

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Fair and Cold.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2246 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 3—No. 330.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1910.

Price 1.00 Cent.

WARREN MUST WORK AT HARD LABOR IN JAIL

This in Addition to Six Months and Heavy Fine Imposed.

DESIGN SEEN IN IT

Apparently to Prevent His Writing for the Appeal to Reason.

By GRACE D. BREWER. (Special to The Call.)
GERARD, Kan., Nov. 25.—Warren has been officially notified by the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul that in opinion by Judge Hook was announced and filed at St. Paul on November 21, in the case of Fred D. Warren vs. the United States, in which the sentence of the district court is affirmed and the defendant is ordered to surrender himself to the custody of the United States marshal for the district of Kansas within thirty days from and after the date of the filing of the mandate in the district court.

Warren has not been advised of the probable date of the filing of the mandate.
It now develops that Judge Pollock's sentence was six months in the county jail at hard labor in addition to the fine and costs.
The unusual condition of hard labor attached to a jail sentence is evidently designed to prevent Warren doing any work for the Appeal during his six months of imprisonment.

Protest Sent to Taft.
Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," has written to President Taft the following letter:

"November 24, 1910.
President William H. Taft, Washington, D. C.:
Dear Sir:

I write to request your attention to the case of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, whose case has just been decided by the United States Court of Appeals. The decision being adverse, Mr. Warren finds himself under sentence of \$1,500 fine and six months in jail. I think that if you would familiarize yourself with all the circumstances of the case, you would realize that it is an incredible travesty upon justice, and a flagrant case of the persecution of a man for his political opinions.

The charge against Warren was the sending of a defamatory postal card through the mail. It was obvious that this postal card was sent from no personal motive, but from a political one. The Supreme Court of the United States had just declared that it was no crime to kidnap three Socialist labor leaders, who were under indictment for crime, and to carry them into another state, also that the men so kidnapped had no legal redress. Warren accordingly offered \$1,000 reward to any one who would kidnap a Republican politician, ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, who was then living in the state of Indiana, who was under indictment for murder, and for whose apprehension in Kentucky a reward of \$100,000 had been offered. Warren's object in offering the reward was to ascertain whether there was any difference in the enforcement of the law as between Socialist workingmen and Republican politicians. For the purpose of sending such a postal card through the mail, he is now under sentence as stated.

It will not attempt to review the case, as you can obtain all the facts from authoritative sources. I will simply call your attention to three points, which, to my mind, stamp the case as a most flagrant example of political persecution. First, Warren presented at his trial several hundred postal cards which had been mailed in behalf of various states, offering rewards for the apprehension and delivery of fugitives from justice under the same circumstances as his own offer. Second, his case was postponed for several terms until it could be arranged with the governor of Kentucky that ex-Governor Taylor should be pardoned for a crime for which he had not even been tried. Third, at the trial ex-Governor Taylor was asked the question, was he ever imprisoned for any crime, and answered "No." When Warren's counsel attempted to ask the question, he had been under indictment for any crime at the time when the defamatory postal card was mailed, said question was not permitted to ask this question, and to make this vital fact known to the jury. I would also call your attention to the striking fact that the opinion of the Court of Appeals has been withheld for more than six

EXPOSURE OF GRAFT IN M'KEESPORT, PA.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Nov. 25.—This city is all wrought up over recent disclosures in municipal affairs. Some two months ago, after a fight of over a year to engage auditors to make an audit of the city books, a company from out of town was selected.
Last night the first report was made, which showed that a year ago last April the city paid the Bowman Brothers Company, local contractors, \$20,000.00 in excess of what was due them on the filtration contract. It also showed that within the last ten days the contracting company has reimbursed the city with the entire amount and interest amounting to \$21,834.21.
Following this explosion that has stirred the city Mayor Arthur today reduced the two lieutenants of police to the ranks and removed the ordinance officer. Every gambling and disorderly house in the city has been closed and the resolution passed by council to stop the audit of the city books has been vetoed by the mayor. This resolution was passed by council three days before the auditor's report was made public.

A. F. OF L. DEBATES ON THE QUESTION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Brought Up by Lewis in Asking Charter for W. F. of M.

MITCHELL ON FLOOR

Has No Preconceived Notions but Favors Granting of Charter.

(Special to The Call.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—This afternoon the committee on the question of a charter for the Western Federation of Miners made a report which was listened to with intense interest by the delegates. Everybody in the hall seemed to be convinced that this was the beginning of a great battle on the convention floor, on the results of which depended the welfare and future success of the Western labor movement.
In their report the committee recommended that a charter be granted to the Western miners under certain restrictions, one of these being that the jurisdictional lines between the metalliferous miners and the members of the International Machinists' Association be clearly defined and the machinists to go into conference with the miners to bring about the desired unity of action.
Thomas Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, amended the committee's report to the effect that the executive board of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners, and that said organization be given jurisdiction over all the men employed permanently in or about the metalliferous mines, mills and smelters. On a motion made by John Walker, of the United Mine Workers, the convention decided that before a vote be taken on the question the four representatives of the Western miners present be granted the floor. Delegate Lewis took the floor in support of his amendment.

Want Better Organization.

Lewis said: "We, the delegates of the United Workers, believe that the Western Federation of Miners are just as much entitled to have a charter and to have jurisdiction over the men permanently employed in and about the metalliferous mines as the United Mine Workers have over the men employed in and about the coal mines of the country. We may just as well realize that industrial development forces us on to better forms of organization on industrial lines. We, the men of the coal mines, could not properly protect our interests without our present form of organization, and what is true of the coal miners is true of the metalliferous miners as represented by the Western Federation of Miners.
"If it had not been for an unfortunate misunderstanding at the Indianapolis conference, I think the matter would have been settled according to my opinion."
A delegate desired to know what was meant by men permanently employed, in and about the mines. John Mitchell, in taking the floor, explained what is meant by "men permanently employed." He said neither the United Mine Workers, nor the Western Federation claims jurisdiction over any class of men, who are only tem-

Justice Prostituted.



NO MERCY FOR CANAL STRIKERS

Machinists on the Isthmus Get Scurvy Treatment From Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The 100 machinists on the Isthmian canal who quit work the day President Taft sailed from Colon, homeward bound, may expect little sympathy from the government authorities.

It became known here today that President Taft has already transmitted to Colonel Goetz, chief engineer on the canal, his final decision in the matter. The machinists—all union members—had a conference with the President at Culebra on November 15. They demanded an increase in wages and an extension of their annual leave with pay. Taft told the men he would forward his decision as soon as he landed at Norfolk. The men were dissatisfied with this, and immediately gave notice of their resignation.

The canal authorities maintain that the strikers have no cause for grievance. They declare that the employees not only receive salaries, 10 to 15 per cent higher than those paid for work of the same character in the States, but that they also receive numerous concessions which reduce their expenses.

At present the machinists are allowed two weeks' vacation annually, with pay, and additional sick leave with pay. They said that this did not allow them to make the sea trip to the States and back again, and permit of their being at home more than a day or so.

It is said that President Taft is willing to concede this point. On the other point, however, the canal authorities are urging the Executive to remain firm.
It is stated for the government that the strike will not delay the canal work in the slightest degree, and the commission is confident of filling the places made vacant by the resignation of the 100 machinists within a few weeks.

LOCAL KINGS BALL ON DECEMBER 23

A grand concert and ball will be held under the auspices of Local Kings County, Socialist party, on Friday evening, December 23, at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue.
Well known performers of high rank have been secured whose recognition will make the concert a certain success. You can't afford to miss it. Admission to concert and ball, including wardrobe, 25 cents.
The central committee expects and Mitchell, in taking the floor, explained what is meant by "men permanently employed." He said neither the United Mine Workers, nor the Western Federation claims jurisdiction over any class of men, who are only tem-

LIEBKNECHT'S LAST LECTURE IN AMERICA

The 22d Assembly district Socialist party of Brooklyn will hold a mass meeting and give a reception to Dr. Carl Liebknecht on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Trommer's Hall, corner of Bushwick avenue and Conway street, East New York.
Dr. Liebknecht will speak on "The Results of the Recent Election." This will be the last address Dr. Liebknecht will make in America. George R. Kirkpatrick will also speak at the meeting.

SUFFRAGETTES WON'T PAY FINE; GO TO JAIL

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Fifteen of the twenty-one suffragettes arrested last night for attacking the government offices at Whitehall were sentenced in Bow street police court today to two months' imprisonment, with the option of paying fines. All spurned the payment of the fines and went defiantly and joyfully to jail. Another drew a month's sentence and the other five were fined \$10 each.

CONSPIRED TO VIOLATE "WHITE-SLAVE" LAW

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—Jesse Bluestone, former state legislator, and Samuel Rosenson were today found guilty in the Criminal Court of conspiracy to violate the state "white slave" law. Sentence was postponed by the court.
The charges on which the men were convicted were made by "Abe" Weiner, brother of eighteen year old Rachael Weiner, who accused them of seducing his sister. The verdict is the culmination of a case that has been a sensation in Pittsburg for several weeks.

POPULATION OF U. S. MAY BE 91,851,389

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Preliminary estimates today based upon the announcement of the 1910 population of the sixteen states and two territories give continental United States, including Alaska, a population of about 91,851,389, a million more than the experts of the census office expected. A bulletin issued by the census office today says it is very probable that the percentage of increase for the country as a whole will be greater than that for the separate states.

WANT DAILY REPORTS ON "LABOR MARKET"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The National Liberal Immigration League of New York wants the Department of Commerce and Labor to issue a report each day on the condition of the labor market in the United States. According to the league's idea, this bulletin would be printed in the daily newspapers just like the weather report, indicating where labor was needed and just where the market was glutted.
N. Behar, managing director of the league, called on Secretary Nagel today and urged this innovation. He also urged upon the Secretary on behalf of the league the importance of legislation which will prevent the separation of families as often occurs under the operation of the present immigration laws.

TWO GREEKS HELD IN CONTRACT LABOR CASE

Stavros Karambas and Sophocles Vooos, Greeks, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy United Marshal James Reed on a complaint charging them with violating the alien contract labor law.
It is charged that they conspired with others to bring in Greek laborers to work on the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Neb. They were placed under \$1,000 bail each and in default were locked up in the Tombs. The men have been indicted in Omaha.

