

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 3303 BEEKMAN.

No. 326.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1910.

Price Two Cents.

## SOCIALISTS ISSUE A STATEMENT OF THEIR POSITION

### Unions and Socialist Party Perform Work in Distinct Domains.

## NO INTERFERENCE

### Why of Party to Give Support to Labor in Every Struggle.

(Special to The Call.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The Socialist delegates today issued the following statement:

The trade union delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, who are also members of the Socialist party, have been somewhat abused, while also considerably abused, by the ridiculous stories circulated in the press and elsewhere as to their attitude toward the federation and the dark designs ascribed to them. It can be said that the number of Socialists in the convention is much larger than at any previous session, and likewise, their total votes in the convention have proportionately increased.

In order to set at rest all speculations regarding the attitude of the Socialist delegates and their legislative program within the federation, it should be stated that no resolutions of a Socialist character have been introduced nor will there be any. This decision was reached at a well attended meeting of the Socialist delegates held Wednesday evening. By this course the common policy of the Socialist party of America and the world-wide trade organizations is upheld and emphasized.

Several resolutions upon this subject, all to the same purpose, have been adopted by the national convention of the Socialist party in the years 1904, 1908 and 1910 and by the

(Continued on Page 3.)

## FAILS TO ARBITRATE SHEET METAL TROUBLE

The state board of arbitration has taken a hand in the lockout of the sheet metal workers. Late yesterday afternoon Chairman Rogers, accompanied by Mediators Reagan and McManus, of the state board, held a conference with the strike officials. It is believed as if the state officials had conferred with the bosses before calling on the union, as when they called at the office of the sheet metal workers on at Third avenue they already had all the details.

The conference ended with no results, but it is expected that another conference will be held today or tomorrow. The bosses gave out statements that they would man the jobs with scabs, but so far they did not do any, and the work was at a standstill on the first day when the men were locked out. The bosses are advertising for scabs in all capitalist papers and also a great number of employment agencies are on the lookout for strikebreakers, but it seems they are unsuccessful. The men who were out yesterday reported that not a man was at work at all the buildings of the members of the employers' association were tied up.

## MAILED FOR CUTTING THE EAR OFF A SCAB

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Joseph Brown, the alleged ear slasher, was sentenced to serve not less than six months nor more than thirteen years in Auburn prison, by Judge Marcus, in the Supreme Court.

Three other men are under indictment on the charge of having had a hand in the assault upon Edward A. Foster, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a union sailor, whose ear it was believed was cut off and sent by mail to Sawyer Goulder, head of the Lake Superior Association, at Cleveland.

## DENIES WRECKING OF BETHLEHEM STRIKE

### Organizer Coughlin, of the Machinists, Explains Reasons for Settlement.

Recent articles in The Call by Robert J. Wheeler, member of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, have described the great strike in the steel works at Bethlehem, Pa., and given an account of the actions of various union officials in the settlement of the strike.

A communication from Jacob Keppler, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, replying to the allegations made and demanding an investigation at the A. F. of L. convention, has already been published.

J. P. Coughlin, general organizer of the machinists' union, now writes to The Call as follows:

"23 Park Row.

"New York, Nov. 21, 1910. "There appeared in various issues of The Call a continued story purporting to be written by one Robert J. Wheeler, under different headings, the last one under the heading, 'The Wrecking of the Bethlehem Strike,' and the members of our association, who are readers of The Call, thoroughly understand the purport of the articles, and the underlying motive for which those articles were printed, and we desired to wait until the convention of the A. F. of L. had convened, to be certain that the other trades interested were satisfied that the settlement reached was the best that could be obtained under the circumstances, and to show that the machinists were not acting selfishly in the matter.

"That it is apparent that they were satisfied is evidenced by the fact that there were no resolutions introduced, and there was nothing in the report of the executive council to indicate that any action on the matter would be taken. Consequently, we believe that it is doing but justice to our association if we take exception to the articles printed, as well as to the added foot notes, evidently inspired by people who are unfriendly to our association, but we must expect to be abused in this life, if we expect to accomplish anything for mankind.

"A glance at the first article printed shows that the writer starts out with a hue and cry that he had entered the lists to show double-dealing and to pose as the champion of his 'personal friend,' a style copied from a gentleman who was much in evidence previous to November 8 of this year. In the last article he did not care so much to defend his 'personal friend' and it might be suggested that the back-pedaling was due to the 'personal friend's' action in the gubernatorial campaign in New York state.

Began as Blind Protest.

"Now, as to the strike at Bethlehem: In the first place, the strike began with the machinists, and a glimpse at the partisan report of the government investigators will convince any one that it was a blind protest against existing conditions at that plant. Men were compelled to work from sixty-two to eighty-five hours per week for wages ranging from \$1.70 to \$3 per day. In some cases wages were slightly higher, but those cases were rare. Among the men there was very little organization, which, of course, was their own fault. After the men came out they were partly organized, and attempts were made to collect funds, and the writer of the articles tries to place the blame on the machinists for not supporting the men on strike. A reference to the report of the committee handling the funds will show that the machinists contributed over one-third of the \$7,000 collected, notwithstanding the fact that there were eight other organizations interested; and this one-third of the amount collected from the machinists was donated despite the fact that the Machinists' Association was paying out at the time of the strike over \$15,000 for strike benefits weekly, in other localities, to machinists who had paid their dues regularly and were entitled to benefits and support to better their conditions.

Statement an Untruth.

"As for the statement that Vice President Keppler told these men that they would receive full financial support, that is an untruth, and is known to be an untruth by the writer of the article. I believe that this settles the financial question covering the strike at Bethlehem.

(Continued on Page 4.)



## MESSANGER BOYS PLAN BIG REVOLT

### In Mass Meeting Draw Up Demands on Their Employers.

New York has never seen a mass meeting of young workers quite like that which took place last night at 209 East Broadway, when about 800 telegraph messengers, from both the Postal and Western Union Telegraph companies, met to discuss their grievances, appoint committees, and draw up their demands, which are to be presented to the companies some time this forenoon.

When the meeting was called to order the hall was packed to the doors, with not even standing room. Every messenger boy who attended the meeting was eager to learn how to improve the almost intolerable conditions that these boys have been compelled to slave under.

A committee of sixteen was elected from the employees of the principal of

(Continued on Page 2.)

## MISS MAROT DENIES N. Y. TIMES INTERVIEW

Miss Helen Marot, of the Women's Trade Union League, was an indignant woman yesterday over the appearance in the news columns in the New York Times of an article making it appear that she thinks Theodore Roosevelt "may develop into a leader for workers."

The story was evidently a fake, but Miss Marot immediately appealed to The Call to state her repudiation of the alleged interview, as published in the Times, and her denial as to holding any such sentiments.

"A young man came around from the Times," she said, "and asked for some news. I talked with him at some length, and replied to his questions as to what I thought of Mr. Roosevelt. Imagine my feelings when I saw in the Times this morning such a distortion of my words. What I did say was that I thought that Mr. Roosevelt is not nearly as dead as a political leader as some people seem to think, and that I thought it likely he will appear next time with a strong labor platform, and will make a bid for labor's support. I also said that I thought the only vote which a workingman could not throw away was a ballot for the Socialist party, because eyes to gain immediate needs, the best way to force the capitalist parties to grant them would be to put the strong pressure which a big Socialist vote would inevitably apply. I am certainly glad we have The Call to set us right in these matters. The capitalist papers simply cannot be depended on to do us justice."

(Continued on Page 3.)

## DIAZ EMERGES TO RUSH TO SCENE OF UPRISINGS

### Mexico's Tyrant Determined to Preserve "Law and Order."

## MANY BEING KILLED

### Close Censorship of News Makes Full Details Unknown.

MEXICO, CITY, Nov. 21.—The 10th regiment of the regular infantry was rushed from here to Orizaba at 1 o'clock this morning by special train. General Luque, who put down the recent uprising in Yucatan, was in command, and it is announced that he was reinforced early today by two companies of infantry which took part in the recent fighting in Puebla.

There have been insistent reports of serious trouble at Orizaba, but owing to the strict censorship which has been maintained by the government, which has seized all the telegraph lines, it is impossible to get at the facts in the matter. Last night, however, there was a strong indication that the trouble was serious. This was the delaying of a special train sent to Orizaba and from which the train hands deserted and fled.

War Office Active.

The war office here is a scene of great activity tonight. All attaches are working at top speed and troops are being sent out to all points as fast as they can be mobilized and trains secured for their transportation.

President Diaz himself has taken personal charge of the situation, and is planning the various movements designed to quell the uprising. He is overlooking no detail that will tend to restore order and crush the conspiracy against the government. It is evident that he regards the outlook as serious, as he has summoned Vice President Carral from Tehuacan, where he has been taking the baths for some time because of ill health.

Carral arrived here tonight and went at once to the presidential office, where he was closeted for some time with President Diaz.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## TOLSTOY'S BODY IS TAKEN TO HIS HOME

### Russia Grief Stricken Over Death of Her Greatest Man.

YASNAYA POLYANA, Russia, Nov. 21.—Ard pomp and ceremony, which he loathed in life, increased in a rare case which he would have shunned as an evil thing, the body of Leo Nikolaevich, Count Tolstoy, writer, dreamer and idealist, will be brought back to his home here, to be laid to rest, as he had wished, at the foot of Poverty Oak, where the peasants he loved are wont to congregate.

No church ceremony will mark the first obsequies of the great man, great in death as in life. The church—the Greek Catholic Church—which excommunicated Tolstoy in 1901, after the world had read his "Resurrection," held out the hand of forgiveness to him to the last, and he refused it. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

Fearing outbreaks, the police of many neighboring districts are gathering here today. Troops may be sent ostensibly as a mark of the government's respect, but really to prevent violent scenes.

Already there is talk of legal complications between members of Tolstoy's family

(Continued on Page 3.)

## MACHINISTS' OFFICERS MUST DEFEND SUIT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The demurrer filed by counsel for the defendants, James O'Connell, president of the general executive board of the International Association of Machinists, et al., was overruled by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The plaintiff in the action, James A. Schofield, formerly business agent of District 15, International Association of Machinists in New York city, is suing the international officials for \$25,000 damages.

The cause of the action arises from certain alleged slanderous remarks made by Keppler and claims heavy damages on account of the wide publicity given the alleged libel through its publication in the Machinists' Monthly Journal as a part of the proceedings of the Denver convention of the International Association of Machinists in 1909.

## FRED D. WARREN'S SENTENCE AFFIRMED

### Fighting Socialist Editor of the Appeal to Reason Must Serve Six Months in Jail and Pay \$1,500 Fine.

## GENE DEBS TELLS WHAT SENTENCE MEANS

### Contention of Socialist Weekly's Director Is Proved—That the Capitalists Control the Federal Courts—Has Been a Long Fight for Press' Freedom.

Terre Haute, Ind., November 21, 1910.

The New York Call:

The decision of the Federal Court of Appeals in the Warren case is perfectly consistent with capitalist class rule in the United States.

Warren goes to jail for offering a reward for a capitalist politician under indictment for crime; while the same court sanctions and legalizes the kidnapping of innocent workingmen by corporation brigades, and to reach this capitalistic conclusion required four long years and thousands of dollars of costs, the net result of which is that kidnapping is legal if the victim is a workingman, but a crime if a capitalist, and this is the law under capitalist misrule in the United States.

Warren knew the end from the beginning, but was determined to make the capitalist court show its hand that the people might see the confidence game it is playing.

