE PROVOCATION. The Copper—Did he say any harsh words to you? Fuddled One—Yes, he says ter me (he), "You're drunk." I can't stand inulsh, so I tapped 'im with me bottle.—Sydney Bulletin.

"Why did you name that pedigreed hen of yours Macduff?" "Because I thought it might egg her to lay on."—Baltimore American.

Rivers—Why did you say so positively that a man can't do wrong by marrying a widow? Waters—Why, it's plain enough that if a man marries a widow he don't marry a miss!

OF TWO EVILS. "What on earth did he marry her for if he is going for a divorce already?" "Oh, I suppose he didn't want to be sued for breach of promise."—Sydney Bulletin.

Sussie had left her toys about the kitchen. Mother (picking them up)—Sussie, if you leave these things about the kitchen again I'll box your ears and throw them in the ashpit.

YOL. 2. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21. No. 323.

READY FOR MORE MEDICINE.

Evidently the great public did not mind in the least what the traction monopoly did to it. From the time of the first big franchise steal to the time of the most profitable failure and looting ever pulled off, the traction thieves have bullied, robbed and mistreated those who used the various lines, robbed and swindled investors and defied authorities.

It is going to be the same medicine as before, only a larger dose, and probably somewhat bitterer. It is taken for granted that the public cannot run its own affairs. That eminent Democrat and man of the people, Governor-elect Wilson, of New Jersey, has said it. Other eminent Democrats and Republicans have said it. So the public being incompetent, imbecilic, wasteful and unreliable, this job of managing traction lines is given over to the most corrupt, scandalous and criminal crowd of thieves that ever preyed on the people of this or any other country, and gouged the public.

One should suppose that the recent looting of the Metropolitan—a very delicate operation, not yet completed—must have taught the public something. But evidently the public is not supposed to learn. There was a chance then for New York to take over the lines. They could have been penalized in a sum covering their full valuation, and no injustice would have been done any one. But the chance was thrown away. Now the traction trust has a renewed strangle hold on this city, and it got it through the connivance of public officials and through the fear the public has of its own affairs.

The surface lines, the elevated and the subway lines, are all as much a necessity as the streets of the city. No company has a right to exploit them for private gain. They should be taken over and operated for the public benefit, the same as the streets are. This will have to be done ultimately. It should be done now. There is no other way whereby the traveling public will be benefited. And there is no other way to prevent the Metropolitan thieves from repeating their plundering of the city.

It may be the bluebird for happiness, but it's the good old dodo public for fat dividends.

WHOLESALE BREEDING.

Mrs. Anna Kelly, of Philadelphia, is thirty-five years old and she has had nineteen children. Her husband is a driver and his wages scarcely suffice to support himself and wife. But she attempted somehow or other to make the money stretch far enough to cover some of the wants of her big brood. But her ability was not great enough. Probably she didn't know how to economize, and had not studied diet charts, and did not know how to make over clothes and do the other things a poor man's wife should.

Possibly, though, the time she had to give to bringing children into the world, one a year, at least, sometimes twins to break the monotony, did not leave her many spare hours to study anything.

So now she has been arrested for not feeding, clothing and properly caring for her nineteenth. A vigilant society suspects her of starving it, and a horrified and outraged society is going to punish her.

YOUR MOVE, COMRADE.

By OSCAR LEONARD.

I know that your heart leaps with joy these days. You meet your Republican neighbor and you look with pride into his eyes. You meet your Democrat friend, and you wear the smile that won't come off. You hardly need to tell him the reason. He understands it to some extent. But you venture nevertheless: "Guess we're coming after all."

And then you tell him how we have sent our first man to Washington. And you show him how the Socialist vote has increased greatly almost everywhere. As you talk to him you bubble over with enthusiasm. You are right. You know better than he that Milwaukee does not mean Seidel and Berger. It means Socialism. It means you and your class. It means mankind as a whole, and you have every right in the world to be jubilant over our growth. You have helped it all along. Perhaps you lost a job because you preached Socialism when it was unpopular. Perhaps you were called a lunatic by those whom you love most. Perhaps wife and child, father and mother, brother and sister, had little respect for you on account of your Socialist ideas and ideals. Perhaps you are of those who have suffered untold agonies because Socialist thought did not permeate into the hearts and heads of those you love and respect. And you have suffered. Only you know how much you have suffered.