CONVICTION OF CIGAR MEN RAISES STORM

Tampa Officials Denounced, Sympathetic Policeman Fired From Force.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 25.—Intense bitterness prevails here over the conviction of Jose De La Campa, Britt Russell and J. F. Bartium, leaders of the strike of 9,000 cigar makers, whom a jury found guilty of the charge of "conspiracy" to deter two individuals from taking the places of strikers.
Now that the trial is over, the rail-roading of the labor leaders is not only widely discussed even among people who have no connection with the strike, but it promises to stir up considerable trouble for the city administration of Tampa.
One of the strongest witnesses against the strike leaders was Mayor McKay, who, under oath, said that De La Campa came to him and asserted that there would be no disorder if the mayor would reduce the number of special policemen employed.
Mayor McKay's evidence was the strongest card of the state, since, by the way he worded his statements, it looked as if De La Campa was directly inciting violence and disorder instead of leading a strike of underpaid and overworked men, women and children.
On the stand De La Campa gave Mayor McKay the lie and told the jur-

SHIRT METAL MEN ACCEPT PEACE OFFER

Peace was restored in the building trades last night when the 1,500 locked out sheet metal workers, members of Local No. 11, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, at a special meeting voted to accept the terms of settlement offered by their employers.
The sheet metal workers were locked out on November 13. The lock-out came as a result of a clash between the unionized workers in the sheet metal trade and two employing organizations, the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association and the Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers Employers' Association.

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BRAZILIAN SAILORS USE WARSHIPS TO WIN THEIR STRIKE

Brand New Method of Enforcing Demand for More Pay.

RUSHED TO COMPLY

Guns Trained on Senate Prove Very Successful Argument.

(By United Press.)
RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 25.—After a vote of amnesty by congress and the granting of all of their demands, the mutineers aboard the warships won a victory today.
The demands were granted and the amnesty voted at an extraordinary session of congress today. The chamber of deputies followed the example of the senate in agreeing upon amnesty, and both houses then voted to concede the demands of the mutineers.
A representative of the government, under a flag of truce, made his way to the warships and was received by a committee of the sailors. As soon as the action of congress was conveyed to the mutinous sailors they laid down their arms.
To Help Legislature.
Congress took this action as the alternative of having the guns of its own warships continue their fire upon the city. The guns of the battleships Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo, scout cruiser Deodoro and scout Bahia were all trained on the city during the time the congress was in session.
It is well established the mutiny was not the result of a political revolt, but arose from dissatisfaction over conditions on the warships. The mutineers demanded shorter hours, more pay, more men to aid in their work and the immediate abolition of whipping as a means of punishment.
Tuesday night the mutineers sent wireless messages to President Fonseca describing their demands. The statement ended with a threat to bombard the city if their demands were not met.
The answer was sent by the government Tuesday night, and then began a desultory bombardment of the city, during which, however, little or no damage was done. Wednesday morning the vessels steamed about for the harbor, firing at random at the city, inflicting little damage.
Wednesday night the vessels were joined by the battleship Marshal Floriano, whose crew mutined and sent the officers ashore. That night the ships anchored outside the bay, but were fired at by the city's guns, which destroyed them. Yesterday morning the vessels were fired at by the city's guns, which destroyed them. Yesterday morning the vessels were fired at by the city's guns, which destroyed them.

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A. D. T. Boys Cheer New Accession to Ranks.

ATTACKS BY THUGS

Financial Aid Coming for Stanch Young Strikers.

Up till now the messenger boys have fought their strike alone.
Organized labor will now come to their aid.
At the Central Federated Union last night a committee of ten was appointed to help the boys and \$22.50 was contributed to the strike fund.
The little strikers will win yet!
There will be a mass meeting tonight of all the telegraph messengers of both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies in Astoria Hall, 64 East 4th street, between Second and Third avenues. It is declared that this meeting will be the most important that has been held since the strike began. The strike committee urged every messenger boy to be present.
The strike of the telegraph messengers of both the Western Union and the Postal companies is now on a serious basis. Even the companies admit it is no longer a joke.
A committee of five representing the messengers of the Postal firm presented written demands and had them rejected; the Postal boys did not feel that they were personally involved. Nor did the Western Union boys look upon them as scabs for remaining at work. From now on, it is announced, every man or boy who carries messages for either of these companies will be considered as scab.
The decision to formally call out the Postal messengers was reached yesterday afternoon, when the head of the Postal company, C. F. Lennane, told the committee of five, two of whom were sergeants, with Louis Duchet, who acted as leading spokesman, that he treated his messengers "right" and that they were all perfectly satisfied with conditions.
The head of the company said that if any of his messengers had a grievance they could come to him or his under officials and get justice. Judging by the attitude of Leonard yesterday everything is rosy among the Postal messengers—though he did not

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NATHAN HOFFMAN, Leader of Messengers' Strike.

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GRAND MASS MEETING

Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25

COOPER UNION

Third Avenue and Eighth Street

On Monday Eve'g, 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 Frayne, Leonora O'Reilly, B. Weinstein, A. Baroff, J. Panken, M. Wintchewsky, J. Goldstein and B. Felgenbaum.

work for New York, and eight hours in Brooklyn, on account of the long distance to travel.

"An increase of 1/2 cent for calls and deliveries each."

"Fifteen cents 'supper money' after 8 o'clock."

"Filing system, which has been in vogue, to be abolished."

"Five dollars a week for the Brooklyn messengers, who have been getting \$2.50, and to get paid for every other Sunday's work, which has not been the custom."

"No messenger to be discriminated against, because of his activity in the present grievances."

"It has been decided at a mass meeting of messengers from both the Postal and the Western Union firms that no settlement is to be made until there is a settlement agreeable to all, and at the same time, therefore, the committee representing the messenger employees of the Postal company has pledged itself to agree to no individual settlement."

"It is suggested that the officials of the Postal Telegraph Company confer with the heads of the American District Telegraph Company in dealing with the general committee representing both firms, of which Nathan Hoffman is chairman."

"Late reports last night stated that the telegraph companies are about to

and tell them that the demands include a raise for all.

Managers of two or three Postal offices have been in the vicinity of the strike headquarters attempting to find direct information about the strike.

Last Saturday night this general walkout was expected in the Postal offices and the wages of all the messenger employees were held until after 7 o'clock, when it was believed that this would forestall the efforts of the strikers who expected to be on the job at that time.

The strikers are confident that they will win. It is believed that there will be more than 5,000 out on strike by noon today.

Rounding Up Scabs.

Late last night it was learned that since the strike of both firms has been called the heads are beginning to realize that the boys mean business. Already it is said the Western Union Company is showing signs of weakening. All last night and the night before it had agents scouring the lodging houses of the East Side for scabs. The strikers claim, however, that the company's business is badly crippled. Were it not for the fact that the Postal Company has been getting the Western Union Company's business, the latter firm would have doubtless given in before this.

At any rate, the youngsters are determined. They say that when all the under comrades interested, and told the extent of their movement, as those of the Western Union firm has, the victory will not be far away. All the brutal efforts of the cops and thugs, in many instances, have not dampened the spirit of the boys.

Attacked by Hired Thug.

As the committee representing the Postal boys were leaving the company's main office on Broadway, they had a sample of the "right" treatment which Superintendent Leonard spoke about. A thug, with a night stick in his hand, met the boys just as they were about to open the door leading from the superintendent's den, and challenged them to halt. He ordered them to take off their uniforms before they left the building. One of the boys, who had already started to go, threw to leave the building, at the same time attempting to make the committee believe that what happened was a mystery to him.

The committee has no other way of explaining the action than that the firm had thugs stationed in and around the building in order to prevent the pulling out of messengers with them, and that one thug misunderstood the signal.

The boys have been meeting their expenses so far through selling The Call on the streets, but funds are beginning to come in. It is believed that from now on labor organizations will come to the aid of the boys, both morally and financially.

A committee of eight little lads under fifteen were chosen last night to attend the meeting of the Central Federated Union with a delegate from the Seamen's Union.

Help Is Needed.

An official call will be sent out by the general strike committee for help either today or tomorrow.

Plans are being laid to furnish hot rolls and coffee to the striking messengers at the strike headquarters. The Seamen's Union already has started the ball rolling. Many of the boys have been on picket and other duty at the headquarters for two nights in succession and they say the rolls and coffee will go, as many of them have been homeless since the strike began.

The support from the outside has aroused the lads to renewed activity. There was more enthusiasm around the strike headquarters yesterday than any day since the strike began. The presence of a large percentage of Postal boys who have placed strike announcements on their caps has added to the enthusiasm. It is expected that an enormous crowd will turn out at tonight's meeting.

All boys who wish to sell The Call for the benefit of the strikers are asked to call for papers at the strike headquarters.

MEXICAN REVOLT IS REPORTED AS "NIPPED IN THE BUD"

Rebels Were Well Armed, but Outbreak Was Probably Started Prematurely.

(By United Press.)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—Reports from the disturbed sections of the country today convince the government the Madero revolution has collapsed. No further serious outbreaks are expected and the authorities are in complete control of the situation.

Report Madero Wounded.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 25.—Nothing had been received here today confirming the report circulated by the Mexican government that Francisco I. Madero had been wounded yesterday in an engagement between revolutionists and a small force of federal troops, commanded by Colonel Fuentes, near Guerrero.

The report was to the effect that the rebel chief had been shot down while leading his forces and he was hurried to the hills by a few followers after his force was dispersed by the federals.

This report is accepted by many as showing conclusively the "revolution has been nipped in the bud" by President Diaz. Outside of this reported engagement at Guerrero, no other fighting of a serious nature is reported today and everything indicates the government is in control of the situation.

Military authorities throughout the northern states report the issue of rebels military stores, indicating the rebels were well prepared for a long conflict, but evidently started the revolution prematurely.

C. F. U. VOTES TO AID MESSENGER BOYS

Committee Appointed and Collection Taken—Mayor's Actions Discussed.

The fight of the messenger boys for higher wages and decent working conditions was the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Central Federated Union, last night, and after a long debate over the matter, it was decided to stand by the boys and help them win.

The question came up for discussion after an address by Charles H. Sheraton, organizer of the International Seamen's Union.

"The seamen have taken up the fight of the little fellows, and are trying to help them, as much as possible," said Sheraton. "Following me, I feel now up to you to do something for them. These boys are the union men of tomorrow, and now is the time to organize them. Some of the cops have already taken to the streets, and we ought to send them a message. Mayor Gaynor and ask him to see to it that the cops do not abuse the boys."

Several delegates objected to the sending of a committee to Gaynor.

Strikebreaker Gaynor.

Copstein, of the Neckwear Cutters, said: "You all know who Gaynor is. He has broken the express strike, and sent cops to break the chauffeurs' strike. Let him stay out of labor disputes."

Small Strikers Appeal.