The Court of Appeals waited, just as we predicted, until after the election before handing down its decision.

Now the doom of Warren is solemnly pronounced and the prison doors close upon him.

Hail to Warren, the champion of the working class, whose loyalty is attested in his prison cell!

The capitalist courts have crowned him!

All the world will honor him!

Other hands will grasp the revolutionary banner Warren has upheld and other Comrades will step into the place made vacant by his absence.

What he has said about the capitalist courts we reiterate. What he has done to bring down their wrath upon him we approve and stand ready to go to jail for, or to the gallows.

We take back not one word and we apologise for nothing.

The capitalist courts we look upon as whitened sepulchers filled with dead workingmen's bones. We hold them in horror and contempt.

They can arrest us all, but they cannot arrest the Social Revolution.

Warren's imprisonment will arouse the working class, inspire the revolutionary host, and hasten the overthrow of capitalist despotism, the triumph of truth and the reign of rights.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Fred Warren must go to jail.

The fighting Socialist editor must spend six months in a federal penitentiary.

The militant little champion of the rights of the working class must pay in addition a fine of \$1,500.

At St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the sentence of six months' imprisonment and \$1,500 fine imposed upon the spunky managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, by Judge John C. Pollock, of the United States District Court of Kansas City.

The news came in a telegram to The Call from Warren himself, at Girard, Kan. It merely said:

United States Circuit Court of Appeals confirmed sentence of Fort Scott Federal Court, giving six months in jail and a fine of \$1,500. FRED D. WARREN.

Warren's crime consisted in asserting that there is one law for the capitalist and another for the worker in this country, and producing proof of it.

Warren was a marked man from the time he began his stirring defense in the columns of the Appeal to Reason of the rights of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, whose prosecution at the hands of the state and federal authorities and narrow escape from sentence of death aroused the

workers of this country as they had never been aroused before.

In creating the storm of protest which went up from every section against the infamous treatment accorded these three workingmen, Warren, with his trenchant pen, played a tremendous part.

For that activity the government apparently decided that he should pay the penalty. Efforts were made to hamper the circulation of the paper, and finally to suppress it altogether. It was known that President Roosevelt sought earnestly and long for an excuse to put the Appeal out of business altogether.

But these efforts failed. Warren was too shrewd and resourceful for the fat-witted government authorities he contended with. He eluded them and triumphed over them at every point.

Then the brute force of the federal courts, the same courts which continually are used to strike at the rights of organized labor, was called into play.

This jail sentence and fine is the result.

## A HISTORY OF WARREN'S CASE

The Warren case virtually began on the night of February 17, 1909, when Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, were kidnaped from their homes in Denver, and carried away to Boise, Idaho, where they were held in jail, accused of complicity in the murder of an Governor.

of Idaho, who was assassinated December 30, 1905.

Within two weeks after the kidnapping of the heads of the Western Federation of Miners, Warren, an editor-in-chief of the Appeal to Reason, published Deba's cry, "Arouse, Ye Slaves," which announced to the master class in general and of Colorado in particular that if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were murdered upon a trumped-up charge of having assassinated ex-Governor Steunenberg, America would face a revolution.

Warren's Famous Reward.

On January 12, 1907, after Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone had been held in the "bull pen" of Boise for nearly eleven months, during which time the Supreme Court rushed to the assistance of the mine owners of Colorado, by declaring the kidnapping of the three labor leaders "legal," Warren sprung his famous reward of \$1,000 for the bringing to justice of ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky.

As Warren explained, through the columns of the Appeal to Reason, he had nothing whatever against Governor Taylor, who was then a fugitive from justice from his native state, where he was wanted on the charge of murdering Goebel. Taylor was in hiding in Indiana, and the Appeal to Reason offered \$1,000 "to the person who will kidnap ex-Governor Taylor and return him to the state officials of Kentucky," in order to test the Supreme Court, and see whether it would hold kidnapping legal in the case of a capitalist and an ex-governor. The facts in the case, Warren pointed out, were exactly the same. Taylor was under the same charges as were Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. If kidnapping was legal in their case it ought to be legal in the case of Taylor.

This printed offer of \$1,000 for the kidnapping of Taylor through the columns of the Appeal to Reason was next made by Warren through circular letters, 15,000 of which were mailed from the office of the Appeal. On the envelope of each of these letters was the following inscription:

"One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to the Kentucky authorities."

Authorities Make Trouble.

These letters were mailed on January 12, 1907. On May 4, of the same year, or nearly four months later, a United States postoffice inspector called at the Appeal office with a warrant for the arrest of Warren on the charge of having sent "scurrilous, defamatory and threatening matter through the United States mails."

The matter referred to was the letter offering the reward. Warren was out of town, and May 8—the day when the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone began—Warren was arrested.

Denied Quick Justice.

He asked for an immediate trial. But this was denied, and he was ordered to appear at the November term. He did so. He appeared at Fort Scott, Kan., with his attorneys, ready for trial. But the government, who was the prosecutor in the case, suddenly found that it was "not ready," and asked that a postponement be taken until the May term of 1908.

In the fall of 1908 there was to be a presidential election. To have tried Warren in May would mean to give the Socialists of America ample time to impress certain lessons upon the minds of the working people, which might have a telling effect upon the Socialist vote in November. The government at Washington knew this only too well. Hence it was not ready this time, either. The prosecution, that is, the government of the United States, asked for a postponement, and was granted a postponement until November 6, 1908, which was immediately after election, when the workers would have four years to forget any

THE NORTHERN BANK. Drafts in Amount from \$5 Upward TO-BE PAID AT APPROXIMATELY THE FOLLOWING RATES: Great Britain & Ireland at \$4.95, 10 Sterling Gold at \$1.95, 100 cts. per £100. Germany at 25 3/4 cts. per Mark. OTHER COUNTRIES Proportionately. Our fees are very small.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN READERS. The Call is now on sale in addition to all the newsstands on the elevated and subway stations in Manhattan and Bronx, on all newsstands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated system. On New York elevated and subway stations The Call will only be on sale on weekdays, while on the newsstands of the Brooklyn elevated stations The Sunday Call will also be on sale. All those who desire to buy The Call and cannot find it with their regular news dealers will always be able to buy copies at any of the newsstands mentioned above, as The Call will be kept on sale all day. Readers of The Call who are anxious to increase its circulation are urged to take notice of this and inform their friends and shopmates about it so that they may not find any difficulty in obtaining the paper regularly.

hypocritical act that might be committed upon a man who was fighting the cause of the workingman.

Not Ready Yet.

But even in the November term the government was still not ready to prosecute the case against Warren. What the government was "preparing" became evident when the case finally came up for trial on May 3, 1909.

When the case came up before Judge John C. Pollock in the fifth district of Kansas, it was evident that the two years which the government spent in postponing and getting ready were well spent. The government had made during that time careful preparation for a campaign to throttle the Socialist press by muzzling Warren and the Appeal to Reason.

One of the star witnesses of the government was ex-Governor Taylor, for the kidnapping of whom Warren offered the reward of \$1,000. The two years which the government needed for getting ready were, in reality, spent in maneuvering to have Taylor pardoned, so that he might leave the state of Indiana in safety, and then brought to Kansas as a witness against Warren.

Packed Jury.

The next thing the prosecution did was to pack a jury with old-style Republicans and civil war veterans, who were on the pension list of the government, and who feared a Socialist like a bull hates red. Many of the jurors, as was later proved with affidavits, were prejudiced most bitterly and violently against Warren and the Appeal to Reason, even before the case came up.

But even with such a jury and with ex-Governor Taylor personifying



FRED D. WARREN.

innocence, the government felt that it had no case against Warren and through its attorneys made advances to Warren to plead guilty and get off with a nominal fine.

Warren saw through the tricks of the prosecution. If he pleaded guilty and was fined, not more than \$1 even, the precedent would have been there and would be used in the future as a muzzle on Socialist and labor papers.

"It would be cheaper for the Appeal," Warren said, if he were to plead guilty, and get off with a small fine, "but it would be bad for the cause. In fighting for acquittal I am fighting a battle for the liberty of the press."

The battle, which took place in the Fort Scott Court, was a farce from start to bottom. The testimony of the government witnesses was perjured from the top to bottom.

But the extent to which the battle was a sham and a farce, the fact that the government came there with a decision of "guilty," in the face of any and all evidence proving the innocence of Warren, is best proved by the statement of the prosecuting attorney who, when driven to desperation by the persistent questioning to the legality of the case and admissibility of certain points, cried out:

"I have a letter from the Attorney General at Washington that the offense is clearly in violation of the law, and authorizing it to be vigorously prosecuted."

Thus, just as Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were condemned as undesirable citizens before their trial in Washington, so Warren was ordered "guilty" in Washington. The government wanted to make an example of it, a warning to all Socialists in their attacks upon the master class.

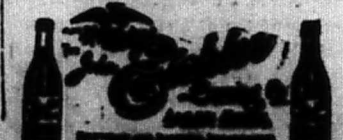
Guilty, of Course.

The trial of Warren ended as Washington wanted it—with a sentence of guilty. But this triumph of the master class, instead of allowing that class to become entrenched more and more, shared the chasm that exists between the oppressors and the oppressed, the toilers and their capitalist exploiters.

On July 1, 1909, two months after Fred Warren had been adjudged guilty of misusing the mails, Judge Pollock invited the defendant to appear at Fort Scott, and show cause why the sentence should not be pronounced.

At this invitation, which is generally a mere formality, and of which prisoners never avail themselves, Warren arose and made a speech, which was an indictment against the class justice—capitalist class justice—of the United States, that caused the masters to gasp, and to wish that they had never begun meddling with the Socialist editor.

In his speech Warren kept his audience spell-bound, the government agents, including the judge, paralyzed with amazement, and his own friends and lawyers in surprised admiration. Warren told the judge that the sentence of guilty is really all he could expect from a court and "system of



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Jurisprudence which is a survival of medieval times, and which will require another political revolution similar to that of 1776 and that of 1860 to abolish.

The Reigning Monarch.

Said Warren: "The Supreme Court of the United States has today more real power over the people than is vested in any monarch of the old world."

"The Supreme Court, has become, in fact, the reigning monarch of the American people. At the command of the lords of privilege any obnoxious law is promptly declared unconstitutional."

"I was convicted by a jury composed of partisan Republicans. It was shown by competent evidence introduced in this court today that two of the jurors had expressed hostile and prejudicial sentiments against me."

"In conclusion permit me to say that I am not asking the mercy or leniency of this court. I have committed no crime. After all, this is the price of human progress. Why should I expect immunity? The courts have ever been and are today the bulwark of the ruling class. Why should they not punish offenders against that class?"

Freedom Will Conquer.

"Feudal slavery the courts sustained the feudal lords; in chattel slavery they protected the slave owners, and in wage slavery they defend the industrial masters."

"Whoever protests for the sake of justice in the name of the future is an enemy of society and is persecuted or put to death."

"This case is a mere incident in the mighty struggle of the masses for emancipation. Slowly, painfully proceeds the struggle of man against the power of Mammon. The past is written in tears and blood. The future is dim and unknown, but the final outcome of this worldwide struggle is not in doubt. Freedom will conquer slavery, truth will prevail over error, justice will triumph over injustice, the light will vanquish the darkness, and humanity, disenthralled, will rise resplendent in the glory of universal brotherhood."