Now that things are coming your way you rejoice. You are entitled to all the joy that this victory brings with it. It has cost you tears and heartache. It means your own life blood. So why should you not rejoice? The joy of the victor is yours. No one can take it from you. No one should. You are not of the victors who long or clamor for spoils. Your victory means human rights, love and sunshine for all. So rejoice, my Comrade. Be happy. Bless the stars in their beauty. Be grateful to the sun for making life so beautiful. Contemplate with awe this common humanity which makes righteousness a reality and not a mere dream.

But let your joy, do not forget the one great factor that has helped bring victory. The one great factor that is helping institute justice, and love, and righteousness on earth. That power which works among those whom you cannot reach. The voice that speaks where your voice remains unheard. I mean the Socialist press.

Imagine Socialist propaganda without a Socialist press. How much would it be worth? How far could it get? How much could we accomplish without this press? If institutions are lengthened shows of men, as Emerson said, then papers are extended voices of men. Do you want your voice to extend, to reach far, to travel miles and miles, carrying the message of Socialism? See to it that the Socialist press lives and prospers. Its prosperity means more Socialists, more men and women uniting for the purposes so dear to your heart.

Without the Socialist press we could never accomplish what we have accomplished. No Republican would think of getting the votes of the people without a powerful press. No Democrat would hope to get the people's votes without strong organs. We Socialists surely cannot hope to get very far without a press of our own.

In my city, I am still waiting to know how many votes we polled. But I know

AT THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

"Standard Oil Soc.—I mean Standard School—I mean Conservative Socialists, say that the poor need aspiration—what they most want is a want," said the professor.

"We want supper now," said the shirt-waist striker.

"That's not what I mean," said the professor. "I mean an abstract want."

"What's an abstract want—the want of something that you have to abstract from them?" asked the scholar.

"No! That's Socialism, or anarchism—or pragmatism at least. You ought to know that an abstract want is a soul aspiration, something that can't be got."

"You mean enough to eat, then," said the shirt-waist striker.

"Nonsense," cried the professor. "These are prosperous times and the food supply is always short in times of prosperity; look at the high price of stocks and of merchandise!"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WARRANTS AND FACTS. Editor of The Call: You have been good enough to extend to the writer the courtesy of your columns to defend the speaker of the Irish Socialist Federation who was misrepresented by a wayfarer, and then repudiated by a Socialist party official. In doing so you call for warrants relating to the assertions that "Socialism in the United States is being translated in the terms of Russia and Prussia" and that "Mr. Cassidy was scratched by party members or voters."

As to the first assertion: Can it be denied that the eulogized and heralded champions of Socialism in the past and today are Russians, Prussians and others from "furrin' parts." They are, of course, entitled to welcome and praise, but why make demigods out of them? How can they express themselves in penetrating idioms which will have local influence. Suppose some Irishman or Irish-American invaded Russia or Prussia and posed as the teacher of economic salvation for such lands. What would be the result but ridicule and local fatigue? Is it not the same here in the United States?

Americanize the socialistic message through American terms and applications and a great work will have been done. Yet the gentlemen of Russia and Prussia tell their tale of woe to their own people. We alone in the United States can properly express our territorial wrongs. Their "biting in" makes few votes.

Now as to Mr. Cassidy: Kindly refer to your own columns and tell us if Mr. Bush did not have a larger vote. But why hurt Mr. Cassidy's feelings and thereby hurt us Irish and Irish-American Socialists who only work, vote and talk for Socialism with love for Cassidy?

It is bad enough to be a laborer, but to have a wise man like O'Hara haul us up out of the Bantay Bay of capitalism and to point to us as horrible examples of propaganda work, is quite unendurable. Establish your pedigree, O'Hara, before you and Comrade Cassidy make us dye the Irish coat red with our tears.

WILLIAM S. BREDDIN. New York, Nov. 17, 1910.

FOR HOMELESS BOYS.

Editor of The Call: We are making our annual appeal for the Thanksgiving dinner for homeless and friendless boys, this being the only home of his kind in the city that receives boys entirely free, regardless of race, creed or color. These boys come from the bread lines, city parks, courts, and hospitals, providing them food, shelter and clothing until employment is found.

are under oath to obey the commands of their employers, patrol leaders, scout masters, etc., as seen by perusing the above clauses. The result can readily be seen. We shall have one of the most damnable organizations of strikebreakers and legalized murderers that ever was known. The son in all probability will wage war against the father and brother, for in military life, the commands of the officer in charge are more potent than filial duty, nicely as it is sketched in "The Scout Law," where the words "A scout is loyal to his parents," are but a blind and a farce, used to take in the unwary. Who can serve the parent and superior officer when their orders and filial duties conflict.