Eight little strikers appeared with Sheraton and were lined up in front of the chairman's desk. Almost all of the boys were three feeters and they were ranging from the age of twelve to fourteen. In reply to an inquiry made by a delegate about grievances, one of the committee, Henry Katz, aged fourteen and about three feet high, had the following to say: "The reason why we are on strike is because we were worked fifteen hours and more a day, and sometimes we had to work so long we couldn't get our lunches. The fines they put on us were so bad we could not stand it any longer. The bosses lately abolished the super money, as men a day, and we refuse to work fifteen hours because of being hungry, they would fine him. The managers want to make graft. When we would report our grievances to the company, it would sometimes take a couple of years before they would look into our charges. We were compelled to work seven days a week and we would like to have one day off to enjoy ourselves. We are not slaves and do not want to work on Sunday for nothing. As the men do not work more than from eight to ten hours, I think that we boys should not have to work twelve and fifteen hours."

Filthy Uniforms.

Delegate Joyce, of the Bartenders, who said he once worked as a messenger boy for the Western Union, called attention to the fact that the boys have to wear old and dirty uniforms. "The sanitation committee ought to take up this matter," said Joyce. "They ought to see to it that the authorities go after the company for handing out such old uniforms."

Brown, of the seamen, requested that the organizer of the American Federation of Labor should take up the fight of the boys and help them conduct the strike. Fruchter, Braun and other delegates also spoke on the subject. On motion of Delegate Daily, of the dock builders, it was decided to write to the Department of Labor about the companies' violations of the child labor law in sending the boys to work more than ten hours a day. A collection was taken up which brought in \$22.52. Delegates Copstein, Holland, William Joyce, Kelly, McConville, Barry, Fruchter, Brown, Davis and Frank Joyce were elected a committee to help the boys in their fight.

They will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the headquarters of the strikers to devise ways and means of conducting the strike.

Mattress Trade Very Bad.

Max Fruchter, of the committee on sanitation, reported about the horrible conditions prevailing in the mattress factories. It was decided to instruct the committee on sanitation to appear before the United Hebrew Trades and request them to help organize the Hebrew mattress makers.

A resolution, presented by Max



Winter Overcoats

Specially priced at \$11.50 \$14.95 \$18.00

A money-saving display of all the good models and colorings for motoring, business or dress; regular, convertible or Presto collar.

HENRY HELLER

Fashionable Tailor and Clothier

271 Hamburg Ave., cor. Greene Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fruchter, commemorating the death of Tolstoy, was unanimously adopted, and all the delegates rose in his honor.

Kelly, of the Theatrical Workers, reported that Garsdorfer, of 145th Street, had refused to have anything to do with the union, and that he is about to open another theatre on Chatham Street, and is determined to run the new house with scabs. He requested that a committee be sent to the Hebrew Trades to ask them to assist him in unionizing Garsdorfer's theaters.

Grossman, of the cloak makers, reported that his organization has donated \$500 to the Chicago tailors and \$100 to the Los Angeles strike.

The polishers reported that they practically crippled all the shops of the lighting fixture bosses' association. The committee reported on the Chatham ship yard strike and stated that city boats were brought to the scab yard for repair. It was decided to file a protest.

Communications from the Moerlein Brewing Company and the Liquor Dealers' Association, stating that they would like to see the fight against Nahmhammer, a scab bottler, settled, were received and filed.

St. Gamble, of "Big Six," invited all the delegates to attend their ball to be held at the Madison Square Garden next Monday night.

ation of Miners affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Said Machinists Come First

Delegate Ryan, of the Structural Iron Workers, demanded that his and many other national unions be considered before a charter was granted to the Western miners.

James O'Connell, of the International Machinists' Association, made a passionate speech in opposition to granting a charter, so long as the interests of his national union were not properly guarded and protected.

"You have cut a rib out of our body," O'Connell said, meaning the taking away from the International Machinists' Association the linotype machinists' and the Typographical Union, which are both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has been built up on sound and sane lines and if you deviate from these lines there will be serious trouble ahead for the American Federation of Labor.

The delegation of the Electrical Workers, McNulty reaction, also protested against granting a charter to the Western miners, denouncing industrial unionism as the beginning of the end of the American labor movement.

At this time, President Gompers suggested that a representative of the Western miners be now heard, which was agreed to by the convention.

President Meyer, of the Western miners, in taking the floor, was greeted with applause.

President Meyer Speaks for Miners.

Meyer spoke for thirty minutes, and in a quiet and dignified manner answered the protests made by a number of delegates, and corrected some of the erroneous statements made on the floor. He expressed surprise that men, who, perhaps, had never seen a Western mine, pretended to know more about the mines and about the Western Mine Workers' Federation than himself, who spent a lifetime in the mines and among the miners, both as workman and as officer of his organization.

"Do you think for a moment that I have come to St. Louis to fight for a charter for the American Federation?"

Delegate Ryan, of the Structural Iron Workers, also objected to the granting of the charter, but Meyer replied that the Western Federation never attempted to organize structural iron workers outside of their jurisdiction.

Meyer concluded by saying: "If the granting of this charter would disturb the relations between us and a number of international unions, we should rather remain outside the American Federation of Labor, and get inside or remain outside we shall continue to do our duty toward the general labor movement in the future as we have done in the past." (Great applause.)

O'Connell here interjected a point of order. He wanted the president to decide whether the convention had a right to grant a charter so long as an affiliated organization protests.

Gompers declared that he was not prepared to decide the point offhand.

Adjourns Till Saturday.

Then O'Connell moved to adjourn till 9 o'clock Saturday morning that the president may find time to consider the matter.

After some parliamentary wrangling the motion was adopted.

Gompers read a telegram from Frederick Forman, the convention's chief business agent, Johnson, of Cigar Makers' Union, was driven out of Tampa by the Merchants' Association.

A telegram of protest was ordered to the governor of Florida and to President Taft.

The New York Central Federated Union's resolution asking for a labor amendment to the United States Constitution was defeated by a unanimous vote.

The convention decided not to meddle in fight for the city in which the Panama Exposition is to take place.

It also decided to give moral and financial support to the Chicago garment workers and Florida cigar makers on strike.

Congress will be memorialized to exclude Asiatic labor from employment on merchant marine.

Fraternel Delegate Brace announced that he had to leave for England to take part in the parliamentary campaign, he having been renominated by the miners.

TRYING TO GET SCAB SHOE MAKERS IN PHILA.

Having failed to secure any scabs in this city, Griffith & White, shoe manufacturers, Jay Street, Brooklyn, tried to get the places of the strikers. A man who gave his name as Tolman established an office at 1202 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and advertised in the Philadelphia Inquirer for shoe makers.

Tolman, it is said, told the men who responded to the advertisement that there was no strike on, but that the firm was short of shoe makers and none could be had in New York.

Five men were brought here on Tuesday, but as soon as they found out that there was a strike on at the Griffith & White shop four of them left the scab plant. Three more men were brought here yesterday afternoon and taken to the shop on 42 Street, when they arrived in the afternoon the bosses wanted them to go to work immediately. The men saw special officers at the entrance to the shop, and the order to get to work immediately caused them to suspect that there was some kind of trouble in the shop, and they refused to go to work, claiming that they were tired and wanted to get a rest.

After a long argument two of the men, who gave their names to a Call reporter as John McDevitt and Edward Baratz, succeeded in getting out of the shop. The men stated to the reporter that when they were hired they were

Broadway's BIG Store

LEVI BROS. & CO. PROPRIETORS

CORNER OF Broadway and Willoughby Ave. BROOKLYN

Clearance Sale of Women's and Children's Hosiery

Hosiery is such an important factor of present day gift-giving, that we move our hosiery department to a larger and brighter location for the holidays. Hence this clearance sale.

WOMEN'S BLACK SILK LITTLE STOCKINGS, with wide double top, high pulled back and double sole. Our regular 30c quality, Saturday and Monday, Clearance Sale Price, per pair, 25c

INFANTS' FINE RIBBED WHITE CASHMERE STOCKINGS, mercerized toes 12 1/2c and heels; all sizes, from 4 1/2 to 6 1/2. Clearance Sale Price, per pair, 10c

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CASHMERE STOCKINGS, fast black, wide or fine ribbed; no work better could be bought, even at 25c. All sizes from 4 to 9 1/2. Clearance Sale, per pair, 25c

Knit Underwear

Buy your Xmas gifts now in this special sale of Knit Underwear. Many items suitable as gifts can be found at one-third less than usual quotations.

OUR REGULAR 50c and 75c WORKING HAND CROCKET AND SILK LITTLE LINED VESTS, low neck, sleeveless, latic shoulder straps, 18 to 20 styles in the lot. To effect a quick clear, 39c

3 in a gift box, \$1.10

MISSES' 50c HEAVY FLEECE FLEECE LINED VESTS AND PANTS, slight imperfections, we have sold quantities of these at 25c, 20c and 15c. There are only 20 doz. left and to clear them out we mark all sizes from 18 to 28 23c at 20 to 24 29c

WOMEN'S 50c and 60c WHITE FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, fine ribbed, with weight, regular and extra sizes; slight mill imperfections. Clearance Sale Price, 39c

WOMEN'S \$1 to \$1.50 NATURAL WOOL VESTS AND PANTS. This lot consists of three-quarter and all-wool garments from our regular stock, and contains all sizes up to 46. Early selection is advised. We warrant every garment worth \$1 or more. Clearance Sale price... 79c

1359 Broadway Two Big Stores 1792 Fulton St. COPLAND'S DEPT. STORE

4 doors below Gates Avenue Opposite Reid Avenue

Blanket Sale

\$2.50 Wool-Filled Blankets, white, with fancy colored borders, extra heavy; for Saturday and Monday, \$1.49

\$2.98 Blankets, full 11-4 size, wool filled, bound with wide silk tape binding; a bargain at... \$1.79

\$2.50 Blankets, wool naps, best quality, extra heavy, wide silk tape bound; your choice of colors at... \$2.19

ROOT'S WOOL UNDERWEAR for men, women and children in white, gray and camel's hair in qualities from the cheapest to the very best made, at a considerable saving to you.

The Oldest and Best English SHOE STORE EST. 1859.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

A. SONNENSCHN

2609 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Det. Vermont Street and New Jersey Ave. cor. Brooklyn.

BEN'S DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings Sweater Coats a Specialty.

745 MYRTLE AVENUE

Near Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Benj. Solkowitz, Proprietor.

Largest and Best Equipped Stationery Store in Ridgewood.

General and Commercial Stationery, School and Office and Typewriters' Supplies. Photographs and Records; Kodaks and Film Supplies, Cigars, etc.

FRED SEYFFARTH

Cypress Avenue, cor. Ralph St. Tel. 2330 Bushwick. 2441 Bushwick. Brooklyn

HEARST PAPERS END MEXICAN REVOLUTION

By I. SEYMOUR.

There is no trouble in Mexico. William R. Hearst's American and Journal have made announcements to this effect, so that's all there is to it.