KAISER DELIVERS LECTURE ON LIQUOR

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—"The next war will be won by the nation that has the smallest liquor bill."

This was the declaration today of the kaiser in opening the naval college at Flensburg. He was addressing the naval cadets and he took the most advanced position he has yet assumed in pleading for temperance among Germany's fighting men.

"I want you all to be well grounded in your religious convictions," the kaiser said, "and I want one of these convictions to be that temperance is one of the chiefest virtues. I think it would be a splendid thing if every one of you would sign the temperance pledge."

"A good fighting man must be a good man physically, and this is impossible in one who drinks to excess."

Temperance workers are applauding the kaiser's speech, it being in line with many other of his recent utterances.

7,266 AMERICANS TURN BRITISHERS

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—That thousands of American citizens are becoming British subjects under the Canadian naturalization act is shown by the report of Hon. Charles Murphy, the secretary of state, in his report submitted to parliament today. The figures for persons becoming British subjects under the act are as follows for the past year: United States, citizens, 7,266; Russians, 1,644; Austrians, 1,589; Italians, 866; Swedes, 623; Chinese, 231; Norwegians, 399; Japanese, 241. The other nationalities bring the total for the year up to 13,356.

LEATHER WORKERS ARE STILL STANDING FIRM

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union is carrying on a fight for recognition of the organization and better working conditions against M. Green, fancy leather goods manufacturer, 180 Wooster street. Forty workers are out on strike against the firm, and the shop is entirely tied up. The boss has tried to get strikebreakers, but without results.

Although the strike is now in its second week, not a man has broken away from the strikers' ranks. The union requests all leather workers to watch out in their shops for Green's work, as there is a rumor to the effect that he has his orders made in other establishments. In case any of his work is found in other shops the strikers ask that strike headquarters, 236 Broome street, be at once notified.

The strikers are picketing the shop, and are determined to continue the fight until all of them are reinstated. At the meeting of the men yesterday afternoon the consensus of opinion seemed to be that they would rather live on their meager strike benefits, than return to work in a scab shop.

ONE BOSS CAVES IN TO KIMONO WORKERS

A. Solomon, kimono and wrapper manufacturer, of Wooster street, signed an agreement with Local 41 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, late yesterday afternoon and all his striking employees will return to work today. This is the first shop that was unionized since the reorganization of the trade consider this a great victory.

The workers are also carrying on a fight against Miller Brothers, of 62 Lispenard street, and it is expected that this firm will also come to terms by today. Since the reorganization an agitation has been carried on to unionize the trade, and as a result two shops were called out on strike. The employers have tried their utmost to check the union agitation, but all their efforts have failed, as the workers are joining the organization by scores. The United Hebrew Trades is assisting the new organization to unionize the trade and it is expected that during the course of the next few months the union will have all the wrapper and kimono workers in the organization.

STATE TROOPS ON NIGHT RIDERS' TRIAL

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 21.—Lieutenant Gooch and a squad of the state troops began guard duty at the United States Court today to prevent an outbreak in the hearing of the night-riders' trials, which involve \$200,000 damages.

Among the defendants are many prominent western Kentucky farmers.

THE WEEK'S Bills

keep climbing up, things getting dearer and dearer. It's some help to save half the cost of tea by buying double strength

White Rose Ceylon Tea

Found, Half-Pound & 10c Packages.

DIAZ EMERGES TO RUSH TO SCENE OF UPRISINGS

(Continued from page 1.)

this, but it is known that agents of the revolutionists have been for some time working among the soldiers in the various garrisons, and it would not be surprising to learn that they had won over many of the rank and file to their cause.

A press dispatch today carried the assertion that an entire regiment at Chihuahua had gone over to the revolutionists, but this is denied tonight by the government. Still, however, the rumor persists. Whether or not the rumor is correct it is admitted that arms and ammunition in large quantities have been hurried to Chihuahua, and troops are in readiness to proceed there at once.

The newspapers here publish dispatches from Laredo, on the American border, giving details of the fighting at Guerrero, but no mention is made of the number of killed and wounded. It is supposed that the dispatches refer to the same fight which was described in telegrams to the papers of the United States last night, and in which it was stated that ten persons lost their lives. At any rate, troops have been asked for by the governor of the state of Nueva Leon, in which Guerrero is situated. Not only is further trouble expected there, but at Puebla, Guadalajara, Pachuca and Orizaba, where it is believed there was fighting today, but of which no word has as yet been received.

An American of the name of James M. Reed was shot and killed.

United States Troops Gathered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Instructions were sent today to Brigadier General Ralph W. Hoyt, commanding the Department of Texas, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, to hold his troops in readiness for service in enforcing the neutrality law. This action was taken by Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, upon the recommendation of Secretary of State Knox. Two regiments of infantry, ten troops of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery are available for service in case of emergency.

General Hoyt was directed to keep in touch with Governor Campbell, of Texas, and to aid him in handling the situation.

It is not believed here that the services of the regular troops will be necessary. It was decided, however, to hold them in readiness in order to strengthen Governor Campbell's hand. The Mexican revolutionists have always attempted to use this country as a base of operation in plotting their revolutionary movements against the Diaz government, and it has in the past required all the resources of the federal government to keep them in control.

Secretary of State Knox is confident that the Mexican government will adequately protect American citizens residing in Mexico. While the disorder began as an anti-American demonstration, he believes that the riots were incited by revolutionists who thought they could embarrass the Diaz government by attacking the Americans. At first the movement was purely an anti-American demonstration, but within the last few days the international phase of the rioting has developed and the movement has become avowedly a revolutionary plot.

It is believed here that the Mexican government will temporize. President Diaz, who is noted for his prompt and forceful handling of revolutionary movements, will probably take immediate steps to suppress the anti-government propaganda. He took this action in the summer of 1908, when a similar movement developed, and it was soon quelled.

METAL MEN MAY FORCE SETTLEMENT

Joseph Stokes, New York state organizer of the metal polishers, arrived here to take charge of the strike in the absence of Organizer Flynn, who is now attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Stokes toured the strike zone yesterday and saw to it that all the shops were properly picketed. There were no changes in the strike situation, the bosses remaining as obstinate as before, and the men determined to fight until their organization is recognized.

It was reported yesterday that the bosses are already beginning to wobble, as work is constantly piling up in the shops yesterday. It is expected that a conference between representatives of the bosses and the union will be held some time during the week, when a settlement will probably be brought about.

The Ansonia Clock Company is still on the lookout for scabs, but so far, it is said, have not secured any skilled polishers. The spinners held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to stay out until the employers grant all demands.

PRaises HILL'S ANTI-SOCIALIST LEAGUE

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Protests against the proportionately small number of Catholics holding federal and state offices in this country and the failure of the state to pay for secular education in Catholic schools, denunciations of obscene plays and the "immoral and pernicious motion picture shows," and an earnest entreaty to Catholics to combat Socialism, featured the annual report of President Edward Feehey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at today's session of the ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

President Feehey, after scoring the obscene drama and immoral moving picture shows, commended the efforts of the Individual and Social Justice League to combat Socialism. The league's purpose, he said, was to make clear the principles at issue between American thought and life and the economic and political revolution proposed by Socialism, to "uphold the American ideal of home, the integrity of the family, the love of country, and to maintain the everlasting reality of religion as the foundation of our civilization."

FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME. Don't pay retail prices. Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. Brand new styles, perfectly finished merchandise. BUY OF THE MAKERS. OUR wholesale FACTORY PRICES are ALWAYS LOWER than so-called "special sales." No other house DOES ever offer such VALUES. A 4-ROOM FLAT COMPLETELY FURNISHED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 6. THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS. E. GREENBERGER & CO., Owners. 203-205 E. 76th STREET. Just a step from 84 avenue "L" station, New York. Open daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday till 10 p.m. SHOW YOUR 5 Per Cent Discount TO MEMBERS OF UNION CARD. BRASS BEDS Latest Styles \$7.50 up All sizes.

MESSSENGER BOYS PLAN BIG REVOLT

(Continued from page 1.)

At the meeting, and afterward this committee got together and drew up the following demands:

Two cents for a call, and 2 1/2 cents for deliveries; 15 cents an hour for service, and 15 cents apiece for way bills; a charge of 25 cents a week for uniforms, instead of 50 cents; 15 cents for supper money when held after 8 o'clock. The boys also want a ten-hour workday, instead of the twelve and fourteen hours, which they have been working.

They also want to stop the system of firing which has been in vogue when the boys do not report for duty on Sunday, and more human treatment all around.

The messengers of the Western Union have demanded that 15 cents an hour be paid in the main office at 195 Broadway, when they are called out to work on Sunday. They have also decided to demand that a night operator be placed in the office at 26th street, in order that the distance to carry messages may be shortened.

The bicycle boys have decided to demand a weekly wage of \$7.50 cash, with uniform and a ten hour workday. The night force wants the company to take only 25 cents from them for their uniforms a week, instead of 50 cents, the ten hour workday instead of twelve hours. This would make it so that they would be getting a weekly wage of \$8.50 instead of \$8.25. They also want another office opened up at about 72d street and Columbus avenue in order that the distance to carry messages may be cut down.

The uptown messengers of the Postal Company decided at last night's meeting to demand the ten hour day, 15 cents an hour, and 2 1/2 cents for messages.

Get Only \$3.50 a Week. The Postal boys in Brooklyn have decided to demand a weekly wage of \$5 instead of \$3.50. They want to be paid for work every other Sunday, which has not been the rule of the company. They have been working ten hours a day and they want the eight hour day. They also want 15 cents an hour for overtime.

The increase will mean 1/2 cent per message for both calls and deliveries. Often boys who were sick on Sunday have been fined 50 cents.

After the committee receives the answer from the companies today a meeting will be called in a larger hall, and the bosses' answer delivered to the messengers. It is expected that an enormous crowd of messengers will turn out at the next meeting, as a high degree of enthusiasm has been manifested.

There are about 5,000 telegraph messengers in New York and Brooklyn, and they are all highly interested in what the aggressive ones plan to do. It is believed that if the companies do not grant the boys' demands nearly every messenger in both cities will walk out.

At last night's meeting there were boys in messenger uniforms twelve years of age. There was some difficulty in getting them to remain perfectly quiet, but when the speakers, among them several messenger boys from sixteen to twenty years of age, began explaining the objects of the meeting, the youths sat quietly and eagerly listened to what was said.

FUR CAP FACTORY COMPLETELY TIED UP

Fourteen operators and four cutters, employed by Kessel & Cohen, fur cap manufacturers, of Crosby street, yesterday walked out on strike in sympathy with the finishers who have been out for about two weeks.

As a result the plant is practically crippled and not a wheel turned in the shop yesterday. It is expected that this will force the firm to come to terms with the union, as since the finishers walked out the bosses threatened that they would get other finishers to take the places of the strikers, claiming that the operators and cutters remained loyal to them. Despite their threats they could not get a single scab, and now when the plant is tied up, it is said that they will sign an agreement recognizing the union.

The workers appeal to all fur cap finishers and makers to stay away from the shop.

TONIGHT Dr. C. Brandenburg will give his second lecture Tuesday, 8 o'clock on "HEALTH, HYGIENE, PHYSICAL CULTURE, PHRENOLOGY AND SEX." This EAST SIDE EQUAL course will continue through the entire winter and RIGHTS LEAGUE is extremely interesting and instructive. Admission 25c. CHRYSTIE ST. sign on cents. It is worth it; you learn so much.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25 WILL BE HELD AT COOPER UNION, Third Avenue and Eighth Street on Monday Evening, Nov. 28

The meeting is called for the purpose of organizing all the workers in the trade. Miss Mary Dreier, President Women's Trade Union League, Will Preside. Speakers—Hugh Ferriss, Leonard O'Reilly, E. W. Quinn, A. Baroff, J. Paulsen, M. W. Wheeler, J. G. O'Connell and E. J. O'Connell.

