

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

The Call

The Weather. Colder; Rain or Snow.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2305 BEEKMAN.

3—No. 333.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1910.

Price Two Cents

SHIFTING BLAME FOR FATAL FIRE

Owner of Newark Death Trap Hints Firemen Blundered.

OFFICIALS "SORRY" Second Escape Erected Only After Threats of State Prosecution.

With the total number of dead now twenty-four, those in a critical condition numbering twenty and the missing being three, an investigation of the causes of the terrible fire which broke out in the Wolf factory at Newark, N. J., was set in motion yesterday.

The New Jersey law requires that all buildings in which twenty-five or more operatives are employed above the second floor shall be equipped with side iron fire escapes of a specified construction. When this law took effect, there was one fire escape on the rear of the High street building, the construction of which was substantially in compliance with the law.

DEBS WILL STEP IN

It was announced today that Eugene V. Debs, former Socialist candidate for President, would go to Girard, Kan., to become editor of the Appeal to Reason while Fred D. Warren serves the jail sentence.

NAVY WORKERS ASK INCREASE

An official board at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday considered the request of the mechanics for an increase in pay. About a month ago the men appealed to Secretary of the Navy, James J. McQue, acting for the mechanics, presented a number of affidavits which show outside firms pay their employees more than the men receive in the navy yard.

ILLINOIS POPULATION 5,632,301

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—According to statistics issued by the census bureau today the total population of the state of Illinois in 1910 is 5,632,301. This is a gain of 217,441 or 3.9 per cent over the population of 1900, which was 5,414,860.

WASHINGTON POLICE STOP EMMA GOLDMAN

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—"Washington, above all other cities, is not a suitable place for anarchistic utterances, and Emma Goldman shall not speak here if I have anything to say in the matter."

In the above words Major Sylvester, chief of the Washington police force, has responded to the efforts of Dr. Ben L. Reitman to procure a hall in the capital city for an Emma Goldman meeting. It was the hope of Reitman to arrange a meeting for yesterday, but the powers that be on the Potomac decided that the Sabbath calm should not be disturbed by anything more revolutionary than a Washington Post editorial on the historical excellence of Southern hospitality. Editors have completely usurped Southern hospitality in this vicinity.

Reitman addressed his letter to "William H. Taft, the Nominal Mayor of Washington, D. C." After citing the arbitrary action of Policeman Sylvester, the letter says: "The city of Washington has passed unjust and cruel laws against anarchists—laws that would have made it impossible for Leo Tolstoy to come to Washington had he wanted to. The average senator, congressman and government official is ignorant of what anarchism really means, and now that an authoritative anarchist attempts to deliver a lecture on its true meaning, she is prohibited from doing so."

INTEREST IS GROWING IN SUFFRAGE MEETING

Socialist Workers Prepare for Finest Meeting Yet Held for Women.

Many girls eager to help advertise the big Socialist suffrage meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Thursday evening, December 1, were disappointed when they applied to the Women's committee of Local New York, to learn that the 10,000 cards that had been printed had already been placed in the hands of the first-comers for distribution.

The chief operator is Lena Morrow Lewis, member national executive committee, Socialist party, Alexander Jonas, editor New York Volkszeitung, who will speak in German, Arthur Caroti, organizer, Italian trade unions, in Italian; Rose Schneiderman, of the Woman's Trade Union league, in Yiddish; Meta L. Stern, editor of the Woman's page of the Volkszeitung, will also speak in English. Anita C. Block will act as chairman.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH GERRYMANDER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Leaving to one side the question as to whether or not states may "gerrymander" their territory for congressional districting purposes independent of limitations by Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States today dismissed for want of jurisdiction the appeal from an attack on an alleged "gerrymander" in Kentucky.

COMMITTS SUICIDE AT TOLSTOY'S IOMB

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Yasnaya Polyana to the Morgen Post says the coachman of the late Count Tolstoy, who assisted the author in his flight, visited his master's tomb yesterday and committed suicide by opening a vein in his arm with a kitchen knife. The man, who had been incurable since Tolstoy's death, bled to death before he was discovered.

CANADIANS RALLY TO SAVE FEDORENKO

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—Savva Fedorenko, who is wanted in Russia for the alleged murder of a policeman, but really because the czar is after him, has excited the sympathy of the population here as well as many Canadians prominent in public life and in official circles here. Mr. Salomanoff, a prominent Russian resident here, has made arrangements for a public demonstration to protest against Fedorenko's extradition.

HOLD HARD! SUGAR TRUST TO BE BUSTED

Mighty Machinery of the Government Swings at Last Into Action.

The sugar trust is to be busted. The exact date for the explosion is not given out, but at any rate it is to be put completely out of business, just as the Standard Oil is now out of business.

The long-awaited civil suit of the government against the trust, instituted for the purpose of dissolving the combination which has existed in one form or another since 1887, was filed shortly after noon yesterday by United States Attorney Henry A. Wise in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court.

This action has been in course of preparation for more than a year. The work was begun by Wise, who has been assisted throughout by Assistant United States Attorney James R. Knapp, following the indictment found in the late summer of 1909 by the federal grand jury here against Washington B. Thomas, president; John E. Parsons, formerly general counsel and a director, and other officers and directors of the American Sugar Refining Company.

That indictment was the result of the litigation growing out of the acquisition by the trust of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company and the closing down of the latter corporation's costly refinery in Philadelphia. In October, 1909, Judge Holt sustained the demurrers interposed by Gustav E. Kissel and Thomas H. Harned, two of the defendants. Mr. Wise promptly appealed from this action to the Supreme Court at Washington. The disposition of the appeal is still pending.

DOUGH BAG'S CONTENTS DISCLOSED IN ALBANY

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—That the New York County Republican Committee had a few dollars to handle in the campaign was evident today when Ogden H. Mills, treasurer of the committee, filed a statement of its campaign receipts and disbursements with the secretary of state. The committee received and expended \$52,241.

WANT SCHOOL BOOKS WITH UNION LABEL

At 1 p. m. next Friday the committee on public education of the board of aldermen will hold a hearing on the resolution requesting the board of education to have text books used in the schools printed in union shops.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association Meeting Tonight

A regular meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association (Publishers of The New York Call) will be held today (Tuesday, November 29), at 8 p. m., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place (East 5th street). Important business is to be transacted. All members are requested to attend. WARREN ATKINSON, President. JULIUS GERBER, Secretary.

GAYNOR BEGINS TO DICTATE TERMS IN TAXI STRIKE

Mayor Demands Elimination of Perkins at the Outset.

SETS AN OLD TRAP Labor Steerers Will Prevent Expressmen's Strike Before Xmas.

Mayor Gaynor apparently jumped yesterday into a new role—that of dictator to organized labor.

Two of the leaders of the present chauffeurs' strike have brought down the Mayor's ire upon them, and he has branded them as undesirable. One of the leaders in particular seems to be in Gaynor's disfavor, and the chief executive advised, or commanded a committee of striking taxi men, who called on him yesterday, to "get rid" of that leader.

A committee of eight chauffeurs, one man from each of the companies effected by the strike, called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday morning, to lay their grievances before him, and to secure his "good services" in settling the strike.

SOCIALISTS TO BE PUT ON TRIAL TODAY

The cases of Edward Lindgren, organizer of Local Kings County, Socialist party, with his fellow defendants, M. Fruchter, John Lockwood and J. A. Behringer, will be called at Special Sessions, Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, today.

COURT DEFENDS WEALTH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Application for the injunction against the Tennessee Copper Company, a New Jersey corporation, and the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company to prevent them from spreading noxious gases from their smelters about the countryside and destroying vegetation for a large radius in Georgia, was denied today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

LIEBKNECHT TELLS WHAT HE'S SEEN HERE

In Farewell Speech Indicts Whole Industrial Life of America.

That no other country in the world save one—Russia—compares with America in its waste of citizenship of human life, in its trampling upon the rights of men, was the assertion of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the famous German Socialist, in a farewell address delivered before an audience which packed Trommer's Hall, Conway street and Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, last night.

Dr. Liebknecht has just completed a tour of the United States in the interest of the Socialist movement. He has spoken in all the principal cities. He visited and studied carefully our principal industries.

His indictment of America as a land where human life is valued far below the dollar; where childhood is nipped in the bud, so that our uncrowned kings may reap millions; where womanhood is sacrificed, both in the factory and in the street, so that our markets may be flooded with cheap labor, and our slums with unemployed men.

Liebknecht was deliberate and not hasty. It was, he declared, irrefutable, and he paraded mass upon mass of facts dealing with injustice—economic, political, municipal and judicial.

MEN WANTED TO AID IN LOS ANGELES FIGHT

More Workingmen Willing to Act as Pickets Are Needed on the Firing Line. (Special to The Call.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 28.—The Peaceful Picketing Defense League of this city has issued an appeal for men to aid in the fight against the anti-picketing ordinance.

JOB HARRIMAN ON HIS WAY HERE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—Comrade Job Harriman reached with the delegates of the Building Trades Union here this afternoon. He left St. Louis for New York at 6 p. m., where he will arrive tomorrow night and will be in the city for several days.

TAMPA STRIKERS SENT TO PRISON

De La Campa, Barium and Russell Given One Year Each—Now Trial Denied.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 28.—Three strike leaders, convicted last week of conspiracy to prevent workingmen from obtaining employment in local cigar factories, were sentenced today to one year each in the county jail.

Motion for a new trial was denied. The men are Jose de la Campa, J. F. Barium and Britton Russell, officials of the Cigar Makers' Union.

WESTERN UNION BOYS STRIKE IN PHILA.

250 Quaker Lads Walk Out in Protest Against Cruel Conditions. (Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.—With 250 sturdy blue-uniformed boys now out and industriously engaged in visiting the various branch offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in an effort to induce other lads to walk out, a strike of the messenger boys which began at noon today, at one time assumed serious proportions.

W. T. U. L. RECEPTION TO TURNER AND BRACE

The two delegates from the Trades Congress of Great Britain, Den Turner and William Brace, M. P., are to arrive in New York today from Boston. This evening they are to be speakers and guests of honor at a special meeting of the Women's Trade Union League at its headquarters, 48 East 23d street.

GARMENT STRIKERS' BABIES ARE DYING

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Declaring that 5,000 babies are starving in Chicago through the present strike of 40,000 garment workers, Chicago women today have entered upon a campaign to relieve their distress.

HELPING CHICAGO STRIKERS

ROCHESTER, Nov. 28.—In a meeting here the local garment workers voted to refrain from doing any work for Chicago firms whose employees are on strike. The action was the result of an appeal by a delegation of Chicago strikers.

10,000 BRIDGEMEN ARE ORDERED OUT

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 28.—A general strike order has been issued by the State Building Trades Council against the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Construction Company, and it applies to every man employed by that concern in the United States. The thousands now are ordered out.

TEL. BOYS OPEN NEW QUARTERS

Messenger Strike Being Put on Comfortable Basis.

CO'S CAN'T USE BLUES

Bowery Mission Seeks Good—Young Socialists Offer Help.

There is no let up in the strike of the messenger boys. The bosses of the messenger boys thought when the lads came to their pay the "third degree" would be sufficient to get them back to work. But the scheme did not go through. The lads prepared themselves accordingly.

They all assembled at the headquarters, and from there were en route to the various offices. When they went in for his pay he was instructed not to linger in the office that the bosses would get a chance to persuade him to return to work.

A postal card was sent to every messenger employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company that if he does not return to work by tomorrow their places will be filled. The boys say it is a scheme to get them back, and that the bosses are hard up for messengers.

Alexander Coopers, chairman of the committee from the Trades Congress of Great Britain to aid the messenger boys, with Max Fruchter, of the graphic No. 7, as secretary, were the latter requests The Call to announce that all contributions intended for the striking messengers should be addressed in his care at 14 E. 12th street.

The Bowery Mission's labor bureau is working overtime furnishing food for the telegraph companies. More than a thousand have been recruited for this institution, which is financed by big capitalists, and which claims to do so much for the poor. It did not work in breaking the Philadelphia messenger strike. A young lad said to The Call reporter yesterday:

"We're wise to do Bowery Mission. Whenever they want you to go to work all day long, and he's got you, and a lot of guys here we won't work. We'll hang round here all the time, always lookin' for a little grub."

"But we don't need to be scared. De companies'll find out we can't cost more'n we do, and then they'll let us in."

When asked what he did when he saw one of these Bowery Mission loafers carrying messages to the fellow, who was about fourteen years old, he said:

"What do you think a fellow do 'gainst a guy like that? If he's a kid like me, he's got to be his own boss. When the guys get the big fellows to help us, we all go after him. Some of us watches and sees where he goes while the others run for other jobs."

The Y. M. C. A. is also attempting to deny that it is in sympathy with the companies, but the boys declare that it is.

Several of the strikers yesterday that the firms and the brokers are so tight that they have run out of the business with telegrams. The companies desperately hard up.

When the news reached the headquarters last night that more than 250 messenger boys went out on strike in Philadelphia yesterday the cheerers. The boys are hoping to spread as it is in New York.

The strike headquarters in New York are in the city. The boys are all over both sides of their picketing with greater vigor. Harry Truman, a red-headed about sixteen, is a real picketer and he is a hard one to get. He is a hard one to get. He is a hard one to get. He is a hard one to get.

edges. Some of the lads say they are not going to get their pay until the strike is won, which they expect in a few days.

A report came in to the strike headquarters that one of the office managers had hit a messenger yesterday because he did not return the uniform when the lad called for his pay.

A High-Priced Suit. A messenger yesterday refused to turn in his uniform when ordered to do so, because, he said, he had paid for it many times, and intended to keep it.

There is a movement on foot, it was reported yesterday among certain women's clubs of the city to help the strikers financially.

Yesterday afternoon a crowd of strikers met a scab attempting to deliver a message on the East Side near East Broadway.

A committee has been requested to visit the Hebrew trades in an effort to get funds for the strikers. A labor union representative is to appear at the headquarters today from Philadelphia.

Hoag said when he was out last Saturday two of the shirtwaist working girls put the contents of their entire envelopes into the cigar boxes.

Louis Horn is a little fellow, who says he is fifteen, but looks about twelve. Louis lives at 306 East 3d street, New York, and he has worked as a messenger more than a year.

TEN THOUSAND MORE CALL READERS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

What have YOU been thinking about the election now that the dust has settled a little so that perhaps you can see more clearly? Did you notice the statement of Comrade Maurer, of Reading, Pa., quoted in the Weekly Bulletin of the National Office, in which, in referring to the distribution of papers, he writes: "Our system is now so complete that we can cover the entire city in about one hour."