The Hearst papers may now be regarded as the official organs of President Diaz, whose justice, kindly nature, broad mindedness, unselfishness and patience are celebrated the world over.

The American yesterday carried an official communication from Enrique Creel, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, declaring that order is complete and saying that his telegram was sent to the American "in accordance with the president's wishes." The gentle Diaz will doubtless make future announcements through the same devoted Hearst papers.

The American's correspondent, who announces that "the Mexican people, even the lower classes, have little sympathy with the uprisings, on which they look, for the most part, as brigands' expeditions organized for loot," is Otheman Stevens, the same gentleman who has been eulogizing Mexico's great and good patriot in the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Not that Mr. Hearst owns the Cosmopolitan. Oh, goodness, no! Neither does he own the American and Journal, or have anything to do with the Star Publishing Company, which prints them. He proved this when one of the company's wagons ran over a poor woman, and he wanted to escape paying damages for her injuries, which he did successfully.

It might be asked of the American what it means by "the lower classes" of the Mexican people. Does this refer to the working classes? Surely not. They are the same sort of people who supply Mr. Hearst with all his strength in this country. Undoubtedly "the lower classes" refers to the foreign owners of property in Mexico.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO.

QUALITY OUR MOTTO. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 448-456 Madison St. Tel. 4600 Det.

FOR LATEST STYLES IN HATS GO TO

The Myrtle Millinery

1281 Myrtle Ave., Bet. Stockholm and DeKalb.

C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 Bushwick. No connection with Store in old neighborhood.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST

DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargains. Offer No Salt, but Guarantee Satisfaction.

61-63 BELMONT AVE.

S. Liebmann's Sons

Brewing Co.

36 FOREST STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE REGENT SHOE

A SHOE OF FASHION, STYLE AND WEAR

In all kinds of leather, with heavy, medium and light soles. All Shoes of unequalled values and every pair guaranteed.

1486 3D AVE. 84TH ST. AND 3D AVE.



HYMAN ROSENGARTEN, Secretary of the Strike Committee.

offer some concession to the boys since the telegraph business has been greatly let up.

It was stated last night that many messages delivered by scabs are being rejected by heads of business firms who believe the messenger boys have been mercifully exploited and should win.

Expect More Out.

When the extra force of pickets go out early this morning the strikers say they think that there will be a large addition to their ranks. Yesterday, from several offices, requests came into the strike headquarters that there are many places that are ready to walk out as soon as committees visit them and present official notification.

It is said the boys in many places yet fear to walk out because they are being continually told by clerks and heads of the various offices that all the newspaper talk of a strike throughout the city is false.

Committees are being sent out as fast as possible over the city with instructions to call out every messenger

Sending Money to Europe?

We will sell Drafts in Amounts from \$5 Upward 70-242 at approximately the following rates:

Great Britain & Ireland at 84.50% in Sterling Gold... \$1.00 for 84.50% in Sterling Gold... \$1.00 for 84.50% in Sterling Gold...

OTHER COUNTRIES Proportionately. Our fees are very small.

THE NORTHERN BANK

Branches: 215 West 125th St. Astor Place 8th Av. & 9th St. 115 Av. & 23rd St. 125th St. & 117th St. 145th St. & 146th St. 155 White Plains Av. 3d Av. & 105th St.

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.

GARMENT WORKERS START CAMPAIGN

The interest in organization which has gripped the striking garment workers of Chicago has spread to New York.

The first gun in the campaign will be fired today at 1 o'clock, when a mass meeting will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place. Meyer London will be the principal speaker.

The meeting is to be held under the auspices of Locals 4, 5, 9 and 28 of the national organization of garment workers.

Business Agent E. Kauffman, of the union, said yesterday that the time is ripe for rapid organization and the union is going to take advantage of it. Cutters, trimmers, examiners, etc., will be represented.

Call readers, if you desire artistic work have your photograph taken at Comrade

L. BORESSOFF'S

355 Grand St., cor. Essex St.

Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs.

Politics Aside

whatever the cause of the higher cost of living, this tea lessens it some by its double strength which goes twice as far.

White Rose Ceylon Tea

A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

TOBIN'S UNION REPLIES TO CHARGE

Communication Giving Official Side of Brooklyn Shoe Strike.

The following communication has been received, signed by "officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union," and denies the allegation by the workmen of the Wichert & Gardiner shop in Brooklyn, who are now on strike, that the agreement made by the union is being used by the bosses to keep them in subjection:

"Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1910. 'The Call': 'I am surprised to read the articles you publish in your issues of today and yesterday, in regard to the strike at Wichert & Gardiner's, without investigating whether it is true or not. This is not a strike. This is a violation of agreement on the part of eighty-five men in the twin lasters and welt lasters' room, and not 300 as you state.

"I have nothing against the men making for an increase of wages to be taken up on the expiration of the prior bill that they signed themselves, which they cannot deny, as we have their signatures. So has the firm of Wichert & Gardiner. As for the officers working hand in hand with the bosses, that is a lie. We have nothing to do with the bosses but to live up to the agreement the men themselves made, through the aid of the local members and officers. The very men who signed this agreement and acknowledged it before a meeting are out with the rest that are striking. We have held several meetings of the twin lasters and explained the whole situation to them, and also asked them to live up to their agreement. But they would not listen to us. We were willing to negotiate their demands on the expiration of the present price bill that expires on April 15, 1911.

"We intend to fill the places of every man that left his job and violated the agreement, and we are within our rights in doing this. 'How could they expect the firm to make another agreement with them when they refused to live up to the last one they made themselves?' Now I would advise that you investigate this matter and get a true statement before you publish any more of the Ettor union's statements, as I believe right is right and wrong is wrong. Remember, we have never refused to take any demands of the men to the employer, as is stated in your paper. If you will call at our office, 1155 Myrtle avenue, we will show you the new prices we have made for twin lasters since 1908, as new work always calls for new prices. I am sure I cannot do more than that.

"The whole thing is that the poor men have been misled by this man Ettor. He is not a shoe maker, but

The 76th Day of The Call and Our Ad

UNION LABEL GOODS

Men's Furnishings—Underwear, Suits, Ties, Linen and Litholite Collars, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Buttons, etc. Waiters and Cooks' Outfits.

Ladies' Furnishings—Corsets, U. S. & P. Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Notions, Suits, Rubber Shoes, etc.

Absolutely Reliable Price and Quality.

FREE CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants
50 AND 52 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK.
Tel. 4026 Stuyvesant.

a sheet metal worker. Ask him to show you a card of his organization. He is knocking our general president, John F. Tobin. At the same time he is trying to make a big job for himself by fooling the shoe makers into a starvation proposition. One half of the eighty-five men that are out went out for fear of the threats that some of the men made against them if they refused to go out.

WARREN MUST WORK AT HARD LABOR IN JAIL

(Continued from Page 1.)

months and is now delivered at a most opportune time—namely, two weeks after election.

GETTING READY FOR BIG SIX'S AFFAIR

Madison Square Garden today and tomorrow will be in the hands of an army of decorators, busily engaged in preparing the huge amphitheater for "Big Six's" ball on Monday night.

WASHINGTON POLICE TORTURED HIM, HE SAYS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A case of alleged torture which may be brought to the attention of the senate committee now engaged in investigating the "mild degree" developed here today when Edward Richards charged that Washington policemen stuck their fingers in his eyes in an effort to make him confess to a theft.

POLITICIANS GUILTY OF ELECTION FRAUDS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 25.—"Violation of election laws is next to murder in magnitude," declared Judge Staples here today in imposing sentence on Samuel Hettig, James Moon and Richard Thomas, of Warrior Run, election board members convicted recently of election frauds.

BAKER POISONS HIMSELF

Theodore Kanner, a baker, at 608 Sixth avenue, was found dead on a bench on the east side of the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon. He had drunk carbolic acid. An umbrella was placed over his head in such a way as to hide his face from passers-by. Kanner's friends said he had been in financial trouble.

1 Clothes on Credit per week is sufficient to clothe you and your family. The lowest prices for gents', ladies' and children's clothes.

Schubert

ESTABLISHED 1863.

The Oldest and Most Reliable House for

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

Prices moderate. All goods guaranteed

68-68 1/2 Bowery

Near Canal Street

Open Saturday Eve. till 9 o'clock

JACOBS & HARRIS

77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS

Suits or Overcoats .. \$18

MADE TO ORDER

Fine Materials—All Workmanship

STRICTLY UNION MADE

Give Us a Trial.

Special Discount to Call Readers.

M. & A. KATZ

DEPARTMENT STORE

We carry a complete line of Ladies' and Men's Furnishings at popular prices.

M. & A. KATZ

331-333 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N. Y.

FINE SHOES

The Full and White, in all Styles and Qualities.

Mertzelt & Dlouhy

375 WEST 4TH ST., NEW YORK

50% discount to purchasers who will present this card.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

111 E. 10th St., Ave A, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

We handle all union made merchandise.

MASQUERADE COSTUMER.

J. STROPNICKY & SONS

(Successors to "BRENDA.")

1460 SECOND AVENUE

Ret. 76th and 77th Sts.

Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville.

For Constipation

—TRY—

EX-LAX

A Delicious Lactative Chocolate in Metal Boxes.

10 and 25 Cents.

SAYS POLICEMAN SHOT FRENCH GIRL

Cop Continued His Patrol Duties and Never Reported Killing.

James T. Welsh, a policeman attached to the West 47th street station, was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up at headquarters, charged with homicide. According to information given to Acting Captain Clark, of the West Side division of the detective bureau, Welsh is the man who shot Lucie Chabanat as she was going up the steps of 129 West 28th street last Monday night. It is believed that he did not intend to shoot the woman and probably did not even see her when he fired.

Lucie Chabanat lived in Ridgefield park, N. J. Monday evening she went to see a friend, Lucille McShive, at 129 West 28th street. She showed her friend a letter from a notary in Bordeaux, France, saying that an estate had been settled and Lucie Chabanat was a beneficiary. She went out, saying she wanted to find a notary. About 10:30 o'clock she came back. She had reached the top of the steps when a shot was fired and she fell dead.

Didn't Report Shooting.

Policeman Devlin told Acting Captain Clark that he believed he knew the man and that he was a policeman. He said that he found the man in a saloon at 28th street and Sixth avenue, recognized him as a policeman and questioned him. Devlin told Inspector Russell that while he was off duty and walking with a woman he went into a laundry to light a cigar and when he came out the woman told him that a man had just shot her. She pointed out the man and Welsh asked him what he meant by it. In reply the insolent caught up a club and made for the policeman. Welsh, thinking to scare him, fired his revolver. Some one shouted that a woman had been hit and he ran.