THE 76th Boy of The Call and Our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS

MEM'S FURNISHINGS—Underwear, \$3.17 1/2; Ties, \$1.00; Collars, \$1.00; Socks, \$1.00; Rubber Shoes, \$1.00; Suspenders, \$1.00; Hats, \$1.00; and other goods. Ladies' FURNISHINGS—Corsets, Underwear, Hose, Skirts, Robes, Shoes, etc. Absolutely Reliable Price and Quality. FREE CALL PURCHASEERS' CARD. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants 50 AND 52 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST. NEW YORK. Tel. 4088 Stuyvesant.

STRIKER'S BAIL BOND INCREASED TO \$1,000

Sam Trachman, a striking neckwear maker, was held under \$1,000 bail for Special Sessions in the Yorkville Court yesterday, on the charge of assaulting a scab employed by J. Krisher, shirt maker, of Prince street. When arraigned, Trachman was held under \$500 bail, but when the bondsman arrived to bail him out the bond was increased to \$1,000. The strikers believe that this was purposely done at the behest of the bosses in order to make it hard for the union to get a bondsman.

IRON WORKER FALLS 40 FEET TO DEATH

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—Edward Monahan, twenty-seven, an iron worker at work at the Kellogg elevator in this city today, falling a distance of forty feet and sustaining fatal injuries. Monahan died shortly after arriving at the Emergency Hospital, where it was found his back had been broken and his skull fractured.

DR. WILEY'S ADVICE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government pure food specialist, has given out this Thanksgiving proclamation: "Eat thy fill on Thanksgiving Day; forget Wiley and the microbe—but do not eat cold storage turkey."

Ancient Society or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress: From Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization. One American and only one is recognized by the universities of Europe as one of the world's greatest scientists. That American is Lewis H. Morgan, the author of this book. He was the pioneer writer on the subject. His conclusions have been fully sustained by later investigators. This work contains a full and clear explanation of many vitally important facts, which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question" is possible. It shows that the primitive marriage customs that have arisen have responded to certain definite industrial conditions. The author shows that it is industrial changes that alter the relations of the sexes, and that these changes are still going on. He shows the historical reason for the "double standard of morals" for men and women, over which reformers are still going on. He points the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the working class. All this is shown indisputably through historical facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions. Cloth, 50c; large paper, gold stamping, 75c. Single copies may be bought for less than \$4.00. Our price is \$1.50, and we will mail the book to YOU for 50c. Provided you send \$1.00 at the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

UNION BETWEEN LORDS AND PEOPLE

and Is Excited Over the Breakdown of the Constitutional Conference.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.—We are in a state of excitement over here...

The Tory press is shedding bitter tears over this demonstration of incapacity of the highest statesmanship...

Exceedingly tragic! Lamentations on the one hand, and heretics on the other—does it not remind you of an ancient Greek tragedy...

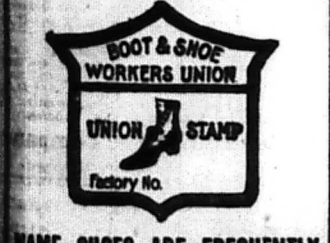
Parliament was dissolved exactly twelve months ago because the lords had dared to throw out the budget...

UNION LABELS.



The above is a true fac-simile of the 'Western' Label. It is the only label that the product is made by Union Label.

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



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

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

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION 246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON

to an illegal act on the part of the lords was rather a piece of weakness...

The power of the lords—a power offensive to the very existence of democracy—must be curbed, and should they, the Liberals, be returned in a majority...

Make Law Without the Lords.

Then the Irish revolted and compelled the government to introduce the veto resolutions, embodied afterwards in a bill...

At the same time, in view of the threatening attitude of the Irish, it was impossible to recede. What was the poor government to do?

They have not come to an agreement. Why? Is it because the government side would not betray its principles and pledges?

The Liberals argued that if the complete house of lords were to take part in the joint sitting it would practically leave things as they were at present...

Conference Not in Vain. If that be so, it is clear that the conference, though it has broken down, was not held in vain...

On the other hand, the government itself, having once stayed the fight in order to discover a compromise...

TAMPA SCAB SHOP MOVES TO NEW YORK

Another echo of the strike of 8,000 cigar makers at Tampa, Fla., reached New York.

The Regensburg Cigar Company, which has been employing about 500 men in Tampa, moved to this city according to advices received by cigar makers in New York...

GEORGE J. SCHWARZ LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

Thanksgiving Furniture



CHAIRS TABLES BUFFETS CHINA CLOSETS SIDEBOARDS RUGS, ETC.

There is very little time left to make a selection of Thanksgiving Furniture. COME TODAY.

GOODS DELIVERED ON SAME DAY YOU BUY.

This may be of importance to you if you want some new Thanksgiving furniture, because there are only a few days left to do preparatory work for this great holiday.

1279-81 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST. Outside the High Rent District.

ANTI-AMERICANISM MEXICAN GOVT RUSE

Expected to Unite Disaffected Revolutionary Spirits in Patriotic Protest.

(Special Correspondence.)

MEXICO, Nov. 21.—The political unrest in Mexico is becoming more and more acute every day.

First we get the news that a Mexican was burned at the stake in Texas, then we hear that a mob of 4,000 men made a monster demonstration in Mexico City against the American embassy...

Arrested Students Were Released. Several students, who were mixed up in the demonstration and had been arrested, were subsequently released by order of the governor of the federal district...

The wise ones declare that the whole thing was a put up job by the Mexican government and that it was meant to achieve a definite political purpose.

By a noisy anti-American demonstration the Mexican government would invite a protest from Washington, and would then retaliate by asking for an indemnity about the Texas lynching...

The Mexican government, inspired by Henry Creel, has played the cards and dealt the anti-American feeling as died an early death...

SHOOTS ASSAILANT

MONONGAHELA, Pa., Nov. 21.—Shortly after midnight last night, while on her way home, Miss Iva Bush, a telephone operator, was attacked by a man.

When help came the man was recognized as Harry A. Smith, a railroad detective well known in the Monongahela valley. Miss Bush says Smith had several times molested her on her way home from work at night...

COPS ONLY FRIGHTEN TAXICAB PATRONS

Strikers Will Treat Civic Federation's Scheme as if It Were Bosses' Offer.

The prediction of the taxicab companies that the chauffeurs' strike would be a thing of the past on the first day of the present week has, like most of their previous statements, failed of realization.

According to investigators for the union, the various taxicab companies affected by the strike had in the neighborhood of sixty machines out with strikebreakers under police protection.

At the headquarters of the strikers it was said that the companies were getting uneasy over the firm attitude of the men and over their own inability to get strikebreakers.

Any settlement that the Civic Federation might suggest, however, will be carefully scrutinized, for the chauffeurs declare they have learned to distrust any offers of peace that the employers might submit.

KATZENSTEIN BRINGS HIS BOOKS

Dr. Mabon told Fossdick that a meat cutter of the hospital, who left at 10 o'clock on Saturday, has not reappeared yet.

Simon Katzenstein, the contractor who was arrested while driving away with the barrels on Saturday, appeared at Fossdick's office yesterday morning in response to a subpoena.

Also, on the advice of his counsel, Katzenstein refused to answer any and all questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself prior to this hearing.

Fossdick to Make Vigorous Inquiry. Commissioner Fossdick said that, although he has not secured any evidence thus far of any loss to the city through any channel, he intends to continue a vigorous inquiry to find out whether the municipal institutions have escaped this newly discovered form of graft.

It has been established that the usual weekly meat and poultry supply of the Manhattan State Hospital is 3,000 pounds, so that nearly half of that intended for the institution's unfortunate charges had found its way into the barrels to be hauled away as "bones, trimmings, etc."

When he started to investigating Fossdick had an idea that the hams, poultry, bacon and beef that some Bronx butchers, at least, were getting at bargain prices had been coming from the city institution on Randall's Island, and his men stumbled on the thefts from the state by chance.

Dr. Ferris Makes Statement. ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, president of the state commission in lunacy, gave out a statement today concerning the theft of meat and poultry from the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island.

Didn't Ask Church's Forgiveness. Tolstoy died in the little log cabin of the station master at Astapova, whither he had gone with his physician when taken ill on a train.

TOLSTOY'S BODY IS TAKEN TO HIS HOME

(Continued from page 1.)

and Mr. Tchertkoff, Tolstoy's English representative, regarding possession of the count's manuscripts, including his unpublished novel. These manuscripts are held by Tchertkoff, who is bound by Tolstoy to give them to the world.

Outside the Abbot Varsofonius waited. Until death itself intervened, he hoped to bring Tolstoy back into the church. It is said anti-churchmen prevented Tolstoy from asking forgiveness.

The church has, therefore, decided to leave things as they are. Countess Tolstoy fainted when she was told no requiem could be sung. Tolstoy received the mild form of church punishment—excommunication.

George Oberdorfer, Pharmacist, 2303 Eighth Ave., Near 126th 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.

MEAT THEFT COST STATE GOODLY SUM

At Least \$15,000 Was Lost a Year, Says Commissioner Fossdick.

Commissioner of Accounts Fossdick said yesterday morning, after examining several witnesses in connection with the theft of meat from the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, that he was still unable to furnish any evidence of similar stealing from city institutions.

Dr. William Mabon, superintendent of the hospital, in order to assist Fossdick in his investigation of city institutions, came over to the office of the commissioner of accounts and told what he knew of conditions on Ward's Island.

Just how long the disposal of refuse is managed at the hospital was indicated by the discovery that while only four barrels of "fats" had been reported as going on board of the Wanderer on Saturday, seven barrels actually went aboard, six of these having been found later to have been packed almost full of good meat, with only a thin layer of bones and scraps on top.

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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.

Eat Your Thanksgiving Turkey in Peace.

For Thanksgiving week we have a fresh supply of those nice, natty, gray overcoats, just in from our workrooms. These overcoats are made up in all the latest shades—with collars to match of same cloth—all wool lining.

Marcus Bros. 121-123 Canal Street, New York

SOCIALISTS ISSUE A STATEMENT OF THEIR POSITION

(Continued from page 1.)

International Socialist Congresses of Stuttgart, 1907, and Copenhagen, 1910. The essentials of these resolutions are as follows:

Unionism and Socialism. "The unions and the Socialist party have equally an important part to perform in the struggle for proletarian emancipation. Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action."

"That the Socialist party has neither the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversies which may exist or methods of action in the industrial struggle, but trusts to the labor organizations themselves to solve these questions and to evolve in the direction of ever closer solidarity and even more effective action on the industrial field."

"That it is the interest and the duty of the Socialist party to give moral and material support to the labor organizations in all their defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the protection and extension of the rights of the wage workers, and the betterment of their material and social condition."

Regardless of misunderstandings or deliberate misrepresentations on the part of our opponents, the fact is in evidence that the organized workers throughout the country are more and more coming to recognize the valuable services rendered by the Socialist party in their behalf in their every conflict with the master class.