Did you notice in The Call of November 12 that Comrade Maurer is the FIRST SOCIALIST ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA? Do you see the connection? Perhaps it will emphasize the point to mention that in the Weekly Bulletin it was also stated that the distribution of papers had been going on FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS, and if it was kept up until the election, it covered a period of OVER FOUR MONTHS, but apparently ONLY ONCE A WEEK.

Have you been campaigning in this election? Be glad of the good you have accomplished and be encouraged. Are you thinking perhaps you may take part in the next campaign? Then try to think how different the next campaign may prove to be, and how much may be accomplished in that campaign if we can then look back on what has been accomplished, because day after day, AND EVERY DAY, THE CALL, WITH TEN THOUSAND MORE SUBSCRIBERS THAN TO-NOW, has been hammering away, knocking down obstacles after obstacles, dispelling the error and darkness, shedding the light, so that in that light lie die at their birth and, being dead, find sons to cherish them?

Does campaigning entice you? Is the excitement of it, and the cheer of Comrades like wine to you? Is this so in spite of what you know about some smart crowds, and other features of the work which you might wish were otherwise? If this is so, then how do you think you will feel when you see some of the things which can be accomplished with TEN THOUSAND MORE READERS FOR THE CALL?

Do you want to start now on the work of THE WINNING ELECTION? Do you want to try to bring about that degree of knowledge of the truth and education of the people without which the winning of an election might be unobtainable?

DO YOU WANT TO START THE NEXT CAMPAIGN EFFECTIVELY NOW? If so, send your name and address to the Circulation Committee, care of The Call, 460 Post street, New York City.

Union Telegraph Company. I worked there for one month and left. I will tell you how I got along that month.

"The first day I did not know how to run a call. I was told how to run a call and run a delivery, and one more thing, I was told to run or else I wouldn't make much money."

"The next day I made ten cents by 10 o'clock. Then they gave me a way bill. I made that day fifty-six cents."

"After a while I could not make much, so I left. After I went on the company again the first day I was running all day and it brought me seventy-five cents."

"Then, afterward, they gave me a way bill. I worked till 12 midnight. I was sick for hunger. I asked the clerk: 'Give me some supper money.' The clerk told me they don't give no more supper money."

"Now, what do you think of that? 'Some times I did not get a call. I got a kick of the clerk.' 'The man with the cigar in his mouth says, 'Wait a minute—you are in no hurry!'"

"I said, 'Mister, I am a piece worker, I can't wait so long.' 'Shut up,' he said, 'or I'll put you off the job.' 'That is the life of a messenger boy.' 'LOUIS HORN, '300 East 2d street, city.'"

The following was also handed to a Call reporter yesterday by a little fellow who says he is going to remain on strike until the messengers all win their demands:

"Mr. Hays (one of the office managers) will send cards to every boy's home if they want to work. If not, they will hire men."

"That is to scare the boys, so tell the boys about that and not to be afraid." "MOE KARR."

Katz Speaks at Cooper Union. Henry Katz, the messenger boy orator, made a speech in Cooper Union last night that resulted in a collection of \$66.10 for the strikers.

Early in the evening he was taken home by his father, who said the lad had not been home for three days. Somehow Henry succeeded in getting away in time to get to Cooper Union before the mass meeting of the shirtwaist makers closed.

Young Katz went to the Cooper Union meeting alone. He appealed to Miss Mary Dreier, who presided, and said he was a messenger striker and would like to explain their grievances before the meeting.

Henry spoke about fifteen minutes on the conditions under which the messenger boys are employed. He made a profound impression on the large gathering, and when he finished a collection was at once taken.

Shortly after the money was turned into the hands of the chairman of the meeting there appeared a committee of several messenger boys, each about three feet high, and led by William Zimmerman, who was a sergeant in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Company and leader of the day pickets.

Young Katz received tremendous applause. He has been requested to speak before several organizations in New York and Brooklyn in behalf of the striking messengers.

George Gelder, who managed Myer London's election campaign, has been appointed by the committee of ten from the Central Federation Union to direct the strike of the messengers.

PENALTIES FOR PEONAGE UPHELD BY COURT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Sentences of imprisonment imposed upon W. S. Harlan, Robert Gallagher, C. C. Hill and S. E. Huggins, of Alabama, on peonage conspiracy charges, were allowed to stand as legal today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Sentences of imprisonment imposed upon W. S. Harlan, Robert Gallagher, C. C. Hill and S. E. Huggins, of Alabama, on peonage conspiracy charges, were allowed to stand as legal today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Sentences of imprisonment imposed upon W. S. Harlan, Robert Gallagher, C. C. Hill and S. E. Huggins, of Alabama, on peonage conspiracy charges, were allowed to stand as legal today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Sentences of imprisonment imposed upon W. S. Harlan, Robert Gallagher, C. C. Hill and S. E. Huggins, of Alabama, on peonage conspiracy charges, were allowed to stand as legal today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Sentences of imprisonment imposed upon W. S. Harlan, Robert Gallagher, C. C. Hill and S. E. Huggins, of Alabama, on peonage conspiracy charges, were allowed to stand as legal today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Sentences of imprisonment imposed upon W. S. Harlan, Robert Gallagher, C. C. Hill and S. E. Huggins, of Alabama, on peonage conspiracy charges, were allowed to stand as legal today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

DASZINSKY DEPLORES INACTIVITY OF POLES

Austrian Socialist, in Farewell Address, Urges Kinsmen to Enter Fight.

About 500 Polish working men and women gathered last night at 219 East 5th street, last night to greet Ignatz Daszinsky, Socialist member of the Austrian parliament, before his departure for Europe.

Daszinsky told of his activities and experience in this country, and said that it was a shame that while the Poles are highly interested in religious affairs they are keeping away from the Socialist movement, and don't make any attempts to improve their conditions by lining up with the international Socialist movement.

"It is a shame that the Poles should be under such a strong influence of the Catholic Church and keep away from all progressive movements which aim to improve the conditions of the working class," said Daszinsky. "In many places I have found that instead of sending their children to school, the Poles send their children to the religious Sunday schools to get their education."

The Polish people have army organizations and they are being kept busy with the discussions as to what kind of uniforms to make and don't bother about joining unions or enroll in the Socialist party. These organizations have no guns or cannons and no weapons, but have the names of all kinds of saints, as St. Paul's, St. Vincent's, but no principle whatsoever.

Must Organize Everywhere. "Don't forget that you live in a country of trusts and robbers, who are trying to take everything away from the workers. You are being worked twelve and fifteen hours a day for starvation wages. Why should not you think about organizing and joining the Socialist party? To improve your conditions the American prosperity yells have proved to be humbug. You hungered during the last crisis, and you will hunger again if you don't organize. You must organize and send your own men to the legislative bodies."

What did the Congress and the legislatures do to improve your conditions? You have all kinds of organizations, but not one of your own that is fighting a real battle against the conditions that are beating you down.

Socialism the Remedy. "You are influenced by the appeals of the Catholic priests. Why should not you think for yourselves? There are 100,000 Poles in the Greater City, and they have not got a single hospital of their own. Polish women die, because they are afraid to go to the hospital, as they do not know English."

The only remedy is organization. You are the poorest paid workers because you are unorganized. The only way to improve your conditions is by joining the Socialist party organization and also organize economically. Swell the Socialist army and try to do away with the other organizations which are nothing but humbug. You can never better your conditions unless you get in line with the army of the working class, the Socialist movement of the world."

Daszinsky then made an appeal to the Polish Socialists to set all their old party differences aside and get together and unite under the banner of the Polish Socialist Alliance, which has now become a branch of the Socialist Party of America.

He then told the audience that he had succeeded in organizing the Galician Hebrew Socialists in an alliance, known as the Galician and Bukowinian Socialist Educational Alliance and appealed to the Poles to work hand in hand with them.

"Don't forget that you have to fight the same battles as the Hebrews and that you must unite and stand by them," cried Daszinsky. He declared that in two or three places where he was to speak, the Catholic priests had called the people to "special services," so they should not go to his meeting.

In Paterson the priests told their parishioners that he was an anarchist and appealed to them not to listen to the doctrines Daszinsky was preaching.

Daszinsky closed his address with an appeal to his hearers to organize and join the Socialist party, saying: "When I come next time to America I shall find a grand Socialist party organization of the Polish people."

Daszinsky addressed forty-one meetings during his two months' stay in this city, besides attending a three day's convention of the Polish Socialist Alliance in Bridgeport, Conn., where he induced the alliance to join the Socialist party.

Daszinsky is leaving today on the Knickerbocker Wilhelms.

FORTY POLICEMEN TO PROTECT SCABS

About forty policemen were placed in and about the Wickert & Gardner shoe factory, Brooklyn, last night, where a strike of about 300 men has been on for three weeks. The strikers say that the police are there to protect scabs that have been brought in by an employment agency in Boston at the request of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. They claim that the union is furnishing the scabs, paid up cards in the organization as soon as they arrive.

The strikers claim also that the men who were brought here so scabs say they were told that there was no strike on and that they will return to Boston. There were twenty men in the group brought in.

The Wickert & Gardner shoe employs about 600 men. About half of them are out on strike. The strikers assert that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has prevented them from securing a betterment of conditions.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN SPAIN. MADRID, Nov. 28.—All the railway lines in Spain working in connection with the Portuguese railways have been affected by the strike of the employees of the latter, with the exception of the line to Casaca.

O. W. WUERTZ Pianos and Player Pianos



What kind of a piano are you going to accept for your home? Will you be satisfied with a cheap instrument, taking your chance on the service it will give, or will you make sure of satisfaction by choosing one that is KNOWN to have SUPERIOR MUSICAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE QUALITIES?

We want to demonstrate the staying qualities of our instruments to you whenever you can make it convenient to visit our warehouses. It will be to your interest to examine, into the reasons why the "O. W. WUERTZ" Pianos are so favorably regarded by well informed musicians.

An "O. W. WUERTZ" Piano is sold direct from our factory to you; our displays afford you the opportunity to choose to particular advantage in price terms.

WAREHOUSES: 1518 Third Ave., nr. 86th St. 2323 Third Ave., nr. 151st St. NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. Send a postal for our new Catalogue.

BOSTON CIGAR MAKERS AID TAMPA STRIKERS

(Correspondence of The Call.) BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 28.—At last night's meeting of the Cigar Makers' Union of Boston it was voted to donate \$700 to the locked out fellow craftsmen of Tampa, Fla., making this union's donations to date \$6,250. The sum of \$3,000 was given at one of the previous meetings.

The Boston Union has 2,300 members, and up to the present has levied fifteen assessments of 25 cents on all members working. There is no question but that the boys will stick to the locked out men in Tampa till the end of the struggle for the union shop.

George Thompson, formerly label agent of Chicago, Ill., addressed the meeting on conditions in Florida, he having just come from there.

The union voted in favor of assessing every member of the International Union throughout the United States and Canada 25 cents in aid of the Tampa workers.

Two amendments were offered: one calling for the election of members to the finance committee of the local organization for terms of one, two and three years, and the other advocating the increasing of the salary of the international president to \$40 a week. Officers were nominated for the ensuing term of one year.

An exhibit of Boston made cigars will take place in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Very few members at present are out of work, and there are many who believe in making a week until the Tampa cigar makers are able to work in a strict union shop as the cigar makers of Boston do.

This union has been one of the greatest contributors for everything that has for its object the improvement or the liberties of the workers.

NEWARK EMPLOYERS DECLARE A LOCKOUT

Because the trunk makers employed by Overbach Bros., manufacturers of Newark, N. J., joined the union, they were locked out yesterday. The workers have recently joined Local 39 of the Traveling Goods and Leather Novelty Workers and because of their activity in the organization the firm took this action.

The union has endorsed the strike. The workers are determined to combat the lockout until the firm recognizes them and agrees to run its shop under union conditions. The strikers maintain headquarters at 191 Broome street, Newark, N. J., where they held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to stay out until all the men are reinstated and their organization recognized.

The workers appeal to all trunk makers to stay away from Newark and thus help them win the fight for the right to have an organization.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Philadelphia School Teacher Takes Poison in R. R. Station. Miss Clara Strauss, a school teacher of Philadelphia, attempted suicide in the waiting room of the Market street station of the Pennsylvania railroad in Newark, yesterday afternoon, by drinking poison. The station was crowded with persons waiting for trains, and many of them saw her take a vial of laudanum from her handbag and drink part of the contents.

Preserving Peas

The reliability of Bartlett peas makes them favorites for preserving; the steady virtues of this tea are equally dependable.

BUILDING TRADES' DAY AT ST. LOUIS

Report Shows Growth and Urges Importance of Legislation.

(Special to The Call.) ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—The national convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor opened its session this morning at the Southern Hotel.

President James Kirby called the delegates to order, and introduced President Louis Phillippi, of the local Central Trades and Labor Union, who appealed to the convention to bring about unity of action in the building trades, because the employers of this and other cities were preparing for a bitter contest next spring. Duncan, James O'Connell, Lennon and Alpine, of the American Federation Council, also addressed the delegates. The Denver Building Trades Council challenged the seating of the delegates of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but the protest was overruled, and the delegates were seated.

A motion not to admit delegates of local councils to voice and vote was carried. President Kirby submitted his annual report, in which he called attention to the splendid progress of the new building trades department of the federation. "This is one of the greatest steps in the American labor movement," he said, "toward bringing about better co-operation and solidarity among the building trades of America. There have been many bitter jurisdiction disputes during the year, some of which have been amicably adjusted, while others have caused deep wounds that can only be healed by the kind influence of time."

Electrical Workers' Fight. "Many craft differences must yet be overcome before a general harmonious work in the building trades is possible, but the department can do much good in that direction. As the labor movement has no military or police power to enforce its rules concerning the international relations, every effort should be made in an educational and conciliatory way to bring about the desired result."

Prior to his last convention the department has issued 125,000 working cards, while during the last year its number had increased to 250,000. The report dealt extensively with the electrical workers' troubles and impressed the hope that some way might soon be found to settle the differences. The international fights between the hod-carriers' international and the independent hod-carriers' unions also took up considerable part of the report and closed with the recommendation that there was hardly anything else to do but to stand by the international, although it is by no means free of some of the responsibility of the dissentions.