After questioning Welsh, Devlin says he went back to see if the woman was seriously hurt. He found her dead. He returned to the saloon, but Welsh continued his tour of duty in the West 47th street precinct, but made no report of the shooting.

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THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS

E. Greenberger & Co. Owners.
203-205 E. 76th STREET
Just a step from 26th avenue "L" station, New York
Showrooms open daily to 7 p.m.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, till 10 p.m.
SHOW YOUR 5 Per Cent Discount UNION CARD.

FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

The advantages of our FACTORY TO YOU plan are: Latest styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the lowest prices.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER AT ORIGINAL WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES.

No store can sell as cheaply as we.

PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE, RUGS and BEDDING.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 2000.

THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS

E. Greenberger & Co. Owners.
203-205 E. 76th STREET
Just a step from 26th avenue "L" station, New York
Showrooms open daily to 7 p.m.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, till 10 p.m.
SHOW YOUR 5 Per Cent Discount UNION CARD.

DINING TABLE, solid oak, round top, extension, carved claw feet. Value \$18. Our Factory Price..... \$7.50

DINING CHAIRS, solid oak, genuine leather. Piano Finish, price: worth \$12.00. Our Factory Price..... \$1.90

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF PANAMA LIFE

Resident on the Isthmus Gives Interesting Particulars of Home Life.

In a letter received by a Call reader from a friend in Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama, a vivid description of the life there is given. Perhaps the most striking thing about the Panama life is the fact that "communist" books, though apparently with none of the evils generally attached to such a system, are in existence there.

The employees hardly ever handle money. They pay for their meals and for everything else that they buy with coupons which are furnished to each man by his employer. The coupons come in books of \$5 and \$15. The value of the commissary books drawn by employees is deducted from their monthly salary. Prices in the Canal Zone are about the same as they are in New York, and some commodities, such as fruit and tropical clothing, are very cheap.

Among other things the letter says: "There is a first class Y. M. C. A. operated by the isthmian canal commission here, and the other day I saw a copy of the Appeal to reason in the reading room. We get all the newspapers down here. "The isthmian canal commission maintains a brass band, and I have been sitting outside on the porch of the Y. M. C. A. for two hours this afternoon (Sunday) listening to the concert. Talk about Socialism. Come down here to see some real Socialism. The government is everything. The Panama railroad is owned by the government and we get a pass to any point on the isthmus and return free once a month. This means I can go from here to Panama City and return, a total distance of nearly 100 miles.

Labor at 10 Cents an Hour.

"The labor on the canal is done principally by Jamaican negroes, Spaniards and Greeks. There are different rates of wages for these laborers. Some get 10 cents an hour, some 16 cents, and some 20 cents, and I think there are some who get 25 and 30 cents an hour. Those laborers are mostly American foremen, who are paid big salaries. "The work here at Gatun is progressing rapidly and they are about a year ahead of the schedule. They are already making reservations for forty-five men to come to the canal. "Of course the canal is being built by the army of engineers. "One disagreeable feature about this place is the enormous amount of rain that falls. November is the worst month. The climate is not hot here by any means, and the weather should be beautiful in the dry season (January to April) when it ranges about 80 degrees, with a cool breeze always blowing. They have beautiful plants of all descriptions here.

"They have also some nice gravelled roads at Gatun which are bordered with cinder paths and shaded with palm and banana trees. The houses are all wooden two-story structures, with porches on all sides flanked with an outside wall of fine mesh copper screening. The porches are furnished with chairs and are very cool to lounge around on mission rockers, reading and smoking.

Pleanty of Recreation.

"The Young Men's Christian Association is equipped with pool and billiard tables, bowling alley and gymnasium, boxing ring and dance hall combined; also refreshment parlor, barber shop circulating library and reading room. The reading room is equipped with finest mission cushioned armchairs, writing desks, free stationery, books, magazines, newspapers, also a first class phonograph. They arrange billiard and pool tournaments, bowling contests between the different cities, and musical and dramatic entertainments. They also run off little discussions on general topics.

"The married people are well off here. The isthmian canal commission furnishes families with a set of rooms furnished with beds, mattresses, pillows, tables, chairs, etc., all free. They also furnish free electric light and pure distilled water, delivered at the door. The married people only live in the city where they work, and there is a big demand for married quarters, and there are a number of married men on the isthmus without their families, whose names are on the list of those who have applied for married quarters. There are also a number of married men who work at one city, and have their families quartered at another point. These men sometimes travel back and forth every morning, while others have extra bachelor quarters in the city where they work, and live with their families on Sundays. There are also non-housekeeping married quarters, where the wife desires to eat at the isthmian canal commission hotel.

Catholic Church and Negroes.

"There is an isthmian canal commission chapel, and some individuals intend to establish a Catholic Church here in Gatun. There is one Catholic Church already at New Gatun, the negroes and Panamanian settlement, a little ways from here. The Catholic Church has a strong grip on the negroes here, and they are very religious; likewise, very poor and ignorant. There is a Canal Zone government school here for white and colored children. There is also a dispensary where advice, treatment, medicine, etc., is furnished absolutely free.

"The quarters of many families are very beautiful. Outside there are small plots of flowers and trees, and

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317 Broadway

THE HOWTON CLOTHING CO.
317 Broadway, opposite Curly Clock

\$65,000 Clothing Stock of Hand Tailored Men's and Young Men's Overcoats and Suits. Strictly all wool, worsted and imported Kersey Overcoats.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SILK LINED SUITS.

465 Men's Russian Marmot Fur Lined Coats, Retail Price, \$78.00; Wholesale Price, \$23.95

Retail Price, \$15.00.	Retail Prices	Wholesale Prices	Retail Price, \$25.00.
	\$15 Men's Overcoats, all wool, .	\$4.75	
	\$20 Men's Overcoats and Suits, .	\$7.75	
	\$25 Men's Overcoats and Suits, .	\$9.75	
	\$30 Men's Overcoats and Suits, .	\$11.75	
	\$30 Tuxedo Suits, silk lined, .	\$15.75	
	\$50 Men's Fur Lined Coats, . .	\$16.75	
	\$3 and \$4 Men's all wool Trousers, .	\$1.87	

To your measure Men's Black Suits and Overcoats, silk lined, retail prices, \$30 and \$40; wholesale Wholesale Price, \$9.75, price, \$15.75.

Wholesale Price, \$4.75.

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317 Broadway

317 BROADWAY

NEXT WALDORF LUNCH

HOWTON CLOTHING CO.
317 Broadway

sometimes the screening is covered with growing vines of leaves. The porches are set with pots of plants all along the edge, and the women hold little tea parties on the porch. Nearly every house has a parrot or some kind of bird, in a cage, hanging from the porch roof. The entrances to some of the rooms are hung with Chinese portieres.

"Everything is kept in repair and sanitary order. The sanitary department has inspectors always on the job, and the quartermaster's office is always ready to execute their orders. "Distilled water is delivered to every house each morning in large five-gallon glass carboys, from a mule pulled, nigger driven, water cart.

No Real Saloons.

"There are no American saloons in Gatun. In Colon beer costs 20 cents a bottle. The red light district is also a very dear market. "Everything Panamanian is referred to as spiggoty—spiggoty cops, spiggoty stores, spiggoty money, etc. "Spiggoty money is worth one-half the American money. The spiggoty stuff is all silver—1/2 cent, 2 1/2 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, 50 cents, and \$1. I guess the word spiggoty comes from the word spaghetti.

ANOTHER "OUTRAGE" FOUND IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—"A plot" to dynamite the works of the Federal Steel Construction Company, a part of the American Bridge Company, was unearthed here today in the discovery of nineteen sticks of dynamite in a vacant lot near the plant of that company.

"The employees believe 'an outrage' on the same plan as those recently occurring at Los Angeles and Peoria, where bridges of the company were destroyed, it is alleged, by strikers, was contemplated for Chicago. Extra guards are stationed about the buildings thought to be menaced.

For many months a conflict has been on between the American Bridge Company, known as the bridge trust, and its former workers, and the company and police, without any investigation, do not hesitate to declare that the strikers did it.

EXNER PIANOS

Great Factory Clearing Sale

BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY

\$25. Small upright piano, good for beginners, worth \$50.	\$140. Anderson & Co. upright mahogany case, like new.
\$40. Harmonist piano player, 15 rolls of music, bargain.	\$145. Bradbury upright, walnut case.
\$70. Stults & Bauer upright piano, dark case, worth \$150.	\$150. Weber upright, dark case, snap.
\$80. Steinmetz upright piano, excellent bargain.	\$155. Steinmetz & Co. mahogany case, new sample.
\$90. Hardman upright piano, dark case, snap.	\$160. Schumann & Son, upright mahogany case, new sample.
\$100. Kurtz Bros. upright mahogany, new, style case, dandy.	\$165. Steinmetz upright, mahogany case, new sample.
\$105. Chickering & Son upright piano, mahogany case, cost \$500, new.	\$170. Exner upright mahogany, new sample.
\$110. Exner upright piano, mahogany case, used three years.	\$175. DeRivers & Harris upright mahogany case, new sample.
\$120. Franz Lorenz, mahogany case, upright, worth \$200.	\$180. Hardman, upright mahogany case, like new.
\$125. E. Gabler, dark case, upright, worth looking at.	\$285. Exner used interior player piano, 12 rolls of music.

The above represent the best piano bargains ever offered. They will be shipped all in good condition and fully guaranteed for five years.

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We want you to come out and look the property over. You don't have to buy. We might as well take out 100 as a dozen people. Remember, you are coming out to see property located in the heart of the big city and in the vicinity of vast improvements. The old bank of earth is the place for your investment. No risks, no rags, no breaks. Every dollar invested is guaranteed and added to by the spending of millions of dollars by big corporations. Buy here and hold on for a year, then list with us for resale. We'll make big money for you.

MEET OUR REPRESENTATIVE TODAY AND TOMORROW

at the Penn. E. R. depot, 25d st. and 7th ave. entrance, or Flatbush ave., L. E. R. depot at time for the 2:40 train. If you cannot come write reserving tickets for next week.

W. C. REEVES & CO. New York City

124 E. 33d St.

It Pays to Advertise in THE CALL

LIBERALS CONTROL NEW PARLIAMENT

Reactionary Tendencies Will Lead to Rise of Strong Socialist Party.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—I am writing this on a day which is regarded in every quarter as decisive for the political developments of the next few months. Tonight Mr. Asquith is going to make a statement as to the course the government has decided to pursue in view of the failure of the conference.

It had been rumored last Monday, that on the eve of the meeting of parliament, that the government was going to dissolve it at once without even troubling itself about the budget for the current year, which has not yet been passed.