At today's session of the American Federation of Labor convention there was an exciting debate on resolution seventy, offered by New York Central Federated Union, proposing to give more power to local central bodies in case of strikes.

The debate lasted nearly two hours. Gompers and Lennon opposed it. John Walker, Max Hayes and others spoke for it. Walker said that improved form of organization was a necessity and the time had come when we must fight for the other fellow out on strike as we fight for ourselves.

Hayes said the International Typographical Union expended \$5,000,000 for an eight-hour fight, which sum could have been reduced considerably had there been more co-operation and solidarity among the printing trades.

Delegates Kugler, of the Brewery workers, made a passionate appeal, which caused a storm of applause. Fannie Sellins, of St. Louis Garment Workers, told the story of the Marx & Haas lockout, and her statement of the tyrannical conditions under which work is done in the factories had tears in their eyes.

Work Before Organization Committee. Resolutions were passed for the work of organizing in Wyoming, for organizing the butchers and packing house employees of the country, the silk factory employees in Pennsylvania and gas workers in Indiana.

Resolutions were also passed demanding investigation of the steel anarchy by the governments of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. Socialists Take a Day Off.

The Socialists of St. Louis had a red Sunday yesterday. A tremendous mass meeting was held at the New Club Hall in the afternoon, and was addressed by Barnes, Berger, John Weber, Max and Frank Hayes, Arthur...

DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 202 East Broadway, Tel. 2385 Orchard. No Other Branches. I am with the Call since the Call started.

L. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician, 1020 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Evenings.

DR. L. H. KRANER, Four Eyes Examined and treated by DR. L. H. KRANER. Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, and General Practitioner.

DR. L. H. KRANER, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, and General Practitioner. Four Eyes Examined and treated by DR. L. H. KRANER.

\$16,000 PENALTY IN CONTRACT LABOR CASE

The government filed a suit yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court to recover \$16,000 for alleged violations of the alien contract labor law.

The complaint charges that the defendants induced and assisted sixteen lace makers to leave their employment in Nottingham, England, by offering them work in the Paterson factory.

The federal statute provides a penalty of \$1,000 for each workman brought in under contract.

Assistant United States Attorney Carl E. Whitney has charge of the case for the government and Secretary of State Samuel Koenig is appearing for the defendants.

HE HADN'T THE PRICE

Sent to Jail Because He Couldn't Buy Book to Learn to Live Cheaply.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—George Cook, a homeless wanderer, was arrested the other night as a vagrant, "sleeping out," as the offense is known in England.

"The policeman caught me just in time," he told the magistrate, "for hunger was making me desperate and I might have done something criminal. I am better off in prison."

"Yes," agreed Cook. "Then the government allows you sixpence (12 cents) a day," the magistrate reminded him. "No one need starve on such an income. Some one has written a book on 'How to Live on Sixpence a Day.'"

"But I cannot afford to buy the book," said Cook. Whereat the magistrate committed him for trial, much enraged at his insolence.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES J. STROPNICKY & SONS

(Successors to "BRENDA") 1460 SECOND AVENUE, Bet. 74th and 17th Sts. Largest Masquerade Costume in Yorkville.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

202 2D AVE. (at 23RD ST.) MANHATTAN 202 2D AVE. (at 23RD ST.) MANHATTAN 1700 FIFTH AVENUE, BOULEVARD (40TH ST. ENTRANCE)

OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined a n. o. glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE.

L. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician, 1020 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Evenings.

REICHTAG WILL HOLD LAST SESSION

Socialists Will Bring Up Many Hard Questions Before Dissolution.

By HERBERT A. WHITE. (United Press Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—On November 22 the reichstag will reassemble for its last complete session before its dissolution for the general election at which will be chosen the deputies to represent the German people in the next national legislature.

The present reichstag, the election of members to which was completed in February, 1907, automatically ceases to exist under the law providing that no parliament shall continue for more than five years, at the beginning of 1912. It is possible, indeed, that there may be a short session in the autumn of 1911 for the transaction of emergency business, but this is unlikely, and at any rate the session just about to begin will be the last regular and complete one, and will be marked by many interesting features.

Germany already has an army which, if fully mobilized, numbers more than 4,000,000 trained soldiers, and yet the kaiser's government considers it necessary to ask for further expansion. The desired increase will be justified by the government's spokesmen on the ground that the present international situation renders it imperative for Germany to be armed to the teeth in order to maintain its position among the world's great powers.

The Socialists will offer the most determined opposition to any increase in military expenditures, but all the other parties, including the Radicals, are likely to co-operate in carrying the administration's bill, which is, therefore, almost certain to be accepted with very few modifications.

Criminal Law and Labor Exchanges.

Other administration measures will propose the reform of the existing criminal code, an extension of the system of state insurance against old age, sickness and accident, and a broadening of the field of usefulness of the government labor exchange.

The criminal code changes will be mainly technical in character. The pension law alterations will look toward the inclusion of many classes of people who do not profit by the system now. The strengthening of the labor exchanges is designed still further to lessen unemployment, which has been greatly relieved by the exchanges already in operation.

"The most interesting of the session's debates will probably grow out of interpellations which the Socialists intend to introduce.

First and foremost, the Socialists will question the chancellor regarding the kaiser's recent speech at Konigsberg. In which his majesty broke his last two years' reserve and proclaimed his inspiration from the Almighty to

JACOBS & HARRIS 77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St. FASHIONABLE TAILORS Suits or \$18 Overcoats.. \$18

MADE TO ORDER Fine Materials—All Workmanship STRICTLY UNION MADE Give Us a Trial. Special Discount to Call Readers.

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rule by divine right. This utterance will be criticized in unmeasured language because in the reichstag immunity is enjoyed from those laws which visit dire penalties upon persons who commit lese majeste outside the walls of the parliamentary chamber.

Will Question Police Action in Berlin.

The second Socialist interpellation will deal with the labor troubles in the northern district of Berlin and with the measures to which the police resorted in suppressing them. The Socialists will charge that these measures were brutal in the extreme and that many harmless and perfectly peaceful citizens were gassed or bludgeoned in one indiscriminate persecution of every one living in the locality where the disorders occurred.

A third query will concern the price of meat. In this the Radicals will join the Socialists in attacking the administration. The latter contention will be that Germany's tariff laws are so exclusively agrarian in their character that the importation of foreign cattle is practically prohibited, and that while this is doubtless to the advantage of great land owners and farmers, it is resulting in inhuman oppression to the masses of the people. In short, the government will be accused of taking money out of the pockets of an enormous majority to give it to a very small minority.

Leading German Socialists persist in their contention that the bureaucracy is responsible for the continued industrial disorders throughout the Fatherland. Their theory is that the privileged classes are convinced that they will not be long before there is a Socialist majority in the reichstag, that they know this will be speedily followed by the overthrow of the kaiser and the rulers of the lesser states included in the empire, and that they are determined to provide an excuse for legislation to prevent such a situation.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul.

As a means to this end the Socialists say the reactionaries and agrarians are intentionally providing popular disorders with the deliberate purpose of convincing the middle classes of the danger of Socialism and that, when they have them sufficiently terrorized, they will introduce the regressive legislation that they desire.

It is a fact that the conservative and agrarian press throughout the country has been urging the extreme violence by the police ever since the Moabit riots in Berlin. Herr Von Oldenburg, who argued that the kaiser should have power to send a lieutenant and ten men to close the reichstag, has openly accused the government of undue leniency in dealing with the Moabit rioters. Still more significantly, the North German Gazette, the chancellor's organ, has announced that the chancellor agrees with President Count Schwerin, of the reichstag, that the government's principal duty at present is to combat Socialism at any cost.

The Socialists assert that the provocation of disturbances is the deliberate purpose of this press campaign.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue: "Summary and Outlook of the Social Revolution," Prof. George William Knox.

Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge streets: "Songs and Stories of American Pioneers," Miss Bertie K. Shipley.

Public School 12, Madison and Jackson streets: "The Prevention of Tuberculosis," Dr. Herman Lorber.

Public School 21, Mott and Spring streets: "Modern Song, from Schubert to Foote," Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Dunham.

Public School 30, 228 East 88th street: "The Keys of Florida," Harry Ehrenburg.

Public School 63, 4th street, west of First avenue: "Magnetism," J. Newton Gray.

Public School 169, Audubon avenue and 169th street: "What Social Service Means," Mrs. Mary H. Cranston.

Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West: "Around the Mediterranean," L. C. Leary.

Public Library, 103 West 135th street: "Life in the Far East," Sidney N. Usher.

Cornellus Church, 423 West 46th street: "Shocks, Wounds," etc., Dr. Henry B. Savage.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1888 and is imbued with the spirit of solidarity and fraternal thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 10 weeks and of \$15.00 for 14 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 10 weeks and of \$15.00 for 14 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class.

TO MAKE DECISION IN LORIMER BRIBERY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—An early decision in the investigation of charges that Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, was elected by bribery may be expected shortly after Congress assembles next month.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on elections, said today that he would call his subcommittee together as soon as possible after Congress assembles, for the purpose of finally going over the evidence and taking a vote to determine whether Lorimer shall continue a member of the senate, although it is generally expected that a majority of the committee will submit a report asserting that the charges were not proved. There will in all probability be a minority report protesting against this conclusion.

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The Call is breaking into new territory—that is to say, we are using new means to get this paper before the public. For instance, two weeks ago we placed The Call on the newsstands in the subway stations, and in that short time our sales are 500 copies every morning. That is very encouraging, and proves that if The Call is placed before the people who read, it is sure to find a ready sale.

Now, then, if you live in a town or city outside New York and are a Socialist party member, sympathizer or Call Hustler, we want to have a chat with you.

There are doubtless many news agents in your city who do not handle The Call. It is a sure thing that if they did our circulation in your town would increase greatly.

We want our papers handled by all news agents. You could help us, if you only wanted to.

You don't have to do much—all you need do is: Go see a news agent who does not handle The Call and have a talk with him. If you get him to take Calls we feel sure that he will find a ready sale for them.

Experience has taught us that it does not take long for a news agent to get customers for The Call when once he commences to push it.

All you have to do is say a word for The Call. Convince him that it will sell, and if you are not a subscriber tell him that you will buy it every morning. That will give him added incentive to take The Call.

By the way, do you know that the Socialist vote in the East increased most in those cities and towns where The Call is handled most? That means that The Call is a Socialist vote maker.

If you are a propagandist and want to help boost the vote the best thing you can do is get us more readers. We will attend to the rest. You can feel sure that we will make Socialists out of them.

But, by all means, don't forget to say something to some news dealer about handling The Call. We'd appreciate that very much.

Incidentally, don't forget to get us a subscription every now and then. We can make good use of them. We want to increase our circulation and we need you to help. Don't fail us. Do something for your paper—The Call.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO AID WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Tremendous impetus was given to the campaign against tuberculosis in this state on Friday when the delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in session in this city, representing 250 clubs, with a combined membership of 125,000, passed strong resolutions declaring its unqualified support of the campaign which the State Charities Aid Association is conducting in co-operation with the state department of health.

The resolutions endorsed the program of the association, which has come to be known all over the state as the "1915 Program," because the measures it urges, if adopted in every county, city and village before 1915 will bring about "No uncurd for tuberculosis in New York state in 1915." But they also provide for a committee to take up with the State Charities Aid Association, plans for an effective, working co-operation between the army of tuberculosis crusaders, already well organized, and the powerful forces of organized women.