Watch Labor Legislation. The entire report reflected many complicated problems caused by the jurisdiction claims of the local and national unions in the building trades. To all appearances there will be more troubles of this kind thrashed out by this department than there has ever been on the floor of an A. F. of L. convention. Kirby concluded his report by recommending that members pay more attention to labor legislation.

Secretary Spencer read his annual report, according to which the building trades department now has a membership of 402,964. Thirty-eight local charters have been issued since the last convention. Total receipts for the year were \$20,396; expenditures, \$18,931.

The department is composed of twenty international, two state and 125 local trades councils. The convention, after some debate, decided to have open sessions.

CLERKS AND CUTTERS STRIKE FOR RAISE

Two hundred and fifty cutters and stock clerks employed by the Bruner Woolen Company, 584 Broadway, went on strike yesterday for higher wages and shorter working hours. The firm has recently employed new men without giving any advance in wages to the old employees. The firm employs about 300 men and the strikers expect to get out on strike those who are still at work.

The trouble is the result of the firm discharging several men because they dared to make complaints to the office. Many of the strikers are unorganized. The average wage of the clerks is \$10 a week, and they will now make a demand for an increase of 10 per cent. The strikers demand an eight-hour day instead of ten, as they have been working. They say they will stay out until their demands are granted and all the men reinstated in their former places.

SLEPT ALL NIGHT WITH A CORPSE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—Having passed a night with a corpse, Antonio Uno was still nervous today. Finding the inert body of his friend, Nicolo Libonatto, at the foot of the stairs in the house where they both boarded, and thinking Libonatto was intoxicated, Uno carried the body upstairs Saturday night, put it into bed and then went under the covers himself.

It was not until the next morning when he tried to get up his friend that Uno discovered the man was dead. The medical examiner removed the body from the house.

COMMISSIONERS ARE VERY MUM ABOUT MEAT

The efforts of the state commission in lately to prevent the legislative investigating committee from probing the meat scandal at the Manhattan State Hospital was continued yesterday on Ward's Island. More witnesses were called to testify at the "public inquiry" which the commission suddenly began last Saturday upon knowledge that certain members of the legislative investigating committee were determined to look them over, following the exposure of the "star chamber" proceedings held by the commission earlier in the week.

Indications of strong political influence exerted in behalf of the two responsible executive officers of the Manhattan State Hospital are already beginning to appear upon the surface. Superintendent William Mahon is a close personal friend of former District Attorney Jerome, who recommended Isidor Kresel, his former assistant and present law partner, to the legislative investigating committee as associate counsel. Kresel was the attorney signed by former Judge M. Linn Bruce, chief counsel to the committee, to prepare for the inquiry into Ward's Island.

MINISTER DIDN'T GET SALARY; SUES CHURCH

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 28.—Rev. Carl Campbell, pastor of the Zion A. M. E. Church, of this city, a colored man, today sued the congregation of the church for his salary, which he claims has not been paid for a number of weeks. He declares that it is impossible for even a minister to live on faith and promises and provide food, lodging and clothing for his family, and that after several weeks of efforts he finds it necessary to appeal to the law for aid.

He only gets \$900 a year when he is paid and says that the \$50 a month with the present high cost of living is barely enough to live on when it is promptly paid. The trustees say they are anxious to pay him, but have no money and met today to devise means for raising some. The hearing will be on Wednesday before Alderman Donohue.

STRIKE CAUSED BY WHITE LEGHORN, HEN

A white Leghorn hen flew above the Williamsburg bridge yesterday, and when Policeman McCormick corralled her on the Brooklyn plaza two dozen claimants rushed forward and tried to get possession of the fowl. The strife became almost a riot. It required several more cops to protect McCormick until he could get aboard a car with his catch.

The hen got out of a crate in a wagon going over the bridge. She flew over the center span and alighted on a cable. Pedestrians tried to capture her, but she resumed her flight and secured a foothold on a steel girder over the East river. Again she was chased and when she reached the Brooklyn plaza a large crowd was after her. She ran around and beneath cars, and McCormick was badly wounded when he got hold of her.

McCormick took the hen to the headquarters of Traffic Squad B, on Waverly avenue, where a general inquiry for the hen's owner was sent out.

ARVONIA STRIKE ENDS; MEN GO BACK

ARVONIA, Va., Nov. 26.—The strike of quarrymen in the slate mines of Buckingham, which has been on for several months, was adjusted when Emmett C. Dayson, acting for the American Federation of Labor, being appointed for that purpose by Samuel Gompers, signed the agreement on the part of the men, and the owner and operators of the mines attached their names.

The exact nature of the agreement was not made public, but it is known that both parties readily agreed to the settlement and that the stipulations are that the mines shall resume operations during this week.

More than 200 skilled men are affected by the settlement, and there was far less friction in reaching a settlement than was anticipated.

The strike began in May of this year, since which time the mines have been out of business.

DIED IN A RESTAURANT

Edward Umhach, aged fifty-six, for thirty years a barber at 218 Broadway, Williamsburg, died yesterday in a restaurant at 352 Broadway while at breakfast. He was in a jolly frame of mind when he entered the place and ordered his meal. He was nearly finished when he toppled off his chair. An ambulance doctor said that he died of apoplexy.

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 the circulation of the paper should send their names to the circulation department and inform them of this and inform them of the amount of money they are willing to contribute to the paper.

It was not until the next morning when he tried to get up his friend that Uno discovered the man was dead. The medical examiner removed the body from the house.

ESTABLISHED 1863. The Oldest and Most Reliable House for Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. Prices moderate. All goods guaranteed. 68-69 Bowery Near Canal Street. Open Saturday Eve. till 9 o'Clock.

VICTORIOUS GLAZIERS HAPPY AFTER STRIKE

Six Weeks' Strike Ends in Concessions to Workers With Which They Are Well Pleased. The strike of the glaziers, which has been on since September 19, and was practically tied up the entire glass setting business in the Greater City, was settled yesterday with a partial victory for the strikers. About 100 men returned to work yesterday, and the rest will return today or tomorrow. The employers have agreed to grant a nine-hour workday, to pay a week, and to end work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturdays.

The strikers consider this a great victory, as before the strike they were compelled to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day, and they also had to work all day on Saturday. Before the strike they only received \$12 to \$13 a week, and they were never paid for overtime. The bosses also agreed to reinstate all the strikers, and the scabs will now get an honorable discharge. Those who broke the union ranks have applied to the officers of the union and requested that they be reinstated in the organization, and when the union meets on Thursday this question will come up for discussion.

The union will hold a meeting on Thursday, when the victory will be celebrated, and a report of the strike committee will be given. The victory is due to the determination of the men, and to the aid of the United Hebrew Trades.

Magistrate Kerochian, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, discharged a striker, John O'Brien, arrested on the charge of assaulting a scab in the employ of Huttokoff. The bosses had two lawyers in court, but they could not prove that O'Brien assaulted the scab.

DEATH RATE HIGHER

Deaths in this city last week numbered 1,254. The rate was 13.99 per 1,000 of population. In the corresponding week in 1909 there were 1,236 deaths and the rate was 13.87. Three hundred and two deaths occurred last week among children under five years.

Pulmonary tuberculosis caused 181 deaths, an increase of 17, and pneumonia 155, a decrease of 17. Heart disease caused 119 deaths, 24 more than last year, and violence 74, an increase of 9. Diphtheria and scarlet fever fatal in 92 cases, both last week and in the corresponding week in 1909.

JACOBS & HARRIS

77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St. FASHIONABLE TAILORS Suits or '18 Overcoats.. MADE TO ORDER. Fine Materials—All Workmanship STRICTLY UNION MADE. Give Us a Trial. Special Discount to Call Readers.

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

LARGEST SAFE WORKS IN THE WORLD. Our safes are stronger in construction than any other safe made. Office Sales, East Side, Bronx, West Side, Yonkers and City Deposits Work. Estimates, plans and specifications free. Write for Catalogue. 373 and 375 Broadway. Telephone 1242, Brooklyn.

Steamship Tickets

By all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. We sell tickets of the United States and Canada. MONEY ORDERS AND EXCHANGES. Get in all parts of the world. FOREIGN MONEY. Exchange and all.

Paul Tausig, Inc.

104 East 10th Street, New York. German Savings Bank Building.

A STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

By the author of "The Socialism of the Future." The course is a study of the principles of Socialism, and is designed to give a clear and concise view of the subject. It is a course of instruction in the principles of Socialism, and is designed to give a clear and concise view of the subject. It is a course of instruction in the principles of Socialism, and is designed to give a clear and concise view of the subject.

ENGLISH THRONE NOW IN DANGER

George Must Help Liberals Curb Power of the Lords.

(By United Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The battle between the House of Lords and the House of Commons is on. The Lords and Commons met in joint session today to discuss the King's dissolution speech, which was formal, thanking the Commons for their labors, announcing the prorogation of Parliament and the determination to call a general election for the selection of a new House of Commons.

"Regrets" Failure.

George's speech concluded: "I regret that the conference which took place with a view to arriving at a solution of the recurring difficulties between the two houses of Parliament has failed to come to an agreement."

The dissolution of Parliament and the calling of a general election were demanded by the Liberals, who are now in power. Today's act marks a war between the central issue of which is the abolition of the last vestige of power of the hereditary House of Lords.

The Liberals seek the abolition of the Lords except as a purely consultative body. Having got it out of the way, if they are successful, they propose to enact a mass of very advanced legislation. The Laborites want to abolish the Lords, not allowing it to remain for the purpose of consultation. The program of legislation sought by the Laborites is even more advanced than that demanded by the Liberals. The Laborites are bent on ending the hereditary rule of the Lords. They care how it is done so long as it is done. They demand Irish Home Rule. The Lords have thus far refused them.

Issue Is In Danger.

The fight for and against the Lords has become such a dominating issue that it has been forecasted in some of the more radical circles that if George declines to aid the Liberals, in the event of a Liberal victory at the polls next month, he may lose his throne.

To get the Lords out of the way it is necessary enough Liberal peers be named to change the political complexion of the Upper House from solidly Conservative to solidly Liberal. Only the King can create these peers. The great question in England, "Will George help abolish the Lords by creating the Liberal peers?"

BARBAROUS MEXICO

BY JOHN KENNETH TURNER.

Official murders like these shown in this picture are every-day happenings in Mexico. Porfirio Diaz, with the support of American capitalists and the United States government, is maintaining by force a system of CHATTEL SLAVERY. This book describes in full detail the horrible suffering of millions of men, women and children who are bought and sold, overworked, starved and beaten, in modern Mexico. The American Magazine published three installments of this terrible story, then the articles stopped. Powerful influences are at work to suppress the truth about Mexico. Only in this book can it be found in detail today.

There are vivid photographs of the slaves and the slave-drivers—sixteen full-page pictures, finely engraved, and one of them is of Diaz and Taft. The book is a picture together at \$1.00.

The price of the book on publication, December 2, will be \$1.50. This is the last chance for Call readers to get a copy postpaid for \$1. Fill out the blank and mail it before November 25.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO.,
115 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.
Enclosed find \$1 for which please send by mail one copy of "Barbarous Mexico."

PHARMACEUTICALS
George Oberdorfer,
PHARMACEUTICAL,
2008 Eighth Ave., Near 125th St.

West Co-operative Cigars
Union Made by Congress.
50 Cents, \$2.25 per box of 50
Cigars than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.
TRY THEM.

DIAZ BLAMES IT ALL ON MADERO

Says Socialist Agitation Would Endanger Precious Interests in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—The following signed statement has been issued by President Diaz:

"The recent riots in certain portions of Mexico are the political work of Francisco Madero. According to proclamations he published on throwing himself into an attempted revolution, his object was to attain the presidency by force, since he was unable to do so by the votes of his fellow-citizens."

"This political movement did not extend, since hitherto it has limited itself to riots in Puebla, Gomez Palacio, Parral and Ciudad Guzman. In all these places the rioting has been repressed by the police and federal soldiers. The rest of the republic remains completely tranquil."

"The Mexican people love peace and understand its benefits and will not accept any revolution. Further, the business men understand that their interests would be endangered in the hands of persons who profess Socialism and carry on an anarchistic propaganda."

"No danger exists here either for the natives or for foreigners, but it is distressing that the press should publish sensational and exaggerated news which tends to cause alarm in the money markets and to do damage to business."

No "Serious" Disturbances.

"It cannot be said there have been any serious disturbances, for even in the places where there have been riots, to which I have referred, order was re-established a few hours later and every one is attending to his affairs with no more excitement than that created by the sensational news. On the other hand, the government is supported by public opinion and a well disciplined army."

"PORFIRIO DIAZ."

MEXICAN REBELS CAPTURE A TOWN

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 28.—It is reported that the town of Cruces, eighty miles from Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, was taken by the Mexican revolutionists Friday and is being held by 2,000 of Madero's troops.

Dick Evans, of El Paso, has been arrested and thrown into jail at Jaurez, where he is being held incommunicado because he said "Madero can whip Diaz and his whole army." Evans' parents have been denied permission to see their son and the United States consul at Jaurez has been asked to take the matter up with Washington. Evans is a minor, but the Mexican officials charge that he was drunk and used abusive language to them. As the result of this incident feeling is running high on both sides of the river.

Reports that revolutionists and Mexican federal troops fought a battle Sunday in the hills near Chihuahua were verified this afternoon. Twenty insurgents are reported killed. The battle took place six miles from Chihuahua City, the two forces being engaged practically all day yesterday. It is not known how many of the federal troops were killed or wounded as they are still in the field.

It is reported that Guadalupe Y Calve, a mining region, has fallen into the hands of the rebels. The town of Cruces, closer to the Mormon colonies than Managua, which fell Wednesday, has also been taken. Returning correspondents report little if any loyalty in that region, as many sons and fathers of families were arrested there two years ago on charges of being revolutionists and are now serving in the Chihuahua penitentiary.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN PRAISES SOCIALISM

President Schurman of Cornell addressed the students of the Union Theological Seminary last night. Dr. Schurman talked on changes in religious thoughts and said: "The only way some clergymen can see to improve the condition of society is by the adoption of Socialism. I believe, however, that with a thorough training in the social, economic and political sciences that the evils complained of may be abated under our present individualistic system of government."

"The foulest blot on Christian civilization today and the most oppressive burden to the toiling masses of all countries is the fearful, the unimaginable waste of wealth for the construction and maintenance of armaments of war. The heart of man must refuse to believe that this colossal waste can continue."

"Socialism, I am glad to say, is everywhere protesting against this militarism. If all the branches of the Christian church throughout America and Europe protested against it with equal emphasis, I believe the statesmen of the great powers of the world would either find a solution of the problem or give up their jobs."