Unofficially it was known that the intentions were to dissolve parliament at the beginning of next week. Twenty-four hours, however, elapsed, and it became known that the dissolution of parliament would be postponed till the end of the month, and that in the meanwhile the budget will be proceeded with in the commons, and the famous veto bill will be introduced into the house of lords.

This morning opinions were again divided as to what may really happen. It is perfectly certain that the postponement of the dissolution of parliament from the day of the meeting of parliament to this day, and from this day until the end of November, has been caused by the intervention of the king, who has refused to grant a dissolution without any adequate reason.

Should the Asquith in going to the part of the king be accompanied by a refusal to grant the guarantee which Asquith had declared he would ask of him, with a view of breaking down the opposition of the lords to his veto scheme, which is going to be face to face not with an immediate dissolution, but with the resignation of the cabinet, the formation of a new government by Balfour, and a dissolution ordered by the latter.

From the day of the meeting of parliament to this afternoon, and before this letter is mailed, the world will know

how things are being shaped one way or another. Dissolve Year Old Parliament. It is on account of this uncertainty at the moment of writing that I will not touch at the present juncture on the further development of our so-called political crisis.

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HENRY FRANK

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SHORT DECISION ON WOMEN'S DETENTION

Judge Holds That Physical Examination of Women Is Unconstitutional.

Justice Bischoff, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that the recent law for the physical examination of women arrested for soliciting in the streets is unconstitutional.

He held that while it was not unconstitutional on the ground urged, it discriminated between men and women, that it was unconstitutional for the reason that the examination of women was conducted by a physician who is not a judicial officer, and that the magistrate cannot hear the evidence upon the charge and report made by the physician.

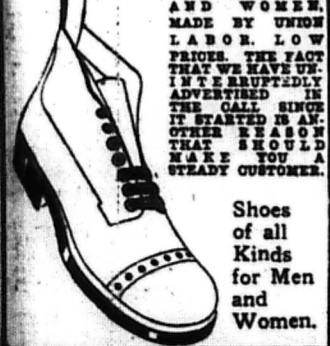
Justice Bischoff's decision read as follows: Upon the theory of discrimination between men and women, the attack upon the constitutionality of this statute (Laws of 1910, chapter 659, section 70) is not well founded.

It is unquestionably an enactment having for its aim the safeguarding of the health of the inhabitants of this state, and the matter is fully within the police power. Ground of argument is not lacking that the danger from the spread of disease by women of the class in question is greater than the danger existing from the disease in the case of men, and that the present regulation is necessitated as a step distinct in its nature from a corrective measure which may be directed to the diseased condition of males.

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Church of the Ascension. FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. 8 P. M.—MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON WILL SPEAK ON "The Successful Training of the Negro." 9 P. M.—People's Forum MR. WASHINGTON.

SPORTS. William Meyer again showed his superiority as a distance runner, when he romped home an easy winner in the weekly road run of the Fancourt Club, which was held Wednesday evening. The start was made from Evening Recreation Center No. 20 at Rivington and Forsyth streets at 8:20 p.m. I. Garsch, of the Sheridan A. C., was second, followed closely by J. Levy, the former Spruett A. C. distance runner. A large field, composed chiefly of high school students who are training for the championships, started. Meyer broke the course record by 3-4-5 seconds.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY. Public School 184, 116th street, west of Fifth avenue: "Architecture of Italy and France." Augustus H. Hallen.

R. R. MAIL CLERKS EAT 6-CENT MEALS. Postmaster General Also Allows Them 7 Cents Each for a Night's Lodging.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Henry Frank will discuss "Who Wrote the Old Testament?" at Berkeley Theater, 19 West 44th street, tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

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MORE RETURNS FROM UPSTATE COUNTIES. The following is the official vote in Albany, Niagara and Onondaga counties for Charles Edward Russell, Socialist party candidate for governor in the recent campaign.

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Central Committee. The city central committee will meet this evening at 224 East 84th street.

PHILADELPHIA. James H. Maurer, of Reading, Pa., the first Socialist elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, will deliver an address on "Socialism," at Kehoe's Hall, 5223 York street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The fourth meeting this season of the Socialist Literary Society of Philadelphia will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the large auditorium of Odd Fellows' Temple, at Broad and Cherry streets.

Interhigh School League. A regular meeting of the Interhigh School Socialist League will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

Workmen's Circle Lectures. Adolph Beney will lecture this evening on "Ghosts: the Socialist Idea of Education," in the rooms of the Young Men's Educational League, 52 East 4th street.

Sunday School at Yorkville. The Yorkville Sunday School, that was so successful last winter, will re-open again tomorrow at 1:30 p.m., at 1461 Third avenue.

Daszynski's Farewell Lecture. The visit of Ignace Daszynski will terminate on November 29, on which date he will sail for home.

BROOKLYN. Kings Central Committee. A meeting of the central committee will be held this evening at the Labor Lecture, 949 Willoughby avenue.

NEWARK. Tomorrow Sol Fieldman will give the second of the course of three lectures, which he is giving at the regular Sunday afternoon meetings.

LABOR UNION NOTES. At the last meeting of Local Union No. 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the delegates to the general and state council conventions made their reports.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES		Week-Day	Sun. and Week-
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Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.
In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

VOL. 3. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26. No. 330.

NO REVOLT?

William Randolph Hearst's morning paper, the American, declares there is no revolt in Mexico.

Mr. Hearst is credited with owning a few million acres of land which, when exploited, will return to him countless millions of dollars.

Hearst owns a magazine called the Cosmopolitan. It has recently been running an alleged autobiography of Diaz. It has also been giving Diaz, as far as possible, a clean bill of political health.

Where the cash is there also is the conscience. The source from which Hearst seeks to draw new millions of dollars cannot possibly be tainted—if he can make it appear otherwise. So he has been whitewashing Diaz and Mexico's other rulers. He seeks now to belittle the present revolt.

Although he has made many protestations of love for freedom he did not once lift up his voice, or his pen, against the foul imprisonment of the Mexican refugees. He may, theoretically, be against a blood-thirsty czar in Russia, but he is not even theoretically against a blood-thirsty czar in America. The reason is that he has no Russian investments. He has Mexican investments. If he had Russian investments he would stand by Nicholas as he stands by Diaz.

FOXIER AND FOXIER.

Never has Mayor Gaynor's ability to shift advantageously been better shown than in his attitude on the subway question. Contending interests are playing for the biggest, richest plum in the city, the traction companies.

One of the new factions is the Pennsylvania railroad, with Mr. McAdoe as its trump card. The Pennsylvania is growing in power and richness. There have been rumors of an understanding between it and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and between the New York Central. The N. Y., N. H. & H. now controls the Boston and Maine. The Pennsylvania is a big power to the West and South. The New York Central has dominant holdings to the North. Through the combination of these roads, and their control of the New York traction situation, you could not enter New York except over their lines. You could not move about in New York except on their lines.

The point of actual amalgamation has been almost reached. There is some fiddling and hocus-pocus before the traction roads are gobbled by a company "favorable" to the railroad monopoly. It is already complete enough for the roads to rule this state, to rule New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the Mellen roads absolutely own New England. With the traction companies in their grasp they would have the finest source of ready money in existence.

There are also land speculators and real estate manipulators among the influential directors. They have been busy long before discussion of new lines opened. The lines are going right in the direction of the property these men hold.

Mayor Gaynor is probably not one of them. But he has shown his ability to shift as plans developed.

SYMPTOMATIC.

Following hard on the overthrow of monarchy in Portugal and the increase of the Socialist vote in the United States come the violent agitation for just suffrage in England and a revolt in Mexico against the murderously despotic powers of Diaz. In England the women who are contending for the ballot are credited with having used physical force. Probably the most shocking thing about this is the fact that those who cry loudest against it are the very ones who have despised women for their lack of physical prowess. Yet when they give the lie to the contention by shaking a secretary and chasing a prime minister there is general perturbation and fright. That women should do the very thing they are credited with not being able to do is evidently contrary to all ethics. But that unrest in England, manifested by the action of the women, is symptomatic of general social unrest.

In Mexico the unrest is almost civil war. The real facts have been suppressed, so the extent of the fighting cannot be learned. The extent of the dissatisfaction with Diaz and repressive government, on the other hand, cannot be hidden. Mexico is advancing and despotism is in the way. It is a different form of despotism from that against which the women of England strive, but it is despotism born of nearly the same conditions.

And in Portugal and the United States it is despotism against which the people are fighting. It is the general despotism of capitalism more or less highly developed, but it is international capitalism.

So the progressive women and men of all countries are united, are all in the battle, are all striving for a change. These four events mentioned are but symptoms of the deep, underlying struggle of the struggle that can end only in the overthrow of capitalism.

SOAKING THE LITTLE FELLOW.

There have been beautiful developments of late concerning the investor and those with whom the investor invests. Usually the investor is a fool. Usually the man with whom he invests is a crook. There is no other reading of the news. Since various mining, oil and industrial concerns have "failed," that is, gone out of business without making an accounting, the government of this enlightened country has grown tremendously active. One would almost suppose it was doing something. In reality, as soon as it scares off one get-rich-quick concern another comes to take its place. And where there is one sucker there is, in the next deal, half a dozen.

Now it happens that there is no concern that begins business with the idea that it is crooked. All of them recognize that there is a chance and that they may win out. They reason and figure from past experiences, and in the light of their knowledge and experience it is safe to say there are few concerns which have won, and which have thereby made our safe, sane, solid citizens, which have not begun as gambling propositions. There was the Western Electric. It won. There were the firms with which Carnegie was connected. All of them did not win. Some won. There are the railroads. Some won. Some failed. All were animated by the same idea and the same hope. That was to win much money on a small investment. Some of them do. Most of them do not.

But the results in both cases show that there is going on in this country the most gorgeous game of "shear the lamb" that was ever conducted.

Even such a stalwart, manly figure as "Fighting Bob" Evans (who did he ever fight, of his weight?) is used in it. It is a dirty game. It is dirty up to the limits of the best Wall Street precedents. But evidently it is all a party of capitalism.

Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, speaks contemptuously of what he terms the "American appetite for legislation." His use of the expression shows his utter lack of understanding. The American people demand relief from intolerable conditions. Instead of granting relief the lawmakers give them legislation.

FREE CAB RIDES FOR POLICEMEN.

By ELIOT WHITE.

Today I saw on Fifth avenue a policeman riding beside a chauffeur on the front seat of a taxicab. Then I saw another, and another. It became a common sight, but I could not get used to it.

Do the policemen pay a fare? I am informed with smiles that they do not. I must conclude then that the same people who pay taxes are also paying for taxis for the policemen. Are they consulted about the expenditure? No, it is unnecessary; their Mayor assures them that they cannot have their money better invested than in a fresh air-fund for overworked and under-nourished policemen. Hence the breezy outing for the beneficiaries, up and down the avenues and the park boulevards, in the autumn sunshine and stimulating air.