The first resolution passed by the Federation declares the position of the Federation on the subject of tuberculosis in general and the State Charities Aid Association program in particular, while the second recommends to women's clubs that they take up an active participation in the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. This sale, the Federation feels, is a golden opportunity for women's clubs to show their ability to make a big public movement a success. Every incentive for local activity is furnished by the fact that 85 per cent of the proceeds of the sale goes to local work. Twelve and one half per cent of the proceeds goes to the American National Red Cross, while 2 1/2 per cent goes to the State Charities Aid Association, sole agent for the sale of the seals in New York state outside of Greater New York.

The first resolution supports the program of the White Plague Crusade, which calls for:

"A tuberculosis hospital sanatorium in every county in the state.

"A visiting nurse in every city and village.

"A dispensary in every city and village over 5,000 population.

"The report to the health officers of all living cases of tuberculosis.

"Proper supervision in hospitals, sanatoria, or at home of every living case.

"The disinfection of every house in which a patient has lived, after that patient has moved or died."

This resolution also declares the belief of the State Federation in:

"The modern idea of philanthropy, that it is cheaper and therefore wiser to prevent pauperism and orphanage than to spend large sums of public money in the care of paupers and orphans and that it is more humane to wipe out the causes of human misery than to neglect those causes and then attempt to relieve it."

A committee of five, will be appointed by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, the new president of the Federation, to carry into effect the declarations of the Federation.

KILLED WHOLE FAMILY, THEN BURNED HOUSE

BARNARD, Mo., Nov. 21.—Blood-hounds are on the trail here today of a murderer who absolutely wiped out the family of Ora Hubbell, killing the man, a prosperous farmer, his wife, and their two children—Jessie, six, and Walton, four years old. The slayer burned the Hubbell home in an effort to conceal the crime.

Neighbors of the Hubbells, who heard shots in the farmhouse, paid no heed to the commotion, and it was not until a neighbor found the house on fire that the crime was discovered. The farmhouse was saved from total destruction only after a hard fight, and then the tragedy was revealed.

Lying in a pool of his own blood the body of Hubbell was found in the kitchen. That of his wife was in the dining room near the telephone. She had evidently been killed while trying to summon aid. The bodies of the two children were in bed in another room.

The officers investigating assert that they have a clew to the slayer in the person of a man resident in the neighborhood with whom Hubbell is known to have quarreled, and an arrest is expected hourly.

SCARLET FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—An epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria today grew to such proportions that the board of health ordered the closing of seven public schools.

HOW U. S. TREATS PANAMA WORKMEN

Boston's Commissioner of Public Works Tells of Government Paternalism.

By F. J. BOYLE. (Special to The Call.)

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Louis K. Rourke, Boston's new commissioner of public works, recently lectured before the Boston Socialist Club on the United States government as an employer in the construction of the Panama canal.

Rourke was connected with the Panama canal for over four years as an engineer, and had 12,000 men under his supervision. According to Rourke, there are over 90,000 persons on the isthmus of Panama who are wards of the United States government. To meet the material wants of that vast body of workers and their families, the government maintains a fleet of transports from New York city to Colon, and thence across the isthmus by way of a government owned apparatus, and yet, as pointed out by Rourke, with all the enormous expense incidental to transporting food and supplies over a distance of 2,000 miles, the commodities are sold to the employes on the canal at prices 30 per cent less than the speaker declared he had to pay for food sent to his city residence from Faneuil Hall market. The difference, Rourke stated, was due to the elimination of the middleman as a profit monger.

20 Government-Kept Chaplains.

In the various towns along the hotel route hotels are constructed and maintained by the government for bachelor employes, married men and their families occupying government constructed houses. Twenty chaplains of various denominations are maintained by the government in looking after the spiritual welfare of its adherents. Bands of music are also maintained by the government for concerts in the public places along the canal.

In each town is also a clubhouse erected and equipped at government expense. Although there are liquor licenses issued at high rate, yet strict supervision is exercised as to the conduct of such places, and habitual drunks and drones are immediately sent back to New York via the government transports.

The wages paid are 50 per cent higher than the union scale in the States, but notwithstanding that fact, declared Rourke, the government was carrying on the construction of the canal at about 50 per cent less cost than the estimates of private contractors, and with a greater degree of efficiency. All work is being done by day, and there is no contract work.

The average temperature on the isthmus of Panama is 83 degrees, and a yearly rainfall of about ten inches prior to 1895, he said, yellow fever was rampant on the isthmus, but since the government took charge of the sanitation on the canal there has not been a case of yellow fever during the past fifteen years, and the death rate is lower in proportion to population than it is in Boston.

Of course, as pointed out by the speaker, the utmost vigilance is necessary, a caution effectively followed out by the extraordinary efforts upon the part of the federal government to insure such protection to public health. Promiscuous scattering of rubbish and decayed fruit around the street or yards is strictly forbidden.

"Governmental Paternalism."

At the close of Rourke's address, the floor was given to questioners. This tended to develop considerable more light on the points mentioned by the speaker, whose responses to many of the questions, however, showed an astute evasion of indorsing the government's Socialistic ventures on the canal construction. Rourke termed such government ventures as "government paternalism," and preferred that he should be considered as a "government paternalist," rather than as a Socialist.

When asked "if the government can make such a success in digging the Panama Canal for the nations of Europe, why can it not dig coal for its own people?" Rourke, after giving the question a few moments studied thought, replied that he favored "government conservation." This ambiguous reply not eliciting general approval by the audience, prompted the lecturer to enhance upon his indorsement of what he considered should be a general government policy of conservation of all natural resources.

Rourke's evasiveness may be better understood when it is known that he is a political Democrat appointee of Mayor Fitzgerald, and, of course, it would not do for him to give credit to a Socialist program, where it might be disguised by the meaningless generality of "government conservation, an expression largely used by forestry officials.

In reply to a query as to the government supervision over the material welfare of the canal employes having a tendency to discourage individual incentives, Rourke replied wittily that when an employe lost his incentives he was "fired." The canal employes, however, too readily appreciated the benefits of government as against private employers, to lose their incentives to work for the former. Disapproves City Contract Work.

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Rourke expressed hearty approval of

the city abolishing contract work, as he thought that city work would be more efficient, provided that those working for the city could be educated to realize that when a man loafs at his work, he is increasing the burden of taxes that, while apparently hitting the big taxpayer, yet eventually had to be paid by the vast mass of people, upon whose shoulders are burdened the taxes shifted to them in the form of rents, etc.

Replying to James DeBell's protest that the government's eventual abandonment of its present owned Panama railroad would mean a monopolization of its traffic by the Southern Pacific interests, Rourke thought that some legislation could be devised to cope with the situation when it developed.

Following the discussion, State Secretary Carey, of the Socialist party clubs, took the lecturer's address as evidence that the Panama canal construction by the government was a concrete example of the superiority of the Socialist theory of government ownership and control of certain functions hitherto held to belong to the domain of private business.

Justifies Socialist Agitation.

The object lesson of the Panama canal construction, pointed out by Secretary Carey, proved that in enterprises calling for economy, sanitation and morality, the superiority of government over private interests was

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well established, and therein lay the justification for Socialist agitation for the more complete fulfillment of Socialism.

Touching upon Bourke's comment, anent requiring the fullest amount of work from persons working for the city, Secretary Carey was of the assurance that Socialism taught the very same doctrine, but that under Socialism guaranteeing every worker the full social value of his labor, who thereby offered an incentive to the worker to develop the best that was in him as an individual. The fact that under present capitalism a worker's energies in producing surplus value only tended to eventually displace him from work, while the capitalist class revel in riotous idleness on the unpaid wages of labor, was a deterrent to the workers developing the best that was in them.

The series of free public lectures under the auspices of the Boston Socialist Club will continue every Sunday throughout the winter, at 604 Washington street, Commercial Hall.

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PARTIAL APPROVAL FROM THE ENEMY

Milwaukee Journal Gives Its Views on Socialist Growth.

Because it is on the ground and has had an opportunity to study a Socialist administration, the following editorial from the Milwaukee Journal...

It is a coincidence that since Mr. Roosevelt's rise in American politics, the Socialist vote increased from 27,000 in 1906 to 427,796 in 1908...

The New York World, which is unable to forgive Mr. Roosevelt for his famous 'less majestic' prosecution of Joseph Pulitzer, pretends to find a direct connection between Roosevelt and Socialism...

Roosevelt an Impediment.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is truly, has contributed to the building up of the Socialist party, but not in the sense that the world accuses him of responsibility...

For what is political Socialism, as we find it in the United States or in Europe, for that matter? It may be defined as the belief in the desirability of some far distant Utopia...

The Women Physicians and Surgeons Branch of the Political Equality Association will hold its regular meeting this evening at the residence of its president...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mrs. Helen H. Gardner will address the People's Institute on 'Egypt: Present Day Conditions and Questions' in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Esperanto Society of Brooklyn will hold a meeting this evening at the Hefley Institute, 243 to 245 Ryerson street, between DeKalb and Willoughby avenues...

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# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## ONE LAW FOR THE RICH, ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

The sentence of Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, to a fine of \$1,000 and six months in jail has been confirmed by the United States Court of Appeals.

Warren's counsel assured him that his sentence could be reversed on technical legal grounds. But Warren is not made of the stuff that tries to secure its purposes by means of evasions and hair-splittings. Warren fights straight from the shoulder. He demanded a reversal of the decision on the ground that it was unwarranted in legal principle. He demanded a reversal of the decision in order to establish the principle that the same law applies to rich and poor, to representatives of the capitalists and to representatives of the working class. Failing to secure the establishment, in actual practice, of this principle, he succeeded in compelling the United States courts to proclaim from the housetops their new principle of law, that there is one law for the capitalists and their representatives and another law for the workers and their champions, and that the former are permitted to do what the latter are punished for doing.

The existence of this new principle of law has long been known to every one familiar with the actual operation of capitalist law in all countries. May the sentence of Warren help in opening the eyes of many workmen who still delude themselves with the belief that all American citizens are equal before the law! May the sentence of Warren help in making clear to the American working class its true position in capitalist society!

### LEO TOLSTOY.

This is not the place to speak of Tolstoy the novelist, a consummate artist and creator, whose supremacy has been universally conceded. It is Tolstoy, the moralist, the social philosopher, the critic of current literature and art, around whom the storms of controversy have been raging.

Under these aspects, whatever else may be denied to Tolstoy one thing must be admitted. He was absolutely consistent within himself. His literary and art criticism springs from the same view of life and society as his religious and moral doctrines and his proposals for social regeneration. Social life and individual life, life in its coarser, more material manifestations, and life in its more refined, sublimated, intellectual and esthetic expressions, he viewed as one whole. The interdependence of all the various aspects of human life he came to comprehend as few other men, and in particular literary men, have comprehended.

It is because of this absolute consistency of his thought that, when he arrived at the conclusion that modern society was based upon the exploitation of the many by the few, he also concluded that this society was immoral and did not deserve the support of honest men, and that the literature and the art produced by this society were immoral emanations of an immoral age. In this regard Tolstoy's teachings were a reflection of the great movement of revolt against capitalist rule which finds its highest expression in International Socialism.