SPECIAL MEETING OF BRANCH 2.

An important special meeting of Branch 2, Local New York, Socialist party, will be held this evening at headquarters, 315 Grand street. Every member of the branch should attend.

THE TOLL OF DEATH AMONG THE WORKERS

In Mine, on Railroad, and in Shop They Are Slaughtered.

MALESTER, Okla., Nov. 28.—Fourteen miners have been killed in an explosion in the Jumbo asphalt mine of the Choctaw Asphalt Company, fourteen miles northwest of Antlers, according to a message received by R. W. Church, state mine inspector. The cause of the explosion is not known. The Jumbo mine is the largest in this section. All of the men reported killed were Americans.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 7, the New York and Chicago express, westbound via Wheeling, one of the fastest trains of the system, was wrecked at midnight at the head of the seventeen-mile grade. Three trainmen were killed and three injured. A number of passengers received scratches and bruises.

The dead are L. J. Flanagan, of Grafton, engineer of the passenger train; H. H. Demoss, of Grafton, fireman, and Joe Weaver, of Piedmont, Va., fireman of another engine with which the passenger train came into collision. The seriously injured are Harry Biser, of Cumberland; William Pearson, of Baltimore, express messenger, baggagemaster, and the electrician of the passenger train.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Engineer M. J. Lewis was instantly killed and brakeman G. J. Evans was badly hurt at Malinta on the northern division of the D. T. & I. railroad when a freight locomotive turned over, down an embankment just before noon today. Four cars were also derailed. The fireman escaped with a few bruises.

Lewis formerly lived near Pittsburgh at Millville and leaves a wife and two children. He had only been working for the company for two weeks, taking a freight out of here yesterday. Chief Clerk Harry Humphreys reports the line open again this afternoon.

Two workers were killed while on duty in Brooklyn yesterday. Stephen Leighton, a brakeman, of 415 47th street, Brooklyn, while coupling cars on the freight pier at Columbia and Baltic streets was crushed between the bumpers.

Emil Mints, a B. R. T. foreman, of 665A Fifth avenue, fell off the roof of a car at the barns at 20th street and Eighth avenue and broke his neck.

TILDEN, Ind., Nov. 28.—As a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger train was moving slowly up to the station here today the cylinder head blew out with a loud report and the engine toppled over, catching the engineer and causing injuries that will prove fatal.

The fireman was blown out of the cab and badly hurt and a bystander was injured.

JOE CANNON AND CHAMP CLARK MEET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Uncle Joe Cannon and Champ Clark will journey to New York together Wednesday. They have accepted invitations to take part in the Mark Twain memorial exercises to be held at Carnegie Hall. Uncle Joe was munching his lunch in the house restaurant today when Mr. Clark approached.

"How are you, Uncle Joe, glad to see you," said Mr. Clark with a smile. "Glad to see you, Champ. What are you smiling about?" "Oh, I dunno," replied the Missourian. "I was just thinking; that's all."

Then there was some talk about the November elections. It was then arranged that the speaker and the prospective speaker should go to New York together.

"They will have a chance to talk over the house rules," said a friend of Uncle Joe's. "He will tell Champ just what the office of speaker will amount to without the power to name committees. Champ is wavering on the proposition now, although the chances are he will be able to run away from his record."

11TH AVENUE CASE DISMISSED.

Henry G. Schneider, secretary of the Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Association, who summoned the New York Central Railroad's lawyer to court last Saturday for alleged violation of the railroad of the Public Service Commission's order regarding the operation of freight trains on Eleventh avenue, failed to appear yesterday in the west side court to draw up a formal complaint. Magistrate Freschi dismissed the case.

Sending Money to Europe?

We will sell Drafts in Amounts from \$5 Upward TO-BE PAID AT APPROXIMATELY THE FOLLOWING RATES:
On Britain & Ireland at \$4.80; 1/2 Sterling Gold at 12 1/2 cts. per £100 Gold Germany at 25 3/4 cts. per £100
OTHER COUNTRIES Proportionately.
Get the best rates every month.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

215 West 14th St. (at 14th St.)
215 West 14th St. (at 14th St.)
215 West 14th St. (at 14th St.)
215 West 14th St. (at 14th St.)

FURNITURE DIRECT TO YOU

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

The advantages of our FACTORY to YOU plan are: Latest styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you buy DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER AT ORIGINAL WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES. No store can sell as cheaply as we.

PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINNER ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE, RUGS and BEDDING. WHITE TIN ROCKETRY, ETC.

THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS

E. Greenberger & Co., Owners.
203 and 205 E. 76th STREET
Just a step from 34 avenue "L" station, New York
SHOW ROOMS open daily to 7 p.m.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, till 10 p.m.
NEW YORK, TO MEMBERS OF UNION CARD. 5 Per Cent Discount

SHOPS: TABLE, chairs, desks, wood top, extension, painted steel. Value \$10.00. Price \$7.50
BEDDING: SHEETS, solid color, heavy, 100% cotton. Full size, 12 pair feet; worth \$15.00. Our Factory Price \$11.00

LIEBKNECHT TELLS WHAT HE'S SEEN HERE

(Continued from page 1.)

most anything else. I challenge any one to deny this statement. Let him visit Pittsburgh. Let him visit McKees Rocks and compare the life of the people in these places with the life of the people in industrial towns in any country in Europe but Russia, and then deny that human life is not the cheapest thing in the United States.

"Where else in the world can you find child labor so outrageously exploited as you find it in the United States?" "Where do you find employers enthralled in the halls of Congress, so brazenly making and unmaking the law to suit themselves?" "In what other civilized country in the world do you find so many private police to club the working people when they go on strike?"

American "Justice."

"As for your justice, your law courts, what regard have they for human life, for the life of the workingman? The Chicago martyrs are not yet forgotten."

"But why dwell upon ancient history when your courts are making history in our own day, a history which shows the shame of America?"

"What have your courts done in the case of Fred Warren?" "Where else, in what monarchical government, could you find such class justice as was displayed in the case of the Socialist editor?"

"In Los Angeles organized labor is fighting for its life. In Chicago thousands of workmen are on strike for living wages, on strike against an inhuman system of sweating unknown anywhere else on the globe. In New York you have had strikes. You are having them yet."

"How did justice, how the courts of law, work in the case of all these strikers?" "How did your government, your democratic government, treat the strikers?"

"Were the police of New York and Chicago and Philadelphia any less brutal than the police of Russia?" "Then, where is your freedom? Is it not an empty word?"

What "Our" Freedom Means.

"Does not freedom in America mean freedom to rob and to exploit—freedom on the part of capitalism to crush out the lives of the workers mercilessly, ruthlessly?"

"One of your American women whom I met in a Western city, sized me up from head to foot, and then asked me, with great concern, what would be the state of marriage and divorce under Socialism. 'Would not Socialism destroy the family?' she asked."

"Well, I have had the opportunity to see something of the American family, the family which capitalism has begotten, and let me assure you that there could be nothing worse than the American family. 'You have in America millions of churches. You have more churches than one finds in even the less enlightened countries of Europe. Yet your preachers and ministers and upholders of the present order do not know or pretend that they do not know that prostitution has become a part of the economic system of the United States.'"

"When I was employed in department stores, in big business establishments, for salaries ranging from \$2 to \$5 a week, with prices of food and clothing and shelter as they are charged by your trusts and corporations, your women are forced into the streets."

"And under such circumstances who will dare say that the present family is menaced by Socialism?"

"I walked down Washington street in San Francisco—Washington, bear it in mind—and I saw things there that you will not see anywhere else."

"Women were offering their bodies for sale flagrantly and openly. And not only women, but mere children, little girls of twelve and thirteen years, were leading unbearable life."

"Where were your police, I wondered, and the Comrade who accompanied soon pointed out the police to me. Instead the police fraternized with the depraved keepers of these places. To my astonishment my San Francisco comrade explained to me that the police in the district were taken from among the district inhabitants and were appointed by the political boss of the district and hence were part and parcel of this district of depravity and shame."

Awakening Coming.

But there was a bright side to America that Liebknecht saw, and this bright side, he said, was the awakening of the working people. True, he said, so far only a small percentage of the people have seen. The great majority of workmen are still sunk into a sort of stupid slumber, but America has a great deal of energy and push and will power, and once things begin to stir here, they will not cease stirring until the present shameful order of society is completely wiped off the earth and a new order established.

In view of this awakening of the American people, Liebknecht pleaded, there is no excuse for any one to be

MUSIC

BALALAIKA PLAYERS HYMN RUSSIAN FOLKSONGS.

By Harry Chapin Flunmer.

Quite new art sensations were graven upon the memory of a metropolitan concert audience last night, when the Imperial Russian Balalaika Orchestra presented its first American program, under the direction of W. W. Andreeff. The band, which numbers twenty-five musicians, has as its basis of composition the nationally popular instrument of Little Russia, the balalaika, which, in ordinary player's size and in larger form, corresponding to the cello and bass-viol of the conventional European orchestra, is reinforced by the dulcimer, a sort of enclosed horizontal harp, and by string and reed instruments never before heard in public concerts on this side of the water. The product of this combination, which, in the present instance, has been brought to a remarkably high stage of discipline, is unlike any music known to the American people; tonal effects result that are not possibly to be had by any of the grander instruments or combinations of instruments employed by Western artists.

Especially fortunate was the choice of the music literature drawn upon for last night's concert, for it had as its mainstay the wonderful folk songs of the Muscovite realm, while providing by way of contrast elegant concert pieces of Tchaikovsky and two shorter compositions by masters still nearer "home"—Delibes and Puccini.

The pieces of resistance of the program were several musical settings of quaint legends of the Russian peasantry, and the quality and manner of the orchestra's interpretation of these was such as to leave no room for doubt that the organization will find its true forte as a medium for the expression of this glorious art before a public almost wholly ignorant of its transcendent beauties and literally divine simplicity.

By reason of the peculiar homogeneity of the ensemble, and the manifest thoroughness of its training and drilling, the organic tone realized last night was of a character to baffled description. In the course of the rendition of "El Uchenem," a descriptive lyric of the Boatman of the Volga, it so developed in harmonic cohesion as to counterfeit the effect of a far distant choir of human—or angelic—voices. And the somber richness of cadence marking the overture, "Seven Knights and the Marina," by Fomenko, and two Wedding Songs left the indelible impression of a new found art. A folk dance melody, entitled "Let Me Walk With You in the Valley, Beloved," which strangely suggested the music characteristic of Spain, was as entrancing a study as might be looked for in the inventive genius of a master composer—it came straight from the heart of a people!

Only in the more formal concert selections did the band show to disadvantage, but not once did it fall in sincerity and dignity of performance. A sort of petite symphonie in this orchestra from the Near East.

The quality of the balalaika as a solo instrument was put to the test in several offerings rendered by Mr. Trojanowsky, followed by an encore, with pianoforte accompaniment. His execution was most commendable, and much beautiful melody phrasing was thereby given expression. The tone of the instrument proved it to be more nearly akin to the string than to any other stringed piece.

Mme. Rita Fornia, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House, assisted as soloist, singing "Floods of Spring," by Rachmaninoff; "Song of the Shepherd Lehl," by Korakov; the Viardot-Garcia transcription of Chopin's Mazurka, two songs by Tchaikovsky and Rubinstein's "Es blinkt der Thau." Her delivery was not of uniform excellence, due, probably, to the fact that she was not in the best of voice; her enunciation was mediocre. Andre Benoit provided her accompaniment.

GAYNOR BEGINS TO DICTATE TERMS IN TAXI STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion yesterday that Mayor Gaynor will settle the chauffeur's strike just as he settled the expressmen's strike—in the interest of the employers.

It is understood that Mayor Gaynor will get the chauffeurs to accept the offer of the taxi companies, which was to the effect that they promise to take back all of the strikers who have not been convicted of violence and that they will take up the question of hours and wages after the men had returned to work. These were precisely the terms upon which Mayor Gaynor settled the expressmen's strike to the entire satisfaction of the employers.

Railroad Chauffeurs Out.

It was said yesterday that if the men accept Mayor Gaynor as their arbitrator they will be subjected to the same indignities by the taxi companies as the expressmen are subjected now, and many of them who have been active in the strike will be blacklisted just as the express companies have been blacklisting and discriminating against men who were active in the express strike.

While the committee from the strikers was visiting Mayor Gaynor, forty men of the Pennsylvania cab service went on strike in sympathy with the chauffeurs.

The feeling of dissatisfaction among the expressmen over the discrimination and indignities of the express companies reached so high a pitch yesterday that the Civic Federation got busy and was moving heaven and earth to prevent another general strike of expressmen.

Ralph Easley, chairman of the executive committee of the federation, called up Ashton at the headquarters of the teamsters' union. Just what Easley needed Ashton for could not be learned. But it was rumored that there was some important conference held, and that "industrial peace" will not be disturbed, especially now the Christmas is near, and the business interests of New York are ready for their annual harvest.

Consider Expressmen Easy.

It was said with a great deal of certainty yesterday that despite the lemon that the express drivers have got through the so-called settlement brought about through Mayor Gaynor and with the approval of Ashton there will be no strike and everybody will be settled in a spirit of peace and good will—at least until the Christmas season is over and the express companies and many other business establishments will begin to lay their hands for the winter and there will be no danger of the drivers getting fresh as to demand a living wage as a human workday.

The express companies sent out a printed letter to every one of the employees, stating how good they, the companies, have been to their employees in the past. They meant to just as good in the future, the letter said. Nevertheless they requested their employees to write out a statement of why they went on strike and what suggestions they had for bettering of the service and their conditions.

To Start Night Service, Maybe.

The taxicab companies which yesterday had "arranged" to accept night service yesterday morning declined to "postpone" the strikers' this evening owing to the Government's requirements for protecting the chauffeurs on the cabs. It was announced, even by J. H. Moughton, president of the Universal Taximeter Company, and the representative of many other companies, that they will accept the night service positively this evening.

OWES "OUR UNCLE" \$100,000 IN DUTIES

Clarence A. Walters, a member of the firm of John F. Briggs & Son, dealers in woolen goods, at 43 East 19th street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having been concerned in a series of undervaluation frauds aggregating over \$100,000.

Walters was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, and held in \$10,000 for examination on Thursday.