Incidentally, the policemen's glittering brass buttons and the lustrous wad of sticks lying in open view over their knees furnish a sufficiently plain declaration of the city government's attitude toward wicked chauffeurs who not only "go on strike," but actually object to having their places filled by substitutes, sometimes called by an epithet too opprobrious to mention here.

Then the taxicab owners are part of the city government? It must be, or the Mayor could not loan the city's police to help them resist the strikers, and keep their cabs running whether or not any passengers venture to ride inside. But not officially. The taxicab companies are private as long as their chauffeurs remain "loyal," and become "municipal" only when they need protection against the victims of agitators.

This seems advantageous to the companies. But are the people satisfied with the arrangement? Most of them still are, because they read about the policemen's fresh air excursions, and the deprived strikers, in give and judicial newspapers that save both

sides of a question whenever there is more than one that is "patriotic."

But there are some citizens so imbued with the virus of "that foul thing, class-consciousness," as to see labor's point of view in its struggles, and read papers that champion its cause. These, when they see a policeman riding beside a strikebreaking chauffeur, feel their blood surge hot through its channels, and can scarcely refrain from standing in the path of the "protected" cab and with accusatory finger pointed, crying "For shame, coward!"

Yet these know that it is after all not the policeman who is a coward. With the eye of imagination they see a passenger inside the taxicab that to other sight appears empty. It is the form of a sleek and expensively garbed gentleman, with his fingers and glossy hair sparkling with diamonds, who is now crumpling his clothing by ignominiously covering below the seat on the floor of the cab.

The fear and petty anger distorting the features of this crouching passenger proclaim him the coward beyond all others, for he typifies the discredited, system of greed and profit, that sees the registering dial of social evolution and change turning up its numbers faster than that of any taximeter. He it is who still tricks the mass of the people in a great city into approving this shameful resort to the silent violence of substituting police power for any review of the controversy between property and human rights, and any doing of fundamental justice.

And yet this fear-stricken master knows his kindred to be as surely weighed in the balance and found wanting as was Belshazzar's long ago, and therefore he crouches in the taxicab behind the guard that his deluded subjects have granted him and whistles hoarsely to his hirelings. "Defend me, good fellows, and you shall be rewarded with coin enough to pay you ten times over for that silly trifle called your self-respect!"

THE SPANISH TANGLE.

By EDMOND PELUSO, in the Berlin Vorwaerts.

Just as the drowning man goes under because of his incapacity to move in the right way, so a system of government, when it reaches its last stage piles mistake over mistake and by its own fault accelerates its end. The events have shown us that this was true for the last monarchical ministry in Portugal, and it is being duplicated at the present time by the Spanish government.

When, ten months ago, following the short reign of Senor Moret, Canalejas inherited Maura's presidency it was, as he said, to do work of purification and to break down the clerical power. Up to the present time, however, the radicalism of Senor Canalejas has found expression in empty phrases and his action has mostly been directed against Socialists and Republicans who have opposed his despotic policies. The clericals and the military oligarchy have taken advantage of the situation and have formed around the ministry an iron barrier which he is unable to break, and so, in order to keep power, and to govern in behalf of a physically and morally rotten, ultra-reactionary monarchy, Canalejas uses the laws of exception (by de jurisdicciones) against those who long for more freedom and justice.

With a view to make up for the deficit in the budget, to rebuild the navy and especially to undertake a new colonial expedition in Morocco, the Spanish government has asked the Cortes (parliament) to vote a loan of 1,500,000,000 pesetas, about \$300,000,000. This demand for a loan has been vigorously opposed by the Socialists and the Republicans. Meetings and demonstrations have been organized, and a campaign has been undertaken by the Spanish Socialist youth in the barracks to undermine the loyalty of the army, and to make the soldiers understand the risks of the projected colonial expedition. The success of our young Spanish Comrades has been so great that Canalejas, afraid, has given orders to make wholesale arrests of the propagandists. But the Socialist ideal has spread of late very quickly in Spain, and the places of those arrested were rapidly filled by new and enthusiastic propagandists.

In spite of the application of the laws of exception, the movement has not diminished in intensity.

Moreover, these dictatorial methods, resembling those of the Portuguese prime minister, Joao Franco, can only cause Canalejas' downfall.

For centuries, but more emphatically since the loss of the Spanish colonies, Spain has been in the hands of a coterie of parlor generals—obedient servants of the clerical reaction—whose only thought is to remain in power at whatever cost. They are the only support of the Spanish government. They also are those who want a new colonial adventure in Morocco. What does it matter to them that the blood of the Spanish proletariat should flow for the problematic conquest of arid lands (while Spain is full of fertile lands which cannot be cultivated owing to the lack of help) as long as they and, with them, the military oligarchy and all the parasites that surround them, get higher titles and honors, and, therefore, higher salaries?

Besides, no reactionary government has done for this oligarchy what this so-called radical ministry has. Canalejas has had the audacity to decrease the salaries of the civil service employees in order to increase the general salaries. And this new projected loan would only be used for war purposes!

Can one imagine a greater waste of such an amount of money in a land where half the population can neither read nor write! However, the government hopes that the people will forget its own sad predicament in enthusiasm of military glory.

In spite of his denials, the govern-

ment has been preparing itself for war. While they say that they are negotiating with El Mokri, the Sultan's minister, considerable war material is being sent to Ceuta, and at Melilla the warehouses are filled with ammunition and guns. The reactionary papers urge an alliance between Spain and Germany to counteract the influence of France in Morocco, which, if carried out, would complicate the international relations. Afraid, also, of the revolution, they suggest that the government should take more vigorous measures against the Socialists.

The bad political situation causes, of course, a bad economic situation. While in the other countries of Europe every invention or discovery is a forward step for economic development, in Spain it is a new ring added to the strong chain of slavery of the Spanish proletariat. Thus the production of sugar has been given by the government in monopoly to a company which forces the public to pay for this staple three times more than what it is worth. The water power has also been given to a trust, and so on, for all the means of production. It is not then surprising to see that Spain is fast depopulating herself, and that every week the people emigrate in large numbers to South America. With all this going on, the king plays golf or shoots birds!

Clericalism goes hand in hand with militarism. The situation in which the ministry finds itself is favorable to them. But the moment has come when Canalejas must give an account of his actions to the people. He had promised to prevent the formation of new Catholic communities, and to break the clerical power. But up to now he hasn't done anything of the kind. He has undertaken long negotiations with the Vatican which may last until doomsday, and will in the end turn to the Pope's advantage.

But the people, seeing that no result has been obtained, will force Canalejas to admit that he is unable to carry out what he had promised.

One must then consider the eventuality of a successor to Canalejas. But in Spain, under the monarchy, there are only two parties that can get into power, the Conservatives and the so-called Liberals. As a matter of fact, these two parties are quite the same.

When the Conservatives have become too unpopular and their treachery becomes too evident, they let the Liberals come in and eat the cake. When they think, however, that the people have forgotten all about their treacheries, they ask the Liberals to return to them the reins of government. It is something like Republicans and Democrats in the United States.

The Conservative party has only one man, and that man is Maura. But Maura cannot again be prime minister. The day after his appointment the revolution would break out. The Liberals had Moret but he is down, and no one has taken his place. There is, therefore, the only possibility of a military government, at the head of which would be the Butcher Weyer. But these governments of force do not last very long.

Recent events have shown us that countries which had been under the yoke of tyranny or of clericalism, quickly learn to free themselves. In Spain neither the negotiations nor a "radical" prime minister like Canalejas can bring the desired freedom. The revolution alone will accomplish this work of redemption.

Let us hope that the victory of our Spanish Comrades will be as quick and as decisive as was the revolution in Portugal.

[Since the above was written it has been reported that a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Spanish and Moroccan governments, the former receiving some important concessions of land. Ed. The Call.]

THE NIGHT OF THE CHILDREN.

By JAMES OPPENHEIM.

Author of "Dr. Rast" and "Wild Oats."—The Survey Press Bureau.

Christmas was in the air. The frosty, starry night turned golden in the city avenues. Up and down the pavement the crowds swept, laughing, talking, jostling—cheeks ruddy with the weather, eyes sparkling with the lights. As they moved, there unrolled beside them the endless film of brilliant shop windows, crammed with riches and through the swinging doors eddies of people were sucked in and ejected. At the curb the toy peddlers shouted, the chestnut stands sent up their smoke. It seemed as if the million of the city's diet poured out to mingle in a street festival of joy and brotherhood. People laughed at one another, a wife of good humor drenched the air. It was as if on this night hate and strife and greed had been sloughed off; as if the race said, "Come, let us be happy with one another. We are all here together. Let us meet and mingle in joy and goodwill and peace!"

It was the Night of the Children. Far through the sleeping city the million children were in their beds and it was for them that these people met. For their children that were sweeping the shops, that Christmas morning might dawn with the candles of the pine, and hanging bulgy stockings and the mysterious new toys. And it was the thought of the children, possibly, that made these men and women so light footed, so bubbly joyous, so innocently happy. It made children of them and they mingled with each other, like laughing, rollicking boys and girls.

There was one vast department store, nearly a block square, and six stories high, which sucked in vast masses of the crowd. Pendant from its ceilings hung bright moons of light, and under these a density of humanity slowly swirled about the sparkling laden counters. The air was overwarm with breathing, and tingled with the excitement of shuffling shoes, rattle of packages and a hum of talk and exclamations. The place was electric with the push of many wills, the clash of desires, the impeded hurry, the drawing near of closing time. Tentatively had come and gone, and yet the crowd was unsatisfied; it hungered and strained and clamored and struggled to get its fill.

One counter especially was besieged. At this was sold little five-cent packages of "snow" for Christmas trees. Behind this counter stood Mamie Riggs, seventeen years old, thin, emaciated, bloodless, her face pale and drawn and wrinkled, her eyes blood-shot, her lips trembling. As she made out checks, and received and made change, and handled the envelopes her hands visibly shook. Faces crowded near her, leaned close, arms lifted, fingers jerked near her eyes.

"This snow?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"How much?"

"Five cents."

"Only one for five?"

"Only one."

"How much in a package?"

"I don't know, ma'am."

"Don't know!"

At least five voices interrupted:

"See here, I want a half dozen of these." "Where's my change?" "I can't wait all night!" "Isn't there any one to wait on me?" "Say, I'll speak to the floorwalker if I don't get proper attention!"

Mamie answered as best she could.

"Just a minute! You said five? Six? Change hasn't come. I can't help it, ma'am! Yes, it's five a package! Snow! yes! I'll wait on you in a minute!"