But Tolstoy was not only a son of modern European civilization and culture. He was also a Russian, the son of a country into which capitalism had been only recently imported from the "rotten" West of Europe, and only the ruling classes of which had been Europeanized. The great masses of the population, upon whose exploitation the wealth and power and superficial culture of these ruling classes had been reared, were not an industrial proletariat concentrated in great cities, but a peasantry passionately attached to the soil that nourished them and that they held in common, scattered over a vast portion of the globe, and living in innumerable detached villages that constituted their entire "world." It is this simple peasantry and its primitive Oriental mode of life to which Tolstoy naturally turned when he was repelled by the spectacle of modern capitalism and all its horrors. It is to this peasantry that Tolstoy's thoughts naturally turned when he searched for the force that would regenerate the world from its corruption.

A truly simple life, a life verging on asceticism; constant and close communion with nature; and a primitive form of communism—these became the integral elements of Tolstoy's social ideal. But these elements were also present in primitive Christianity. Hence Tolstoy's social ideal came to him also a Christian ideal, the ideal of the truly religious life. And in the preaching of this religious ideal he was, of course, bound to find himself in opposition to all the powerful influences of the organized Russian Church, while he met with a hearty response among the numerous dissidents and sectarians.

But holding these views concerning society, religion, and morality, he was also bound to find himself in opposition to the dominant currents of modern literature and art. This literature and this art are cumulative products of centuries of civilization, of that civilization which Tolstoy denounced as based upon exploitation, as being in contradiction to true religion and morality, and as the artificial products of the evil propensities of man. This literature and this art, like the wealth accumulation that made them possible, are a monopoly of the wealthy and cultivated few. The great working majority does not understand them and has no share in them. Therefore this literature and art are also to be denounced as artificial and unnatural products of a corrupt society. Only that is true art, only that is true literature which the Russian peasant can easily understand. This is the basic tenet of Tolstoy's literary and art criticism, a tenet that only he, most consummate of literary artists, could apply with triumphant success in his own later works.

The true position of Tolstoy can be most easily determined by asking the question, Who were his friends, and who his enemies? The enemies of Tolstoy were official Russia, church as well as state, and all the brutal reactionary elements of society out of Russia. Only recently the Japanese government was reported to have suppressed Japanese translations of his writings. Even the literary and artistic circles of the bourgeoisie of all countries have had scant sympathy with Tolstoy's teachings, and have deplored his relinquishment of artistic production as well as his critical "aberrations."

On the other hand, the most advanced elements everywhere, and particularly the Socialistic working classes of Russia, Germany, and other countries, have read the works of Tolstoy with avidity, assimilating all that is sound and helpful in them, and rejecting with healthy instinct their harmful and enervating elements. It goes without saying that the enlightened workers reject, without any argument, the doctrine of non-resistance, the ideal of a return to primitive communistic conditions, the dislike for natural science, and the rejection of modern literature and art as artificial. The enlightened workers know that the world can be rejuvenated only by their fighting as a class against the ruling classes; that society will not be brought back to its starting point, primitive village communism, but will advance to world-wide Socialism; that the progress of natural science is one of the essential conditions to this great transformation; and that, on the whole, it is not literature and art that have to be "simplified," but it is the laboring masses that must conquer for themselves the social conditions—security, well-being, leisure, and universal culture—that will enable them to appreciate the literary and artistic masterworks of all ages. The monopoly of culture by the few will be banished together with the monopoly by the few of the means of life.

## CHILD LABOR AND THE NIGHT MESSENGER SERVICE.

By THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

During the past year the national child labor committee has engaged in an extensive investigation of child labor in the night messenger service. The reports were placed in the hands of local committees in a number of states, resulting in some instances in the enactment of restrictive laws. The most advanced of these was a law passed by the New York legislature, providing that no minor child in cities of the first and second class should be employed at this occupation between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. This bill was not opposed by any of the companies engaged in the messenger business, but evidently some people are not satisfied.

The Telegraph and Telephone Age for October contained an editorial denouncing this legislation as radical and unreasonable. The editorial was widely distributed among newspapers and extensively reprinted. On October 7 the New York child labor committee published in the New York Evening Post a carefully prepared reply, in which the chief grounds of objection to the employment of young boys at night were set forth and the argument reduced to the simple proposition whether the employment of minors after 10 o'clock at night as telegraph messengers is a desirable occupation.

This statement elicits another editorial in the current issue of the Telegraph and Telephone Age, which accepts the challenge and says "there are several interesting points for analysis in this statement of the case."

Proceeding to the analysis, the editor asks three direct questions, to which we are glad to respond without hesitation.

1. "Are the morals of youth any more in danger at the age of sixteen than at twenty-one?" Answer: Yes.

2. "Are the morals of a city more vicious at 10 o'clock than at 9 o'clock?" Answer: Morals are never vicious. Immoral forces in large cities are notoriously more unbridled late at night, and presumably there is more danger at 10 o'clock than at 9 o'clock. Those familiar with the evidence gathered, however, would welcome prohibition of this service at 9 o'clock if the editor prefers.

3. "Is the delivery of a telegram at night a more undesirable occupation than the delivery of newspapers or the early morning milk?" Answer: (a) Delivery of a telegram is a small part of the night messenger's work. The bulk of his service is in gathering and delivering other kinds of messages and performing other kinds of service, not only to and from, but within gambling houses, saloons, houses of prostitution and other equally undesirable places. (b) We do not commend the present condition of newspaper delivery. The unrestricted exposure of little boys to this unnecessary work is a reproach to nearly every large American city. (c) Nor do we approve the exploitation of the little child or half-grown youth in "delivery of the early morning milk." The profits in the milk business are without doubt sufficient to warrant employment of adults in places now so frequently occupied by children, for whom it is far more appropriate as a diet than as a burden.

The editor then proceeds to argue on two assumptions: First, he says, "We assume that the child labor laws now pressing this child labor legislation is actuated by motives to safeguard the morals not only of minors, but also of those past legal age." The assumption is unfounded. The committee which made and published the results of this investigation is a child labor committee. However deeply interested its individual members may be in conserving the health and morals of our general citizenship, it recognizes that as a committee its interest must be confined to those legally wards of the state, viz., those under twenty-one years of age.

The second assumption has better foundation. He says, "We assume that the committee takes into consideration the important feature of not destroying the earning power of the embryo citizen." Precisely, and although the wreckage of juvenile character is a result of contamination in this service has received more publicity than any other feature of the problem, the committee regards the economic aspects of the night messenger service paramount. It is because this particular kind of work ordinarily contributes to "destroying the earning power of the embryo citizen" that we look upon it with disfavor. If the service from the beginning paid an adequate wage, or if it offered a sure road to industrial efficiency, many would doubtless condone its menace to character and health in view of the economic advantage to be gained. It is therefore fortunate that the first of our people for industrial achievement finds no bulwark here. There are forms of labor in which a child may wisely be employed at sixteen or even fourteen years of age, under proper regulations. The night messenger service, to the majority of boys, is an industrial blind alley. Instead of being an avenue to higher industrial opportunities, the work leaves the boy at the end of one or five years hegan. Meanwhile his years have been absorbed, his energy sapped, his sensibilities blunted, and his ideals shattered.

The editor of the Age next attempts to lay upon us the burden of eradicating the so-called social evil, of putting an end to all gambling and disorderly houses; or if immoral conditions must exist, asks "why should not the committee work to have them confined to a certain designated district from which young and old messengers should be prohibited?" Certainly a modest contract. Again we disclaim responsibility, as a child labor committee, for eradicating evils that have baffled the foremost experts in social reform. We may lay claim, however, to a serious attempt to place such restriction upon growing youth that the exigencies of their employment shall not force them into immediate contact with these vices.

The public cannot be led astray by the contention that "of the total amount of duty which a messenger boy must do at night, more than 90 per cent is of an 'advantageous character,' nor that the service is 'as healthful outdoor work, far better physically than indoor confinement.'" Whenever the question has been fairly put the public has not been slow to decide whether the purchases of opium for prostitution, guiding strangers to houses of vice, catering to gamblers and drunkards, is of an "advantageous character." If the editor of the Telegraph and Telephone Age has any statistics to submit controverting this evidence, he will oblige by submitting the evidence. We admit that it is outdoor work, and we hold no brief for the "indoor confinement" at night of children and growing youth. But we have no evidence that the kind of outdoor work required in this service, exposing to all sorts of weather conditions, is better physically than even indoor confinement.

The editor closes with a statement he regards final. He says "men will not work as messengers. Only the semblance of men will take the job." This is certainly not complimentary to the business. The answer to the charge is that since October 1, 1907, the number in this city, and so far as we know with satisfaction to their employers and to the public. Of course, the wages are small, for it has always passed as a "boy's job." But we have thus far discovered no kind of employment in which real men are unwilling to engage if the compensation is attractive. It was acknowledged by one of the representatives of a messenger company that their wage scale represents \$25 per month to messengers. We know of instances in which night messengers are paid not to exceed \$18 per month, and we cheerfully submit to the citizens of this country that no industry has a right to utilize the time and strength of our youth without rendering financial compensation sufficient to purchase food and shelter. The industry which fails to do this is partly parasitic, depending upon public charity, emergency hospitals, relief societies, reformatories and public poorhouses to supply the differential between what they pay and a living wage. A service which cannot pay its employees more than \$25 a month should be reconstructed on a higher plane, or abandoned altogether. If, however, public opinion is not sufficiently advanced to demand such a step, we suggest that cripples, elderly persons, industrial misfits and others beyond the probability of being tempted to wrongdoing and to whom the meager wage would be a welcome alternative to their present poverty, might well be substituted for growing boys.

## LABOR'S IDEALS.

By JOS. E. COHEN.

In making his annual report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers took occasion to speak rather unkindly of "isms."

He makes it appear that the worker has something to chance losing if he gets in touch with some other movement promising social betterment.

President Gompers is by no means alone in this belittling of such movements. It is quite the fashion to sneer at the "isms." And, most often, it is Socialism that is implied.

President Gompers, like the others, seems to take the view that the trade unions are workaday affairs and must not go rainbow chasing—that they are of solid character, created out of the mill and turmoil of the economic strife, hewn, however roughly, yet firmly, out of everyday experience. A great deal of which may be admitted.

But the economic organizations of labor are not alone in this. The men who are absorbed in labor's political (embracing the economic and social) position, are also welding their tactics out of the material close to hand, even though their swing be more ambitious. And more than that, the trade unions are not lacking in ideals, just as precursors are those of the pioneers of Socialism. Trade unionism is an "ism," none the less so than is Socialism.

An individualistic definition may make it appear that a trade unionist is a man or woman who expects, by the payment of such dues and such assessments, to reap greater pecuniary returns in the shape of increased wages and death benefits, shorter hours and fairer working conditions.

That would in truth be an individualistic definition. It might satisfy the man who subscribes to the motto "not for the degree it is devoid of sentiment. But it can readily be seen that if the test

is to be dollars and cents, the attitude of the individualistic worker who believes in going it entirely alone is not far removed from this. Then what becomes of unionism?

More than its pocketbook advantages are the ties that bind together men and women of a common lofty purpose. Greater than the virtues of the individual members of a trade union is the virtue of trade unionism.

The organized labor movement is not yet in its dotage. It is in the very prime of its strength and virility. And it is not so far beyond its early days of trial and travail to forget the fortunes, good and bad, that entered into the fiber of its being.

The men who went about the land scattering the seeds of organization half a century or so ago did not do so with the hope of winning the eight-hour day for themselves. They had no promise of a 10 per cent increase in wages or the closed shop. They did not know what it was to take their case in a high class hotel. They did not ride first class; more often they footed it.