The complaint was made by William H. Williams, a custom agent, who charges that Walters on January 3 last "wittingly and knowingly effected the entry, at the custom house of a case of woolen cloth imported from abroad upon a false classification as to the value of the merchandise and the payment of the amount of duty legally due thereon by means of a fraudulent and false invoice, affidavit and paper."

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. Y. Cor. 3rd St. & Ave. A, N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
We handle all union made merchandise.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

200 2d Ave. Tel. 504 & 505

DR. R. L. BECKER'S OFFICIAL BRAND

200 East Broadway, Tel. 300-00
I. H. KROGER'S
215 West 14th St.
\$1.00

CAPITAL LABORERS BRUTALLY TREATED

Department Serfs Must Report at 5 A. M. Every Morning Following a Snowfall.

By "TRUTH." (Correspondence of The Call.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Now that Congress will soon resume its task and the great responsibility which lies before it of looking out for the welfare of the people of this glorious "land of the free," perhaps a few facts, which we have in store, would be gladly heard and acted upon by those statesmen in both the lower and the upper houses of Congress, who are in favor of the square deal being offered to all of the American citizens alike.

Hill Cracks His Whip. In this article I wish to present to the editor of this paper, and the many thousand readers, a true copy of one of Hill's orders to the laborers under him.

On and after this date, in case of snowfall at night, all laborers will report to the building which he is assigned for duty at 5 o'clock a.m., on week days, and Sundays and holidays at 7 a.m., and clean all sidewalks around and entrances to buildings.

Now, gentle readers of The Call, is there one among you who would submit, without protest, to such an order as this? Is there one among you who would believe that the President of the United States would dare to fix his signature to an order calling upon all employees of the departments in Washington to get out of their beds at 5 o'clock in the morning, while it is yet dark, to clean off

UNION LABELS. The above is a true fac-simile of the Secretary's Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp! BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION 240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON

show? No! And if he was so hard-hearted and cruel as to demand such of his American fellow citizens, every newspaper, every magazine and every pulpit in this country would enter their protest against such treatment under the Stars and Stripes of the Union.

INDORSING THE CALL Every now and then THE NEW YORK CALL is endorsed by some labor body. The workers of this city are rapidly learning that THE CALL is their own paper. The other day it was The Web Pressmen's Union, Number 25. They passed resolutions praising this paper. The latest to pass resolutions are the messenger boy strikers in this city, who are carrying on a brave fight for better working conditions and higher pay.

But we can't pay bills with resolutions—as much as we would like to. We need money for that. We need advertising and circulation. You people who like The Call and would like to see its influence strengthened ought to do something right on the subscription question. If you are not a subscriber you should see to it that your name gets on our mailing list.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is a candidate to succeed himself, predicts that he will be re-elected this year by a majority twice as large as that he received a year ago.

ROME, Nov. 28.—The Observatore Romano publishes comments, inspired by the Vatican, on the discussion in the German Reichstag of the speech made by the German kaiser at Koenigsberg on August 26, pointing out that the debate furnished proof of the irrefutable truth contained in the emperor's speeches, both at Koenigsberg and Beuron, that the throne and altar cannot be divided in Germany, religion being necessary in the struggle against error in modern times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—With the testimony of William Hastings, national counsel for the Cherokee Indians, the special committee of the house of representatives, investigating the Gore bribery charges practically closed its hearing this afternoon. The transcript of the testimony probably will exceed 10,000 typewritten pages. In addition there will be a large volume of contracts and other printed exhibits.

INDORSING THE CALL Every now and then THE NEW YORK CALL is endorsed by some labor body. The workers of this city are rapidly learning that THE CALL is their own paper. The other day it was The Web Pressmen's Union, Number 25. They passed resolutions praising this paper. The latest to pass resolutions are the messenger boy strikers in this city, who are carrying on a brave fight for better working conditions and higher pay.

STATE COMMITTEE OF CONN. MEETS Best Attended Gathering Ever Held—Plans for Winter's Work Made. (Correspondence of The Call.)

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 27.—The best attended convention of the State Committee of Connecticut, Socialist party, yet held was called to order by State Secretary E. P. Clark yesterday morning at the headquarters of Local New Britain, 269 South Main street. Charles T. Reach, of Local Danbury, was elected chairman and William Applegate, of Local New Haven, recording secretary.

ROMA, Nov. 28.—The Observatore Romano publishes comments, inspired by the Vatican, on the discussion in the German Reichstag of the speech made by the German kaiser at Koenigsberg on August 26, pointing out that the debate furnished proof of the irrefutable truth contained in the emperor's speeches, both at Koenigsberg and Beuron, that the throne and altar cannot be divided in Germany, religion being necessary in the struggle against error in modern times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—With the testimony of William Hastings, national counsel for the Cherokee Indians, the special committee of the house of representatives, investigating the Gore bribery charges practically closed its hearing this afternoon. The transcript of the testimony probably will exceed 10,000 typewritten pages. In addition there will be a large volume of contracts and other printed exhibits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The California state inheritance tax law, in so far as it affects the inheritance received by a widow on the death of her husband, was today sustained by a decision of the supreme court of the United States, in the test case prosecuted by Mrs. James Moffitt, widow of the Alameda county mill-hoener, Moffitt died October 29, 1906, leaving an estate valued at \$2,000,000.

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

SOC. VOTE IN TEXAS PROBABLY DOUBLED

The 14,000 Mark Certainly Passed—Encouragement Starts New Activities.

(Special Correspondence.) By NAT L. HARDY.

HALLETTVILLE, Texas, Nov. 24.—On account of the unfairness of the capitalist press, which has the best means of gathering the returns, and the general lack of interest the result of the election in Texas has been hard to get. Official returns received at State Headquarters here from forty-five counties give 5,000 votes. These counties will show an average vote with the other two hundred, which will put the vote beyond the mark that State Secretary Meltsen estimated it would go just after the election—14,000. All indications now are that the vote will be at least double the 1908 vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is a candidate to succeed himself, predicts that he will be re-elected this year by a majority twice as large as that he received a year ago.

ROME, Nov. 28.—The Observatore Romano publishes comments, inspired by the Vatican, on the discussion in the German Reichstag of the speech made by the German kaiser at Koenigsberg on August 26, pointing out that the debate furnished proof of the irrefutable truth contained in the emperor's speeches, both at Koenigsberg and Beuron, that the throne and altar cannot be divided in Germany, religion being necessary in the struggle against error in modern times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—With the testimony of William Hastings, national counsel for the Cherokee Indians, the special committee of the house of representatives, investigating the Gore bribery charges practically closed its hearing this afternoon. The transcript of the testimony probably will exceed 10,000 typewritten pages. In addition there will be a large volume of contracts and other printed exhibits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The California state inheritance tax law, in so far as it affects the inheritance received by a widow on the death of her husband, was today sustained by a decision of the supreme court of the United States, in the test case prosecuted by Mrs. James Moffitt, widow of the Alameda county mill-hoener, Moffitt died October 29, 1906, leaving an estate valued at \$2,000,000.

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

WYOMING SENATOR LAND GRABBER?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The special committee appointed by the senate to investigate the alleged "third degree" police methods, was asked today by Albert C. Connelly, of Wyoming, to investigate charges that Senator Francis W. Warren had violated the government fencing laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Because the Western Union Telegraph Company failed to transmit a message from Detroit to Kansas City a floor acting in the Supreme Court of the United States today held the telegraph company liable for more than \$300 damages. The company received forty cents to send the message.

40 CENT MESSAGE MUST PAY \$300 FINE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Because the Western Union Telegraph Company failed to transmit a message from Detroit to Kansas City a floor acting in the Supreme Court of the United States today held the telegraph company liable for more than \$300 damages. The company received forty cents to send the message.

MANHATTAN

- ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. BOOTS AND SHOES. CLOTHING AND FURNISHING. DRUGGISTS. FURNITURE. GROCERIES. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING. LAUNDRIES. MILK. MILLINERY. OPTICIANS. PHOTOGRAPHY. RESTAURANTS. STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. TRUNKS AND BAGS. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

BROOKLYN

- CLOTHING AND TAILORS. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. DENTISTS. DEPARTMENT STORES. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. FURNITURE. GROCERIES. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING. LAUNDRIES. MILK. MILLINERY. OPTICIANS. PHOTOGRAPHY. RESTAURANTS. STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. TRUNKS AND BAGS. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

JOHNSON'S TOOTHS ACTS LIKE MAG FOR WEARY FEET

Arizona's Constitution Beats Record in Brevity. PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 27.—Arizona's constitution will be the briefest written in recent years by any state. According to estimates, it will contain less than 16,000 words, as against 25,000 for New Mexico's constitution and 104,000 in that of Oklahoma.

Call Advertisers' Directory

- MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. BOOTS AND SHOES. CLOTHING AND FURNISHING. DRUGGISTS. FURNITURE. GROCERIES. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING. LAUNDRIES. MILK. MILLINERY. OPTICIANS. PHOTOGRAPHY. RESTAURANTS. STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. TRUNKS AND BAGS. WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

Socialist News of the Day

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most widely read daily paper.

Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 insertion, 10c per line; 2 insertions, 15c per line; 3 insertions, 20c per line; 4 insertions, 25c per line; 5 insertions, 30c per line; 6 insertions, 35c per line; 7 insertions, 40c per line; 8 insertions, 45c per line; 9 insertions, 50c per line; 10 insertions, 55c per line; 11 insertions, 60c per line; 12 insertions, 65c per line; 13 insertions, 70c per line; 14 insertions, 75c per line; 15 insertions, 80c per line; 16 insertions, 85c per line; 17 insertions, 90c per line; 18 insertions, 95c per line; 19 insertions, 1.00 per line; 20 insertions, 1.05 per line; 21 insertions, 1.10 per line; 22 insertions, 1.15 per line; 23 insertions, 1.20 per line; 24 insertions, 1.25 per line; 25 insertions, 1.30 per line; 26 insertions, 1.35 per line; 27 insertions, 1.40 per line; 28 insertions, 1.45 per line; 29 insertions, 1.50 per line; 30 insertions, 1.55 per line; 31 insertions, 1.60 per line; 32 insertions, 1.65 per line; 33 insertions, 1.70 per line; 34 insertions, 1.75 per line; 35 insertions, 1.80 per line; 36 insertions, 1.85 per line; 37 insertions, 1.90 per line; 38 insertions, 1.95 per line; 39 insertions, 2.00 per line; 40 insertions, 2.05 per line; 41 insertions, 2.10 per line; 42 insertions, 2.15 per line; 43 insertions, 2.20 per line; 44 insertions, 2.25 per line; 45 insertions, 2.30 per line; 46 insertions, 2.35 per line; 47 insertions, 2.40 per line; 48 insertions, 2.45 per line; 49 insertions, 2.50 per line; 50 insertions, 2.55 per line; 51 insertions, 2.60 per line; 52 insertions, 2.65 per line; 53 insertions, 2.70 per line; 54 insertions, 2.75 per line; 55 insertions, 2.80 per line; 56 insertions, 2.85 per line; 57 insertions, 2.90 per line; 58 insertions, 2.95 per line; 59 insertions, 3.00 per line; 60 insertions, 3.05 per line; 61 insertions, 3.10 per line; 62 insertions, 3.15 per line; 63 insertions, 3.20 per line; 64 insertions, 3.25 per line; 65 insertions, 3.30 per line; 66 insertions, 3.35 per line; 67 insertions, 3.40 per line; 68 insertions, 3.45 per line; 69 insertions, 3.50 per line; 70 insertions, 3.55 per line; 71 insertions, 3.60 per line; 72 insertions, 3.65 per line; 73 insertions, 3.70 per line; 74 insertions, 3.75 per line; 75 insertions, 3.80 per line; 76 insertions, 3.85 per line; 77 insertions, 3.90 per line; 78 insertions, 3.95 per line; 79 insertions, 4.00 per line; 80 insertions, 4.05 per line; 81 insertions, 4.10 per line; 82 insertions, 4.15 per line; 83 insertions, 4.20 per line; 84 insertions, 4.25 per line; 85 insertions, 4.30 per line; 86 insertions, 4.35 per line; 87 insertions, 4.40 per line; 88 insertions, 4.45 per line; 89 insertions, 4.50 per line; 90 insertions, 4.55 per line; 91 insertions, 4.60 per line; 92 insertions, 4.65 per line; 93 insertions, 4.70 per line; 94 insertions, 4.75 per line; 95 insertions, 4.80 per line; 96 insertions, 4.85 per line; 97 insertions, 4.90 per line; 98 insertions, 4.95 per line; 99 insertions, 5.00 per line; 100 insertions, 5.05 per line.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch Organizers, Attention!
The second meeting of the organizers will take place tomorrow at headquarters, 233 East 104th street. A discussion on the reports of the organizers was decided upon at the first meeting and all organizers are requested to attend this very important meeting.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, LOCAL NEW YORK.

Study Course of Branch 7.

Tonight at 8:15 o'clock at the headquarters of Branch 7, 112 East 104th street, Comrade Bartley J. Wright, of the Rand School, will deliver the third of the series of six lectures on "American History, Economic and Political."

The topic will be "The United States Bank." It will deal with American monetary system; central bank, special privileges of the bank; the bank as a political issue and its final overthrow.

This course in American history has proved to be a great success as there are over seventy students attending regularly. Start to attend the course now, as it is undoubtedly of great value for every propagandist and student of social science.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's class in Introduction to Socialism meets at 8:15 o'clock this evening in the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 104th street. Mr. Lyons' class in shorthand meets at the same time and place.

Tomorrow evening's lectures will include those of Mr. Gruenberg on "Variation as a Factor in Evolution" and Dr. Neumann on "Matthew Arnold: The Mood of Doubt and the Gospel of Culture." Single admission to lectures or lessons, 25 cents.

LIEBKNECHT TO YOUNG PEOPLE.

With the laurels of his just completed Western propaganda tour still fresh upon him, our celebrated guest of the German reichstag, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, addressed the other night our young idea of both sexes at the headquarters of Branch 6, at 1461 Third avenue, the rooms being cramped to suffocation with our boys and girls eager to hear the protagonist of Germany's juvenile organizations on the all-important topic of propaganda and organization among the proletarian youth.

During his discourse, which was enthusiastically received by his youthful hearers, Dr. Liebknecht gave a succinct history of the struggles against legal difficulties and police chicanery which their German brothers and sisters of youthful age had to overcome, until they wrested from the authorities a tardy recognition of their lawful existence as semi-adults leagued together in Socialist clubs for the promotion of their physical, mental and moral welfare.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A meeting of the Newark Political League will be held tomorrow evening at 53 Boston street, Newark. All interested are invited to attend.