She spoke evenly in a monotone. But she was doing her work mechanically. Her fingers, her lips kept working, but the real Mamie seemed in a trance. Sunburst after sunburst of faces shot the air before her, a loud sea noise of voices swept her brain, and she felt deathly sick. Every bone in her body ached. It seemed as if her feet had broken and were bleeding. She was horribly nauseated and dizzy. She felt as if she were going to faint. By sheer force of grit she clung to the counter, she kept upright, she moved, talked, worked. On and on it went, minute by minute, and still the faces crowded, the voices rang out, the packages had to be delivered, the change made, the checks written out.

Afterwards it seemed to her that her whole year had been rushing toward this Christmas climax. Most of that year she had worked in a cheaper store—worked nine and one-half hours a day for \$3.52 a week. As this was not enough to live on, she had boarded with an aunt in Hoboken, paying her \$1.15 a week. But it took her an hour and a quarter to get to work and she rose early before dawn to get to her counter at 8 sharp. Carfare cost her \$1.24, which, with the board, left her 20 cents a week. No recreation, no fresh air. And every few nights she was up all night long laundering her clothes, that she might be neat appearing. This work, she felt, was killing her, so she left it and took a position in the larger store for \$4 a week.

But she had to figure close. She slept nearby in a charity dormitory for 6 cents a night. She went without breakfast; lunch and supper consisted of coffee and rolls for 10 cents each; laundry was 21 cents a week. Clothes and extras came close to \$2. In this way she spent all her wages—tired from 8 a.m. to 6:15 p.m., and on Saturdays till 9:30. Strength does not come on coffee and rolls, nor on nine and a half hours of standing indoors, nor on lack of pleasure and mental growth. Mamie grew sickly, wrinkled, weaker day by day; she was afflicted with violent headaches, and at seventeen she was already a sapped and aged woman, unfit for marriage and child-bearing and housework, with no future but incessant toil, and no savings against sickness or old age.

This was bad enough. But then the holiday rush began. The store was kept open until 11:30 at night. Mamie grew feverish, had dizzy spells, was too sick to eat. Her condition grew worse each day, and now on this last day she had come to work at 8 in the morning feeling that she could not endure a half hour of standing up, nor the crowds, nor the noise, nor the heat. That day was a wild, slow torture, measured by minutes, endless and pitiless. On and on it went, on up to noon, on from 12:45 to 4, on from 6:30 to this very minute.

"This snow? How much? See here, where's my change?"

think I can wait all night? Say, I'll tell the floorwalker. Yes, wrap me up six, in two packages, please. Isn't there any one else waiting at this counter?"

Sunburst after sunburst of faces, sea-roar of talking, dazzling lights, confusion, bustle, noise, hands flying, lips moving—and this would go on for another hour and a half. A man pushed his way through the crowd. "See here, kid," he cried, "you do me up ten of these, quick!"

Mamie leaned forward on the counter and smiled dimly.

"Ten? Ten?"

"Can't you hear? Eight, nine, ten!"

"Ten? Ten what?"

"She leaned further forward, she signed, she slipped and her arms and face and hair and thin bosom all slouched among the packages on the counter.

"Cries went up: 'She's fainted! Something's the matter! Get water! Help her up!'"

The crowd jammed; the floorwalker broke his way through, muttering:

"Mamie down? Thunder! and just now when we can't replace her! Why the devil couldn't the girl stick it out?"

Next morning the nurse in the hospital wished her a merry Christmas. She looked up vacantly and went off in a delirium, crying shrilly:

"It's five cents a package, ma'am! Just a minute! Yes, snow—snow for Christmas trees."

At the same moment over the wide-spread city the little children hopped out of bed and ran in their nighties to the parlor. There flamed the candles of the pines, there hung the bulgy stockings, there lay the mysterious packages. Little eyes glistened with awe and wonder, women and men were blinded with happy tears, and the Christmas bells pealed love and brotherhood through the tingling dawn.

And one woman said to another:

"The jam was awful last night. I thought I'd never get home. And the service in the stores was insufferable!"

Asked the other: "Why didn't you shop earlier in the month?"

"Why? Oh, you know how it is!"

THE MUNICIPAL MECCA.

By HOLLOWAY HORN.

The old lady was a state pensioner. She was one of those from whose life the fear of poverty had been removed by that great liberal measure the old age pension act. Her five shillings was all she had in the world, and she had many grievances. It was the ingratitude of the poor?

Eighty-five years had passed her by—swiftly in those early days that make her memories slowly and slushily and unprofitably now. She lived in one room down Battersea way—Battersea, or the Municipal Mecca. It was the only clean room in the street, judging from appearances, and the house it was in smelt rather badly, but, you see, she could only pay two shillings a week rent for her unfurnished room, so she had to put up with it. And besides, as she told me, she couldn't smelt as well as she did once, so it wasn't so bad after all. . . . Even in the most hopeless cases a believer can detect examples of God's infinite mercy.

Her room, I think I said, was clean, and she was also—comparatively, at any rate. It is very hard for an old lady over eighty to keep herself clean if she has no one to look after her. And then there wasn't a bath in the house, and heaven knows when last she had a bath. However, she would have been dirtier had she been able to go out into the Battersea streets, but she wasn't.

She minded babies for the woman downstairs, who had eight, and who quite obviously would soon have at least nine. That was why she got the room so cheap, she told me. This woman also had a husband who sold rabbits in a small way. He would bring home a crate full of them and skin them in the little back yard. They were quite dead, however, when he brought them home. He then hawked the little bloody, disembowelled carcasses through the streets, and with the profit thus obtained he supported the woman and the babies as he is required to do by law. However, he has nothing to do with the old lady.

One day she told me one of her reminiscences. She had almost forgotten it, but in the haze of her talk I gathered that years ago she had been a nurse. Once she was in charge of eleven smallpox patients—some where in Essex, she thought. She was quite alone with them, and the work they entailed even now is vivid to her. Nearby another nurse with five patients lost three. As I said, a smallpox patient is enormous trouble to the nurse, and one of the other nurses afterwards told my old lady that if you take the pillow from underneath the patient's head when the disease reaches its height he dies. However, she brought all her eleven through.

And now she has nothing but a miserable five shillings from the state—nothing whatever, and she would have to pay three shillings for her room unless she minded the babies from downstairs. And they upset her room, and she is eighty-five, and is not as fond of babies as she was, and she quite dislikes the rabbits. She is certain that the man drinks, and all she's got is the five shillings—but then she has lived to a ripe old age, as they say in boots. She might have died years ago from smallpox.—London News Age.

NOVEMBER MORNING.

The moon is pale,
The wind is high,
A negro mob of hurrying crows goes clattering by,
While another burns that lengthening line of sickly, sunless sky.
—J. William Lloyd in the "Red Cross."

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR SEEN?

MOTHER GOOSE TRANSFORMED
Bread Winners.
Daddy's in the counting house,
Earning bread and honey—
Mamma's in the drawing room,
Playing bridge for money;
Cook is in the kitchen,
"Ready to give warning,"
And there won't even be a "black
For breakfast in the morning."

A BAD LOT.
When charged with being drunk
disorderly and asked what he had
for himself the prisoner gazed
at the magistrate, smoothed down a
tuft of gray hair, and said:
"Your honor, man's inhumanity
makes countless thousands mourn,
not as debased as Swift, as profane
Byron, as dissipated as Poe, as
as—"

"That will do!" thundered the
magistrate. "Ten days! And, officer,
list of those names and run 'em in."
as had a lot as he is!"—London Mail.

STILL SEARCHING.
"In the configurations of
palm, lady, I can trace your future
husband."
"Dear me! Perhaps you can
trace my present one."—New Maga-
zine.

THE INFANT CLASS.
Policeman—Do you have to take
care of the dog?
Nurse Girl—No. The missis says
am too young and inexperienced
only look after the children.—Win-
sor Magazine.

EDISON VS. AKED.
The Rev. Charles F. Aked seems
to have much the best of it in his
on Thomas A. Edison for denying the
mortality of the soul.
With the unerring skill of the
logician, Rev. Aked immediately found
a weak spot in Mr. Edison's armor. "If
metaphysical problems has Mr. Ed-
ison ever solved?" he asks.
Precisely. What metaphysical
problems has any one ever solved? What
metaphysical problems has Dr. Aked
solved?
"What," asks Dr. Aked again, "has
ever done to entitle him to be heard
authority on the human spirit and its
relation to God?"
That's exactly it. What has he
done to entitle him to be heard
authority on the human spirit and its
relation to God? depends
if his opinion is unorthodox?
Even Omar, as metaphysically
as he was, did not dare to speak authori-
tatively. He merely wondered thus:
"Strange, is it not, that of the mystic
who
Before us passed the door of darkness
through,
Not one returns to tell us of the road
Which to discover we must travel, too?"

Mr. Edison should stick to his buttons.
He should realize that only a diploma
a theological seminary qualifies one
in metaphysics, and metaphysics is something
which can neither be proved nor
proved.

Therefore, the soul is immortal.—C.
D. in Life.

NOCTURNE.
The moon is a silver bubble,
And the sky is a painted wall;
A dark cow chews in the stubble,
And a plow-horse stamps in his stall.

The sea is a pain unbounded,
And the moon-track a road of white;
A ship by the light surrounded
Wanders off like a sable night.

The sick man, silent and haggard,
Watches the clock's white face,
For Time is a graceless laggard
Who moves at a funeral pace.

The candle burns to the socket,
And the shadows rise in a fog;
The gold of an open locket
Gleams red like a saucer of blood.

He watches the flames diminish,
Till the darkness engulfs the treat—
And hereabouts I must finish,
For I'm dashed if I know what's next!

—Kodak in Sydney Bulletin.

NO REASON FOR FEAR.
"We won't print any such
that!" said the editor loftily as he
back the manuscript.
"Well, you needn't be so haughty
it," retorted the irregular
"You're not the only one who won't
it."—Tit-Bits.

BREAKING THE SILENCE.
Chauffeur—A racing car
bullier noise.
Motor-Boatist—But with a
boat you can take your noise into
awful still places.—Windsor Maga-
zine.

WHAT OF IT?
Satanic Majesty (pointing with
—Hell.
New Yorker (wearily)—Well!—

Spain wants to have a representative
at the raising of the Malin. Spain
the viewpoint of Spain is very
of that Missouri—Southern Lamp
Nashville.

When you see a thin man
he had St. Vitor's name, don't
merely trying to stand out as
language with the other—Corydon
(Mo.) Democrat.

"Do you tell your wife
do with" she is away?"
"No, neighbors attend to
Houston's Post.

W. can forgive any man
the government they give
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