Ostracism was their lot, not adulation. They were the world's outcasts, not its prodigals. But they were among the sturdiest of history's noblemen.

And we do not think labor will ever forget them.

These men were the idealists of the trade union movement. It was given them to feel more intensely the wrongs of the poor and to see with clearer vision into the future when toll would be the badge of civilization instead of serfdom. And for this, more than for petty immediate benefits, did they render up the strength of their bodies and the genius of their minds.

Let none but the enemies of labor scoff at their memory. Let none be granted that the methods of labor on the economic field differ from those on the political field, trade unionism and Socialism are inseparable in their main purpose. For they are moved by the same impulse and born of the same ideal—the salvation of the man and woman of toil.

## CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL IN GERMANY.

By MOSES OFFENHEIMER.

One of the most striking features of modern industry and commerce is the trend toward ever increasing centralization of capital. Karl Marx and his disciples have long pointed to this tendency as one of the main forces that will ultimately dig the grave of the present social order when the bourgeoisie shall strike to "expropriate the expropriators."

This tendency is not confined to any particular country. Nor can it be explained by any local conditions. Whether free trade or protective tariffs govern capitalist production, the process of concentration is at work. Neither does the form of government make any perceptible difference. The process of concentration goes on in autocratic Russia, in semi-autocratic Germany, in the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain, as well as in the republics of France and the United States.

The Berlin Vorwärts publishes interesting figures as to the growth of large fortunes in Prussia. The material is taken from statistics gathered and published by the government in connection with taxation. The figures are here reproduced in marks. The value of a mark is 23.8 cents of our money.

Between 1902 and 1908 the fortunes of the taxpayers of Prussia have increased 16,000,000,000 marks. The bulk of that increase went to the wealthy taxpayers. In 1902 the ownership of 10,000,000,000 was vested in 1,853 individuals. Six years later, 1,107 individuals owned the same amount. In 1902 about 1,100 individuals owned the aggregate amount of 8,000,000,000. Within six years that group increased its holdings by about 2,000,000,000! That means an annual increase in that group of about 330,000,000.

Assuming that a proletarian produces annually about 500 marks surplus value, it takes the work of 800,000 proletarians to produce that annual increase of 330,000,000. Each of the 1,100 wealthiest Prussian citizens, consequently, averaged a yearly increase of 1,800,000 marks at the expense of the workers.

In 1902 it took 30,545 individuals to own the aggregate of 30,000,000,000, one-third of the Prussian fortunes subject to the income tax. In 1908 18,726 individuals owned that amount. The 18,726 wealthiest achieved within six years an increase of their fortunes that surpasses the total share of the working class and the lower middle class represented by the deposits in the savings banks.

Another significant fact is the increase of the number of millionaires. In 1905 only 5,226 were officially known; in 1902 their number rose to 6,001, and in 1908 to 7,875. According to another source, the official figures for statistics of Prussia for 1907, the number was even higher, namely, 8,377. In 1895 the share of the millionaires in the total wealth of the realm represented 21.9 per cent. By 1908 it had increased to 24 per cent.

On the other hand, the share of the smaller fortunes, from 52,000 to 100,000 marks each, shows retrogression.

Now as to the distribution of the total wealth among the various classes of taxpayers. More than 70 per cent of them have an income up to 3,000 marks. They represent only about 24 per cent of the total wealth. On the other hand, 6.8 per cent of the taxpayers, with an income of over 9,500 marks, represent 52.3 per cent of the total wealth.

The contrasts are particularly marked in the cities. There 11,000 taxpayers own at least 37.5 per cent of the total wealth of the cities. In the rural districts conditions are somewhat different. There 5,500 taxpayers own 25.5 per cent of the total wealth. In other words, those 5,500 owners of large landed estates owned almost as much as 660,000 owners of an income of between 900 and 3,000 marks, who between them owned 42 per cent of the wealth.

These facts and figures are dry, devoid of any spice or sensationalism. But they are well worth a careful study. For they show that no matter how far science and inventions have solved the problem of production of wealth, the problem of its fair and equitable distribution still confronts us.

It will not be solved by quibbling college professors in the pay of the capitalist class.

It will not be solved by moralizing preachers pointing to heaven as an equalizer of rewards.

It will not be solved by editorial writers hired and inspired by the capitalist class.

Ultimately it will be solved by the producers of wealth themselves, once they understand clearly where they are placed under the present scheme of things.

It will be solved and can be solved only in the light of scientific Socialism.

Ferdinand Lassalle's valiant war cry, Science and the Workers! still rings around the world.

LET US BE BUSINESSLIKE.

It has been estimated that Mr. Rockefeller's income is about \$50,000,000 per annum. That's what we pay him by our laws and customs.

It is undeniable that he is a valuable man, but have we gone about it in a businesslike way to find just how valuable he is? Is he worth that much? Can we get somebody in his place for less?

Let's see. He is valuable as an organizer of industry. How much is that worth? Although he has retired from that position shall we continue to pension him? Or have we paid him enough?

He is valuable for his sage utterances and for his good advice to young men who need money. It ought to be comparatively easy to put a price on that service. Perhaps a dollar a word would be liberal enough.

He is valuable for keeping a paternal watch on our educational institutions. How much for that? Not much, perhaps, as salaries of educators have never ranged high.

He is valuable for playing golf? Not all of us have the time for playing golf and, as golf should be played, we should be willing to pay some one for doing it.

There may be a few other minor items for which he is valuable, but we are paying him most of the money for his services as owner, and we have been letting him fix his own wages. Employers do not often do this. Should we make an exception in his case? If not, what is it worth to us to have him own a large portion of our country? That's where the

## THE SAVAGE.

With General Apologies to R. K. and Everybody.

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

The Savage in his heyday ran this Universe alone, 'E didn't heed no orders, unless they was his own, 'E bossed th' job regardless, flung opponents all about.

An' then up come Th' People, an'— they chucked The Savage out! All along o' noisiness, all along o' row, All along o' bossin', tellin' everybody How.

All along o' "Liar!" "Undesirable!" an' sich— When th' mugs was over, Rowdy vault lay in th' ditch!

There's silence over Oyster Bay, there's stillness in the air; Although The Sound has close at hand, there's naught but quiet there.

The Savage skulks within his tent, 'e don't say "Boo!" no more, Because, you see, he's got to win, or feel exceedin' sore.

All along o' childishness, all along o' bluff, All along o' quittin' (if you cross im) in a huff, He's a dead game sport, The Savage, allus give an' take, That's 'is motto (Give YOU 'ELL, an' cop the bloomin' stake!)

A Dead Un, is The Savage, he's a Has-Been, never fear, 'is feet o' clay has crumbled, an' he's drinkin' Bitter Beer;

Dregs o' Ridicule a-waitin' for 'im, in the leech, FINISH loomin' up ahead—you bet The Savage sees!

All along o' Socialism, all along o' men With th' Red Flag wavin', that'll swat 'em a times ten! He's a Down-an'-Outer, boys, while WE is just begun.

Cheer, you Social Democrats, I tell you, Teddy's done!

## HEROISM AS NEGLIGENCE

We are accustomed to thinking of our public service corporations as being thoroughly described in the old saying that they have no body to be kicked nor soul to be damned, but it seems they have public service corporations in Manitoba. In that frosty realm, as we learn from the American Law Review, there arose recently a case at law in which a child of two years having fallen on a street car track, and the motorman negligently failing to stop, the little girl's life was in peril, and a brave bystander rushed on the track, pulled her from under the wheels, but was himself badly hurt by the car. When the injured man sued for damages, the company interposed the handsome defense that his splendid act was "contributory negligence." The jury evidently did not care much for the defense, for the case went to the Court of Appeal (Seymour & R. C., 19 Man. L. R. 412), and that body was of the opinion that promptings of humanity toward the saving of life are among the noblest instincts of mankind and that such promptings "should not be checked or interfered with by prudential considerations as to injurious consequences." The court said: "The tracks of a street railway are on a public highway which all have the right to use. Therefore, though entitled to the right of way over these tracks, a street railway company is, from the fact of the tracks being on a street, under obligation in running its cars to exercise much greater care in guarding against accidents to people on its tracks than would be necessary in the case of a trunk railway company, whose tracks are on its own private right of way, over which others have no right to travel except at crossings. A street railway company must be held to have notice that, in such a case as this, some brave man is likely to risk his own life to save the helpless, and further that the company must guard against injury to such a man as well as to the person he tries to rescue. To save human life is a lawful act, to put it on no higher ground, and if defendants have, by their negligence, created a dangerous situation, which puts a human life in imminent peril, a man is doing a lawful and proper act in endeavoring to rescue the person so threatened. His conduct in placing himself in danger in order to effect the rescue, unless he is needlessly reckless in exposing himself to injury, is not negligence and does not absolve the defendants from the responsibility for their negligence." In setting up this cruel defense, says the American Law Review, the corporation did not have a single judicial opinion in its favor. Sir Frederick Pollock, in his valuable work on "Principle of the Law of Torts," says: "It is held that the running of even an obvious and great risk in order to save human life may be justified as against those by whose fault that life is put in peril (citing the Eckert case) and this seems just, for a contrary doctrine would have the effect of making it safer for the wrongdoer to create a great risk than a small one. Or we may put it thus: That the law does not think so meanly of mankind as to hold it otherwise than a natural and probable consequence of a helpless person being put in danger that some able-bodied person should expose himself to the same danger to effect a rescue." The Eckert case, referred to by Sir Frederick Pollock, was one in which a little child of three or four years old got on the railroad track in East New York as a train of cars was coming along at a rate of speed estimated by the plaintiff's witnesses at not over eight miles an hour. Plaintiff's husband, seeing the child's danger, ran on to the track, threw the child clear, but was himself caught by the train and killed. The jury found negligence on the part of the defendants. The Court of Appeals of New York held that the defendants were liable. Such defenses to damages suits as these do not soften the temper of the public toward the public service corporations.—St. Louis Mirror.

rub comes. It is cheaper to have him own the things and fix the price than to own them ourselves.—Life

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## POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

LISBON.

Lo! Portugal has braken from and ended is Braganza's sway; No more her children, day by day, shall plough for gilded fools to reap.

From Spain unto the western sea the land is cleansed of king and court; From Chaves down to Faro's port Lusitania is free!

This land, which echoed to the tread of those who marched with Hannibal; This sun-bathed land of Portugal where blood of Moorish chieftain ran red;

This land, which Camoens enshrined for ever in majestic song; Has rid herself of galling wrong and flung her fetters to the wind.

The rays of freedom strike afar; ere long Spain's baleful star will set; And Lisbon's guns shall echo yet beneath the casements of the "Czar!"

—Langdon Everard, in London Labor Leader.

## NOT ESPERANTO, EITHER.

Mrs. Banks was getting ready to go out. Her patient husband waited in the doorway, watching her complete her toilet. By the extraordinary contortions of her neck he concluded that she was trying to get a glimpse of the back of her new blouse, and by the tense lines about her lips he concluded her mouth was full of pins.

"Umph—goof—suff—wuff—sh—ffspog?" she asked.

"Yes, dear," he agreed. "It looks all right."

"Ouff—wun—so—gs—mf—ugh—ight?" was her next remark.

"Perhaps it would look better if you did that," he nodded; "but it fits very nicely as it is."

She grasped and emptied the pin into her hands.

"I've asked you twice to raise the blinds so that I can get more light, James!" she exclaimed. "Can't you understand plain English?"—Wasp.

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