MEETING HALLS.

Austria Schuetsen Park
Austria and Broadway, Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.
Austria
J. LANE, Prop.
Lodge No. 60-67 E. 50th St., Astoria, N. Y.
Lodge No. 60-67 E. 50th St., Astoria, N. Y.
Lodge No. 60-67 E. 50th St., Astoria, N. Y.

U. S. NAVY CORN PLASTERS

These Corns, Bunions and Callouses do not pain. Try them. Ten cents per box. Sold by mail to all addresses.

DRUG CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

Don't Accept a Substitute.

MEETING HALLS.

Austria Schuetsen Park
Austria and Broadway, Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.
Austria
J. LANE, Prop.
Lodge No. 60-67 E. 50th St., Astoria, N. Y.
Lodge No. 60-67 E. 50th St., Astoria, N. Y.
Lodge No. 60-67 E. 50th St., Astoria, N. Y.

CLINTON HALL

Large and small meeting rooms for rent. Lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. HIPPODROME

Specialty—Circus—Ballet.

RESTAURANTS.

EDWARD J. DUTTON

First Insurance. With Mr. Dutton.

under the auspices of the 11th and 17th assembly districts. Admission is 10 cents. Discussion will follow the lecture.

Branch 2, 22d A. D. Meeting.

A regular meeting of Branch 2, 22d A. D., will be held to-night at the new club rooms, 1776 Pitkin avenue, instead of last night. The meeting was postponed on account of the Liebknecht meeting which took place last night.

CAMPAIGN FUND OF LOCAL ASTORIA.

Secretary L. Roper, of the campaign committee of Local Astoria, acknowledges the following receipts:
Donations:—Branch 28, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, \$75; Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society, Long Island City, \$5; Arbeiter Liedertafel, Long Island City, \$5; Hungarian Branch, S. P., \$5; Cremating Society Branch, Long Island City, \$5; Branch 47, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, College Point, \$5; Wm. Schluckebier, \$5; Donations, total, \$105.

On campaign subscription lists: R. Oechmann, List No. 3091, \$4.45; H. Schlesinger, 3099, \$5; J. Fimbel, 3107, \$4.25; H. Krueger, 3097, \$7.30; G. F. Bornemann, 3109, \$5.10; W. W. Palm, 3100, \$1; Matthias Palm, 3101, \$1; H. Bredemeyer, 3510, \$1.35; M. Moll, 3093, \$1.45; Chas. Rutz, 3531, \$1; J. Schmidt, 3095, \$0.60; L. Roper, 3114, \$2.70; J. Fimbel, 3502, \$2.75; H. Michael, 3518, \$1.75; A. Hackert, 3088, \$10.95; R. Rumpelt, 3089, \$4; J. Herrmann, 3092, \$1.35; Fr. Hillie, 3104, \$1; C. Renkowitz, 3110, \$1.25; Ch. W. Schaaf, 3111, \$1; H. Kurbs, 3112, \$5; Fred. Bornemann, 3509, \$2.30; M. Hasel, 3512, \$1.35; W. Jackel, 3514, \$3.25; J. Lockner, 3516, \$1.40; J. Frank, 3102, \$1; R. Bush, 3526, \$2; A. Walthor, 3529, \$3.90; Fr. Heinrich, 3512, \$6.60; Fr. Meisner, 3517, \$0.75; Fr. Klesinger, 3522, \$1; A. Tschelding, 3584, \$0.25; W. Krueger, 3077, \$2.75; G. Heiland, 3106, \$0.50; H. Heiding, 3527, \$2.50; Ros. H. Heiding, 3525, \$0.75; total on lists to date, \$95.55; to state committee, \$35.62; leaves local \$57.93, with donations to the amount of \$105; sale of Pioneer calendars, \$25; sale of other literature, \$8.23, and collected at meetings, \$33.65, making a total of \$229.51.

All outstanding lists and money collected thereon ought to be turned over to the campaign committee as soon as possible, as the committee wishes to settle all accounts, if possible, at its next meeting on Monday, Dec. 5th, at Fessler's hall.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

A meeting of the campaign committee of Branch 3, Local Union county, will be held this evening at 605 Elizabeth avenue. Every member is requested to attend.

LYNN, MASS.

The following was the vote cast for the candidates of the socialist party in the municipal election held on November 22:
Michael Healey, for mayor, 73; J. Edward Moran, for commissioner of finance, 1243; Maurice J. Lauzier, for commissioner of streets and highways, 148; Eliza J. Hitchcock, for school committee, two years, 808, and Ellen F. Witherell, for school committee, one year, 1694.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The following are the candidates of the Socialist party of Springfield for the coming municipal election:
For Mayor—John J. A. Hoppe.
For City Clerk—John J. Garvey.
For City Treasurer—Wilko Hedman.

PITTSBURG, PA.

The Young People's Socialist Educational League, which was organized last July, now has 40 members and is in a flourishing condition. The league meets every Friday evening at 1614 Centre avenue, and either debate some question or listen to a lecture.

NATIONAL NOTES

Since last report charters have been granted to locals in unorganized states as follows: North Carolina—Bessemer City, six members; Cherryville, ten members; Fork Church, five members; High Point, five members; Lexington, six members; Spencer, eighteen members; South Carolina—New Brookland, ten members; Milledgeville, Corinth, eight members; Eastabata, six members; Hattiesburg, fourteen members; Meridian, nineteen members; Moseley, ten members; Pleasant Hill, twenty-three members.

NATIONAL NOTES

Comrade Allen, of Florida, supports the national committee motion proposed by Comrade Gay, of Texas, first published November 12.

UPON CALL BY THE NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Upon call by the national secretary, nominations for auditors were made by the national executive committee as follows:
By Berger: B. Beryn and Seymour Stegman.
By Goebel: B. Beryn and Henry E. Allen.
By Hillquit: B. Beryn and Peter Siesman.
By Hunter: George H. Goebel and Lena Morrow Lewis.
Comrades Beryn and Siesman accepted the nomination, and there being no opposition, they are declared elected. They are empowered to employ the services of an expert accountant.

THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF ARIZONA.

has appropriated \$4.20 for the Minnesota primary law contest.

Local Portland, Ore., sends the following report for October to the national office:
Number of propaganda meetings, 49; business meetings, 5; new members, 112; receipt for dues, \$219; literature sales, \$189.40; collections, \$189.35; donations, \$54.40; total receipts, \$552.15.

It has been publicly announced that the Republicans and Democrats in Milwaukee propose to fuse in the next judicial election, which, till now, has always been a non-partisan election. And they openly give their reason for this fusion: "Anything to beat the Socialists."

Here are two reports regarding the Los Angeles Times disaster:
From San Francisco: "The prospects are that a frame-up is being prepared by the Pinkertons in regard to the Times explosion that will require as great a struggle on the part of labor to prevent the hanging of some of the labor leaders in this state as that which was made to save Meyer and Haywood."
From Los Angeles: "That there is a deliberate frame-up to convict labor organizations and some of their more prominent leaders in the state is simply beyond question."

Many more applications for dates were received for Comrade Sudekum than can be assigned, and he will close his tour under party auspices at Stonington, Conn., December 5.

Copies of the second edition of "Socialists at Work" are going very fast. Comrades who want copies should get in their orders at once. Price, in lots of ten, 25 cents each.

The following cabled congratulations were received by J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary:

"London, England, Nov. 24, 1916.
"National Council, I. L. P., now in session, send hearty congratulations to socialist party of America on recent election results, and best wishes for more successes next occasion."
"ANDERSON, Chairman.
"JOHNSON, Secretary."

National Committee Motions.

The following National Committee motions will be submitted when supported by the requisite number of members:
Tooele City, Utah, Nov. 18, 1916.
"I move that the National Secretary cause to be printed pamphlets or leaflets submitted by state committees or locals, the state committees or locals to pay the cost of printing and mailing."
"COMMENT: This will save a great deal of expense in getting our literature."
(Signed) F. J. MALLET, National Committeeman for Utah.

New York, Nov. 19, 1916.

To the members of the National Committee:

Dear Comrades—The State Committee of New Jersey has instructed us to appeal to you to endorse and vote for the following motion:
"Moved, that a committee of three be elected from the National Committee, consisting of one member each from the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and that said committee be empowered to investigate the charges preferred by the publication known as The Provoker against our National Secretary and against the members of the National Executive Committee, and that the expenses of such committee of investigation shall be paid from the national treasury of the party."
"COMMENT: Aside from the consideration that it is the duty of the party organization to place at its head comrades of unimpeachable character, of long and active experience, as well as of utmost efficiency, we can no longer ignore the grave charges appearing in public print, and which are being circulated by our political opponents."
"With the almost unexpected progress at the recent election our party will no longer be ignored. On the contrary, the personal records of our officers and candidates will be analyzed, and it will be indeed, if the attacks cannot be safely met and refuted. Further comment is superfluous."
Fraternally yours,
(Signed) FREDERICK KRAFFT, National Committeeman from New Jersey.

N. E. C. Action.

The following report was sent to the members of the National Executive Committee by National Secretary Barney under date of November 21:
"I herewith report on the action taken upon the proposition submitted under date of November 11, namely: The appropriation of \$100 to contest the election in the 6th Illinois Legislative District, in which Adolph Gormer was a candidate."
"The appropriation was approved of by the unanimous vote of the members of the committee, and the sum of \$100 has this day been transmitted to Comrade Gormer."
"I also report herewith on the action taken upon the proposition submitted under date of November 5, namely: Motion by Comrade Goebel: 'Herewith find draft of a letter, which I move be sent by the National Executive Committee to each local as quickly following election as circumstances permit.'
"Voting in the affirmative: Com-

rades Carey, Gepp and Lewis. In the negative: Comrades Berger, Hillquit, Hunter and Spargo."
"The motion is therefore defeated. The letters of the members are herewith transmitted."
Letter of Comrade Berger, Dated November 18.
Please record me as voting in upon the motion submitted by Comrade Goebel.

With the purpose of the motion I fully agree, but I find that it is impracticable for several reasons to carry out the provisions of the motion in advance of the next meeting of the National Executive Committee. For instance, it provides for the election of a sub-committee of five members. This would require a call for nomination and subsequent election by the National Committee, which is impossible of execution between now and December 10.

Besides, a statement such as contemplated cannot be properly drafted by correspondence and should be given a consideration by the members while the committee is in session.

Moreover, many essentials are omitted in the draft prepared by Comrade Goebel. Quite important is the fact that a special meeting of the National Executive Committee was held in Chicago on June 25 with the expectation and for the express purpose of giving opportunity to the accusers to be present and submit such evidence or subjects as they might desire and that the services of a court stenographer were secured to this purpose.

Secretary Barnes sent the letter which follows to the N. E. C. on November 21st:

"The next meeting of the national executive committee following the June session was held in New York City August 6th, for the reason that every member of the committee was required to be in that city about that time, or were located east of it, and several hundred dollars of the party funds were thus saved."
"Since there has been so many misstatements, and in view of the above facts, it would be proper to ascertain from Comrade E. E. Carr, editor of The Christian Socialist, the basis for his editorial assertions regarding the New York meeting, as follows:
"We protest against an 'investigation' where the accusing witnesses are excluded. We protest against the transparent scheme of moving the 'investigation' 500 miles away from the accusing witnesses and the 'closing' of the case on the testimony of the accused only."
"The falsity of the statement of the accusers that they were denied a hearing is shown by the fact that each one of them personally or by a representative definitely refused to appear before the June meeting, or before the national executive committee at any time in support of their accusations."

Letter of Comrade Hunter, Dated November 11.

It seems to me absurd to pay attention to scandal. Men circulating scandalous and malicious statements will, in time, discredit themselves. My opinion is that we should go on doing our work and if there are sharpshooters behind who are firing into our backs, let them go ahead with their work.
They may injure a man here or there, but their own malice blinds their eyes to such an extent that they cannot shoot straight.
In time they will be discredited by their own actions as De Leon and others have been in the past.

National Organizers and Lecturers.

Wm. T. Bradford, Dec. 4 to 10, North Carolina at large.
John Spargo, Dec. 5, Wheeling, W. Va.; 6, Moundsville; 7, Parkersburg; 8, Indianapolis, Ind.
Albert Sudekum, Dec. 4, Boston, Mass.; 5, Clinton; 6, Stonington, Conn.
The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the national office.
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Wendleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue: "Persia," Mesrop Newton.
Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge streets: "Folk Songs of France," Mrs. Rollis Borden Low.
Public School 12, Madison and Jackson streets: "Sicily," William Davis.
Public School 21, Mott and Spring streets: "Phases of Life in Persia," Albert Tait.
Public School 30, 220 East 88th street: "The Making of the Constitution," Chas. W. Bacon.
Public School 63, 4th street, east of First avenue: "The Sources of Current Electricity," J. Newton Gray.
Public School 169, Audubon avenue and 160th street: "The Land of Dom Pedro," William Hopkins Spencer.
Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Columbus avenue: "Holland's War With the Sea," Dr. James H. Gorea.
Public Library, 103 West 135th street: "Life in the Far East," Rev. Sidney N. Usher.
St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 44th street: "Dislocations," etc., Dr. Henry B. Savage.

SHAIN'S BROTHERS

Pepper Bros., 2nd Floor, Broadway, Standard up-to-date reliable goods.
1225 WILKINS AVENUE.
In Center of Block, bet. Street and 2nd Street and 7th Street, N. Y. C.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

25 Avenue C, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RESTAURANTS.

GEO. J. ROYER & FRANKER

27 EAST 12th ST., N. Y. C.

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most widely read daily paper.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Long Island.

Biedenkapp Bros.

200 East Broadway and Bulfinch, 25 Washington St., Jamaica, L. I. Have new for sale or to let very neat and cheaply furnished houses, try to meet workman's pocket conditions.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

187th ST., 435-6 large rooms; improvements; 1 family on floor; reasonable.
23d AVE., 1600, near 100th. Floor, 6 rooms, \$10; 2nd, 116 E., 4 rooms, bath, hot water; \$14 up.
LEXINGTON AVE., 1825—Single flat, five large rooms, bath, hot water; rent, \$25.
62d ST., 212 E. Floors six six large, light rooms, bath, hot water; \$25-30.
60TH ST., 400 E.—Elegant flats: 3 large, light rooms; bath; improvements; \$21.
81ST ST., 235 E.—3 light, large rooms, bath; private bath; quiet house; hot water; \$25.
147th ST., 225 W.—3 rooms; boiler and range; elegant condition; \$14 to \$16; half month free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

LEXOX AVE., 320-3 elegant light, light rooms, bath, hot water; rent \$10-20.
AMSTERDAM AVE., 1441 (near 152d st.)—Five large rooms, bath, hot water; rent, \$10.
MANHATTAN ST., 45, near Amsterdam ave.—4 rooms, bath; \$16-21; improvements.
5TH AVE., 3700; half month free—3 room apartments in clean, quiet, four-room flat, newly painted; 2 lights; hallways heated; \$17.
147th ST., 225 W.—3 rooms, four-room flat, newly painted; 2 lights; hallways heated; \$17.
26TH ST., 437 W.—Single flat, 3 large, light rooms and bath; \$22; rare chance.
37TH ST., 551 W.—Five large, elegant, light rooms, bath, hot water; rent, \$18.
60TH ST., 302 W.—3 extra large, light rooms, bath through; \$15.
103D ST., 103 W.—6 light rooms, bath, hot water; near subway and L. R.; rent, \$14-16.
147th ST., 225 W.—3 rooms, bath; private bath; latest improvements; rent \$27-30.
142d ST., 206 W.—5 large, light rooms and bath; hot water; \$21 to \$22.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

COURTLAND AVE., 100 (145th st.)—Four light rooms, hot water supply; rent \$14-20-16.
FOREST AVE., 1000 (100th st. station)—4 rooms, front, all improvements; electric light.
JEROME AVE., 107th—Six and seven rooms, bath; two-family house; \$19-21.
ST. ANNE AVE., 364-368 (145th st.)—Four large rooms and bath, steam heat; rent \$14-16.
147th ST., 457 E.—Five rooms, bath; hot water supply; large, light rooms; \$10.
144TH ST., 512 E., corner Brook ave.—Four large rooms, bath; \$13-16. Inquire Janitor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Manhattan.

8TH AVE., 27th—Busy woman, employed at night, will rent bedroom, \$3 per week, with use of double sitting room, \$4.50; also bath, hot water, steam heat, high wind, and all.
90TH ST., 21 W.—Room for man or business woman; all improvements; \$2 per week. Parlor, first floor.
PHYSICAL CULTURE.

POSITION—By a physical instructor; strong; can bend a forty-pound ball; fair clerk; party membership; \$1000 per year; state all in letters will go anywhere. J. H. care call.

BRIEFS FROM ABROAD

Odds and Ends of Occurrences of Socialist Import from Europe and Elsewhere.

German governmental statistics of recent date disclose the fact that the whisky boycott of the German Social Democratic party, resolved upon in the fall of 1900, has succeeded, during the fiscal year ending September, 1910, in reducing the total consumption of ardent spirits throughout the empire nearly 40 per cent. The entire German party press is jubilant over this significant test of the power of party discipline.

The Japanese government is about to move against the Standard Oil trust, whose low priced importation of its products has rendered unprofitable the Japanese home production of oil for lighting purposes. A virtual prohibitive duty on foreign oils is under administrative contemplation.

Certain details of cultural significance regarding the "Americanization" of the Russian press are leaking out now, almost the last days of Count Leo Tolstoy. During his unexplained absence from home, an enterprising paper offered a prize of 5,000 rubles to the first investigator succeeding in spotting his location. While the great philosopher was in the throes of death, the depot of Astopovo was under journalistic siege, and Countess Alexandra, the daughter of the dying celebrity, had to fight daily battles with scores of newspaper men in quest of a "last dying speech and confession"—a proof of the "superiority" of American newspaper methods in their victorious march around the globe.

After the squelching of revolutionary disturbances, the balance of trade, according to consular reports, has been restored in favor of Russia, and Russia 5 per cent, which in 1907 went a-begging at \$5, are selling briskly now at a premium. What this victory of the Russian counter-revolution means to the industrial workers, is illustrated in a dispatch to the Berlin Yverwaerts from Jalta on the Black sea shore. Women and minors are working now on the tobacco plantations of Arjeh every day without a pause for meals, from 4 in the morning until midnight. For this infraction of the Russian factory laws the plantation owner has just been mulcted in a fine of 30 rubles (\$25).

A recent issue of Humanitas makes public the news of a legacy of \$50,000, left to Comrade Jean Jaures by the lately deceased M. Pucelle, a wealthy manufacturer of woolen goods at Roubaix, in northern France, according to testimony furnished, during the lifetime, with two female relatives of the testator. After their demise, Comrade Jaures is instructed to establish with the aid of the capital reverting to him some co-operative concern on Socialist lines, preferably in or near Roubaix. The legatee has decided to comply in case of such a revelation, a co-operative supply store, but, as he adds, has little expectation of succeeding in this fortune, considering that the two female beneficiaries of M. Pucelle's testament are of about his own age. "The life of those ladies," as Jaures humorously puts it, "is decidedly a better insurance risk than that of a Socialist agitator."

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in obtaining new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

Brotherhood of L. Machinists

Headquarters 123 Park Ave. N. Y. METROPOLITAN LODGE No. 1, 15th Ave. between 1st and 2nd Sts., Astoria, L. I. ELVIAN LODGE No. 2, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. WILKING LODGE No. 3, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. PROGRESSIVE LODGE No. 4, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. HUBBARD LODGE No. 5, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. ELECTRIC LODGE No. 6, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. MICROMETER LODGE No. 7, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. INDEPENDENT LODGE No. 8, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. BAY RIDGE LODGE No. 9, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. NATIONAL LODGE No. 10, 1st St., Astoria, L. I. HUB

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. B. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

Subscription Rates: Daily 10c, Weekly 60c, Monthly \$1.50, Six Months \$8.00, Yearly \$15.00. Single Copies 5c.

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. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29. NO. 353.

THE NEWARK HORRORS.

The ghastly horrors enacted last Saturday at Newark, N. J., are not an accident.

They are part of a system.

They are part of a system that grinds the lives of working men and women into profits for the capitalists.

They are part of the capitalist system. And in particular, of the capitalist system in its specific American form.

The capitalist system treats the lives, the bodies and capacities of working men and women only as tools and instruments for the production of profits.

This is true of capitalism everywhere.

But in the countries of Europe, where there is an enlightened labor movement, where there are powerful Socialist parties, and where the industrial and the political wings of the labor movement work in concert and harmony for the advancement of the cause of Labor and of humanity—in the countries of Europe an effective restraint has been imposed upon the insatiable greed of capitalism for profits.

In the countries of Europe the combined pressure of the economic and the political organizations of labor has forced the capitalist governments to enact and enforce factory laws for the protection of the lives, limbs and health of the workers. These laws are made to apply to the whole country. The national governments are held responsible for their enforcement and execution. And because there is one government that is held responsible for the enforcement of these laws, and because the economic and political organizations of labor are ever on the alert, therefore these laws are also generally enforced.

But in America it is quite different.

Here the economic organizations of labor are conservative, striving to be on good terms with the employers, their organizations, and their governments. And this conservative policy has weakened not only the economic organizations themselves, but also the Socialist party, which, although a growing force, cannot begin to compare with the powerful Socialist parties of the great countries of Europe.

Here, also, the factory and other labor laws, such as they are, have been passed in haphazard fashion. They have been obtained, not through the combined pressure of a united working class, but through independent, scattered movements, whether of labor organizations or of philanthropic organizations, in the various states of the Union.

The laws have been passed without plan, without system, without coherency. What is prohibited in one state is permitted in another state. There are as many responsible authorities as there are states. And even in the same state and in the same factory, one part of the regulations falls under the cognizance of the factory inspectors, another part under the local health department, and still another part under the fire department.

The inevitable result of this division of authority and responsibility, both in the making of the laws and in their enforcement, is that the laws themselves are grossly inadequate, and that, inadequate as they are, they are not enforced.

It is to this lack of a national system of labor legislation, enforceable by national authority, that most of the innumerable horrors of our mines, mills, factories and railroads are due.

The horrors of the Newark factory fire are the direct result of this peculiar American system, or lack of system.

The fire-trap building half a century old, its floors saturated with oil, its rooms overcrowded with working people, its only two fire escapes blocked and useless, the charred bodies, the broken and crushed bodies, the impaled bodies—all these are an inevitable result of our peculiar American capitalism, a joint result of capitalism and our American system of legislation.

It is not without good cause that the American plutocracy rose as one man against Roosevelt's attack on the courts and the "New Nationalism." It is not without good cause that on the day after the last election it crowded triumphantly over the preservation of the "sacred inviolability" of the courts and of the "Old Nationalism." For the "sacred inviolability" of the courts—that is to say, the supremacy of the judiciary over the legislative branch of the government—and the "Old Nationalism" mean the denial of authority to the national government to curb the predatory activities of the plutocracy and to pass and enforce factory laws, and other labor laws, applicable to the whole country. The preservation of the supremacy of the judiciary and of the "Old Nationalism" mean the crippling of the labor movement, the neutralizing and annulling of all its efforts to obtain remedial legislation for the working people. The supremacy of the judiciary and the "Old Nationalism" mean such horrors as the Newark factory fire, the Cherry mine disaster, the killing and maiming and destroying the health of hundreds of thousands of working men, women and children every year, and the complete exemption from punishment of the capitalists for their gigantic crimes.

Foreign observers of our country have again and again commented on the apparent inability of the American people to grapple effectively with evils that have been overcome or at least confined within bounds in the countries of Europe. But all these foreign critics have failed to discern and to point out the cause underlying all our apparent impotence. That cause is the "Old Nationalism," or state authority over affairs that concern the entire nation, and its twin institution, the supremacy of the judiciary over the legislative representatives of the people. And so long as this fundamental cause of our impotence remains, so long shall we remain impotent in the face of a greedy, grasping, brutal and murderous plutocracy, so long shall we remain in the rear instead of marching abreast of other civilized nations, so long shall we remain helpless witnesses to an ever accumulating list of gigantic crimes and ghastly horrors, so long will our working people be killed and maimed by the tens of thousands, and so long will the victims or their surviving relatives be deprived of all just compensation for death and injury.

The Newark horrors, and the painful tragedies that flow from them, are not an accident. They are an integral part of our American capitalist system.

FRED WARREN AND DRED SCOTT.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The fact that the Court of Appeals confirmed the sentence imposed upon Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, is not startling because it was generally expected. But it was not expected that the court would render its decision so soon after the election.

For it is scarcely to be imagined that the honorable justices are unaware of a very important judicial occurrence that took place right on the eve of the Civil War.

On that occasion a man in Springfield, Ill., candidate for United States senator, delivered a speech. And he said in part: "The negro's name was Dred Scott." Before the next Presidential election the law case came to and was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, but the decision of it was deferred until after the election. * * * The election came: Mr. Buchanan was elected. * * * The Presidential inauguration came, and still no decision of the court; but the incoming President, in his inaugural address, fervently exhorted the people to abide by the forthcoming decision, whatever it might be. Then, in a few days, came the decision.

The man who said the above was Abraham Lincoln.

Now, it does not follow that because our courts, whether in the original decision of the Supreme Court against Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, or in this decision against Fred Warren, as a side-light to the same case—it does not follow that because the courts are following the Dred Scott decision, both in matter and manner, their decision is final.

The men of the law are great sticklers for precedent. Not unlike Foo Bah, in the "Mikado," they delight in nothing more than to trace the ancestry of their thoughts back to the first form of life on the planet.

To get a good or useful decision from a court, supposing other things to be

equal, it is necessary only to pile up a higher stack of precedents than the counsel for the other side.

In court practice the lawyer who is best adapted for burrowing through ancient cobwebs, musty records and stifling dust is apt to be the most successful practitioner, irrespective of the merits of the case.

Consequently the safest thing to say is that, in nine cases out of ten, where property rights are involved, the court decisions of one generation are overturned by the next.

The Dred Scott decision did not hold water ten years.

The Fred Warren decision may be overruled in a shorter time than that.

For, whether the Federalists who framed our form of government saw it or not, whether the Democratic party before the war saw it or not, whether either the Democratic or Republican party today sees it or not—the court of final resort is the American people.

The American people, the plain people, may not be as learned in the law as the honorable justices of the courts. But the American people, notwithstanding, have a very effective way of making their opinion felt.

And when it comes to counting where the American people count—at the ballot box—each learned judge counts just one. The American people, in their supreme wisdom, have seen to that.

And the readers of the Appeal to Reason count more than all the federal judges in the country.

In view of which fact, upon this most solemn occasion of the Fred Warren decision, we can do no better than to quote the observation of that profound philosopher, Mr. Dooley, to this effect: "The Constitution may or may not follow the flag, Hinnessy, but the Supreme Court follows the election returns."

And the election returns will reverse the Fred Warren decision.

THAT UPSTATE VOTE.

I.—SPARROWBUSH.

By FRANK BOHN.

Did you ever hear of Sparrowbush? Probably not. Never mind where it is. The important fact about Sparrowbush is that it more than doubled its Socialist vote. It is the smallest town in the state which boasts a Socialist local. Eight or ten Comrades there live and breathe for Socialism only. Every person in town has the message forced upon him. It is pressed upon every worker in the one little factory in the town. Its progress forms the single topic of conversation in the village store, as old graybeards compare the uprising with the days of '61.

I joined the group at the store one night. "We shall win in 1912, sure," said a man of eighty, who might have passed for William Cullen Bryant. "Why," he continued, "I won another Socialist voter this morning."

Dear old ladies at Sparrowbush talk of Socialism on the way home from prayer meeting. People there have more time to read, to think, to hope, than do the people of New York city.

The present writer learned more at Sparrowbush than any one else at the meeting. He left the village with more faith in that vast population of the disinherited which lives in the small towns and country districts than he ever had before. He began to surmise, also, that he had hitherto thought too ill of naked human nature. At Sparrowbush he had a chance to take a good look at it. He saw it rising and reaching out and grasping for more—much more—than grows in the garden and the pig-pen. What John Morley or James Bryce might call "the vital formative forces of the public mind" is busy at Sparrowbush. A hundred feet from where these words are being penned,

in the halls of a university, history and government and politics and economics are being taught as they were taught in Germany in 1890. Not so in the store at Sparrowbush. Social science isn't clad in hobble skirts there.

When a Socialist Jimmie Higgins gets to Sparrowbush the town turns out to hear him as it would have heard Moody and Sankey twenty-five years ago. "Were Senator La Follette to speak there he would go away a sadder and a wiser man. Sparrowbush is prepared to hurl Marx and Kautsky against the world.

You see, these quiet country folk grew up possessed of the peculiar idea that they had a right to live in America. When that right was denied them they didn't give a rap how the homeless and breadless in New York and Chicago voted. They know what they want.

"John Brown's body lies a mold'ring in the grave." But in Sparrowbush the white spout of old John is again clad in the hard flesh and warm blood of an old-fashioned American community. Voices get loud in the village street and tears spring to the sharp, kindly eyes of old men.

Some of those who once played hooky in a village store have waited long for this, and their hearts are exceedingly glad.

The Socialist vote in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis is discouraging, say some Comrades. Don't worry. Great movements develop speed among people who go to bed early and have time to wake up in the dead of night and get to thinking.

Even if New York city were as slow as they say it is, it couldn't trouble one who has been to Sparrowbush.

A POLITICAL MASSACRE PENDING IN JAPAN

By JACK BRITT GEARTY.

Immediate action is needed if Denjiro Kotoku and twenty-three other Socialists and radicals are not to be sacrificed to the wrath of the reaction in Japan. Some weeks ago a report leaked out of Japan that twenty-four men and women had been imprisoned on a trumped-up charge of conspiring to make an attempt upon the life of the mikado. The report further stated that the trial of these men and women was to be secret.

Ashamed of their dastardly plans, or fearing the effect of their despicable and infamous plot upon the minds of the common people, as well as an awful international hue and cry, the officials at Tokio decided to wreak their vengeance upon this group of social revolutionists behind barred doors, far from the broad light of day.

The reactionaries plan to execute our Comrades after a farcical trial, but their diabolical scheme must be thwarted. We rebels must raise such a howl and stir up such a mass of trouble that the Japanese officials will fear to kill these men and women.

The reaction has wiped out free speech, free press and throttled all organizations of a radical tendency. The police have full power to arrest and imprison any known Socialists or radicals. Many Socialists, especially editors and agitators, are languishing in jail.

Patriotism in Japan means love for the mikado. A loyal Japanese considers it the greatest glory of life to give his life for the emperor. Let that be clearly understood.

Criticism of the state arouses the blind hate and fury of every loyal Japanese subject because the emperor is the state—at least he personifies the state. Every Japanese subject is expected to give unthinking obedience to the emperor. He who dares to think for himself is a traitor, and there is no punishment too severe for him.

This is the situation in Japan, and if our Comrades are not to be sacrificed to the clamor of superstition and ignorance, we must act without delay. Socialism knows no geographical lines of separation. It is international in spirit and organization. The fight of the workers of one country is the fight of the workers of all countries. Be-

cause this is true, we must help our imprisoned fellow radicals in far off Japan.

Twenty-four lives hang in the balance. Whether these Comrades are to live or die depends upon what we do; depends upon what the working class movement the wide world over does. If we remain silent in the face of this grave crisis, our Comrades will be judicially murdered.

There is only one way to help save these radicals from death, and that is for us to get up petitions, circulate them among our fellow workers and neighbors, and get as many signatures as possible, and then forward them to the Japanese minister at Washington, D. C.

Begin now, for time is precious. Comrades, to the rescue!

NOTES ON THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

The article on Working Girls' Budgets in Mid-Cure's deals with the unskilled and seasonal factory workers. One budget given is that of an American widow of forty, in frail health, who had been packing candy and labeling boxes for sixteen years in the same factory. In this time she has advanced from \$4 to \$6 per week. As she was not strong enough to stand on her feet long hours she could not hope for any further raise. The foreman was considerate and the firm gave a week's vacation with pay. She paid \$1.75 for a tiny hall bedroom, took coffee and rolls at a nearby bakery for breakfast, cost 10 cents, and paid 15 and 25 cents for each luncheon and dinner at restaurants. Her laundry was a considerable expense as she was forced to put everything out. To buy clothes she had to stint both in food and washing. Her expense for clothing the year before the investigation had been a little over \$32. Among these unskilled and seasonal workers there are many young girls, mostly of foreign birth, who think themselves fairly well off if they average \$6 per week, but these girls have hope and youth on their side. The older woman had nothing to look forward to.

The article dwells on the strain and abuses inseparable from seasonal work and the difficulty of getting other work to fill in the vacant time. Seasons overlap and seasonal factory workers are usually paid beginners' wages, too. The article is a thoughtful one, and merits reading.

The Metropolitan contains a not unsympathetic sketch of Emma Gold-

man with a portrait. "There has recently been marked approval of the habit of the police of interfering with her legal meetings," says the article. It closes thus: "Though most of us believe that none of her main ideas are founded on the facts, yet those persons who know her, recognize her idealistic devotion, energy and unconquerable determination."

Most of the popular periodicals are filled, as they usually are at this season of the year, with Christmas slush. There is no other term by which this seasonal outpouring of stories and articles can be suitably described. Often well written as to form and beautifully illustrated, as bits of literature, or additions to knowledge, or provokers of thought their influence is less than nil. They are only intended to help to pass an idle hour or two for people who have plenty of leisure, generally women, young and old, and to carry the huge mass of advertising, especially the Christmas advertising, into thousands of households.

The Literary Digest of November 19 has an article on "A Socialist in Congress," illustrated by a very poor picture of Comrade Berger. The article refers to the election of Comrade Maurer to the Pennsylvania legislature and quotes what he said: "I don't expect to accomplish very much, but I mean to raise the devil." It quotes Berger also and reprints a considerable part of The Call's editorial on the Socialist advance all over the country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SENTENCE OF WARREN.

Editor of The Call:

In your issue of the 22d, I read the announcement of the Court of Appeals' decision, affirming the findings of the United States District Court that Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, was guilty of violating the United States postal laws, and the sentence of six months in prison and a fine of \$1,500 was to stand.

Of course, Socialists understand what motive lies back of this merciless persecution that was started during the last year of the Morgan-Roosevelt administration and has continued since, and which to date has cost that paper \$20,000 in cold cash.

We know that the capitalist class views with alarm the ever-increasing subscription list of the Appeal, and in fact of every Socialist publication in the United States. We know that the capitalist class, finding itself powerless to meet the logic and justice of the Socialist philosophy in open debate, is resorting, as a last chance, at intrigue and trickery to hold in ignorance those who do the world's work. We know that the departments of government are today used as business assets by the owners of big business, and that the departmental heads are mere lackeys incidental to and necessary in the profitable game of business. But knowing these things does not remedy the evil. This decision against Warren strikes at the vitals of free government. It muzzles the press. "Congress shall make no laws abridging free speech or the press." This is an article of the United States Constitution, and yet judges dare usurp the framing of laws which even Congress is not permitted to do.

If so, then may they not go another step and put us all in prison on some pretext or no pretext at all? May they not just as logically completely Russlanize America? What hindlers? The Constitution doesn't. That the Constitution does not protect is again evident in another decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the famous Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone case when these men were, without process of law, hauled out of their own states and by stealth landed in prison in Caldwell, Idaho. "Even if it be true that the arrest and deportation of Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood from Colorado was by fraud and connivance, to which the governor of Colorado was a party, this does not make out a case of violation of the rights of the appellants under the Constitution and the laws of the United States." Waste-earners should commit that memorable Supreme Court decision to heart, and whenever you hear that "the rich and poor stand equal before the law," spring it. It is high time we saved some of the rights we think we already possess, as well as demand new ones.

Today I sent my answer to the United States Court of Appeals, via Girard, Kan., in the form of four new subscribers. When my shopmates learned the details of this new outrage, they readily paid the small cost of the Appeal, which in clubs of four subscribers costs but 25 cents for forty weeks. With a circulation of 500,000, this paper is vital to the cause.

If this decision is allowed to stand unchallenged, the next will be more sweeping, and the whole Socialist press will tumble about our heads. For this reason every loyal Socialist should rally to the support of any of our publications marked by the Washington authorities for slaughter.

Let us assert our united strength. Every worker should protest in letters to some daily paper in his city, stating his case, briefly. If couched in moderate language and true to the facts, many will publish it, and we want Socialism discussed in every issue of every newspaper. Like the sunflower, it thrives best in the light.

H. CALDWELL.
Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1910.

Editor of The Call:

The sentence of Fred Warren to six months of imprisonment and a fine of \$1,500 leads to melancholy reflections. Not because an injustice has been done to a champion of the rights of the working class of America—this is inevitable in a capitalist society.

Not because an act of flagrant class justice was perpetrated on a Socialist editor, who was singled out for ex-

emplary punishment for the purpose of intimidation. But because the whole working class of this country can be held in such contempt by the master class as to enable the latter to provoke it brazenly, and to do it with impunity.

The impudent cynicism with which the working class of America could be slapped in the face without an outburst of a popular resentment, such as would make the throne of our politicians shake, is what brings purple to the cheeks and sorrow to the heart.

In every country of monarchial Europe such a procedure would raise the working class as one man and call out a storm of protest even against the liberal-minded bourgeoisie against an attempt to muzzle "free press."

Tens of electoral constituencies would have vied with each other for the honor of showing their indignation by electing the "jail bird" to the legislative body.

This was done time and again in Imperial France and in monarchial Germany (Rochefort, Gambetta, Liebknecht and many others), and it compelled their governments to think twice before attempting to tamper with the right of free press. But in our free America there is no insult grave enough or gratuitous enough that could not be thrown in the face of its workers by the judiciary to intimidate them into submission to the dictates of the capitalist class.

I think it is high time for us to take the cue from Europe, to single out a workingmen's Congressional district in Kansas, or for that matter, in any other state, and to immediately start together with the trade unions a vigorous propaganda campaign for the election of Fred Warren to Congress. This, and not less than this, will be the fitting, dignified, as well as the effective, answer to the capitalist class and their lackeys from the judiciary to the sentence of Fred Warren.

DR. JULIUS HALPERN.
New York, Nov. 23, 1910.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NINTH.

Editor of The Call:

Comrade L. B. Boudin's article in this morning's Call contains a severe attack upon the campaign committee of the 9th Congressional district of New York, of the three successive campaigns. As a member of all of them, and one who has therefore partly borne the responsibilities of all of the acts of the said committee, I feel that it is my duty not to let this charge, made by the author of the article on "Milwaukee and New York," go unanswered.

I am glad Comrade Boudin has given us of the 9th, by coming out with an open and clear arraignment, a chance to look into the charge made repeatedly after every election against our un-Socialistic methods of agitation on the East Side, charges which must, to my mind, either once for all cease, or result in the entire overhauling of our East Side organization.

What is the matter with the "potential" 9th?

In the election just closed we have out of a total of 9,400 votes polled about 1,300 for our gubernatorial candidate, and anywhere between 3,300 and 3,400 votes for our congressional candidates, thus polling about 13 per cent of the entire vote for our party and getting over 35 per cent of the vote for Comrade London for Congress. Comrade Boudin finds in the result of this analysis "a diseased and dangerous state of affairs." Is this so?

It would hardly be worth while to enter into refuting baseless and groundless accusations. I have carefully perused Comrade Boudin's article. He speaks of "bids" for the "better element," of "orgies" in the 9th, etc. Can he point to one concrete instance where the committee of the district in the campaign just closed has in any way or form neglected the campaign for the head of the party ticket; to one leaflet where we spoke to the voters not in the name of the party, not standing squarely upon and on behalf of our principles. I challenge him to produce any such thing before rushing to print with biased and poorly grounded statements.

We polled 13 per cent of the entire vote for our straight party ticket. Can Comrade Boudin show another district in this city, or for that matter, throughout the Eastern States, where such a vote was obtained for the Socialist candidate?

We polled 35 per cent of the vote for Comrade London. We admit it, together with the fact that we are extremely sorry for the lack of another 500 or 600 votes, which would have elected our candidate, and perhaps mitigated Comrade Boudin's righteous indignation. We also admit that we have put up Comrade London because of his tremendous popularity with the workers of the East Side, his magnetic personality and unswerving earnestness and devotion to the cause of labor. We also admit and know and always knew that under the present conditions on the East Side, the composition of its voting population, the constant exodus of the Socialist voters to the different regions of this city, the terrible grip of Tammany upon the helpless little peddler, that our party vote cannot be expected under the most advantageous circumstances to go above the limits of 20 per cent of the total vote. But we also know and knew that the East Side can and will elect Social congressmen, and assemblymen, if candidates of magnetic personal attraction, and who have to their credit long years of service and devotion to the interests of the masses of the East Side, such as Comrades Hillquit and London, would be nominated. And it is because in this district where elections are won and lost by few hundreds, the radical sentiment is prevalent enough to be swayed in favor of the Socialist candidate.

And while admitting all this, I would like Comrade Boudin, or that matter any one of our critics, to produce any evidence that Comrade London or the campaign committee has at any time during the recent canvass ever made a speech, issued a leaflet which was not in accord with the true, clear, straight Socialist point of view. We have in this campaign co-operation of Workmen's Circle campaign conference, of Cloakmakers' Local League, of a Woman's Social League. Their appeals and campaign literature lie just in front of me when I write this letter. I carefully read them through and through, and to find a single phrase which would lead to a misrepresentation of our platform or principles. Moreover, there was in this district a group of professionals who have, independent of our committee, issued a letter to the voters of the district on behalf of Comrade London, and even in this appeal the request of the citizens to vote for London is made in connection with the fact of his being the candidate of the Socialist party.

Comparing the 5th of Wisconsin with the 9th of New York, will hold. Milwaukee has had its own history and its own share of abuse at the hands of some of the Comrades who are at present trying to get on Berger's band wagon, and it is victorious now, not because, but very likely in spite of, this treatment.

The East Side is and always will remain a peculiar and most interesting section in our city from all points of view, as well as from the view of Socialist activity and politics.

As to that "Russian Jew" argument which Comrade Boudin so mercilessly exploits in his article, I assure you, Comrade Editor, that we have not made any stronger use of it, notwithstanding the temptations which come from the enemy, than has been made in the columns of The Call whenever speaking about Comrade London's candidacy.

Comrade Boudin tries in a hazy manner to generalize over our failure to increase materially our vote in this city. He locates the disease in a so-called bid for a "better element." Where, when and how, Comrade Editor? I go over again the literature printed for distribution by our local, read the report of our meetings here and upstate. And, strange to say, it seems marvelous, that these very means of agitation which brought out a heavy vote in the upstate industrial towns have failed to get "respectable" votes in this city, which Comrade Boudin dreads so much.

And again to the 9th. We have come out of the fight with colors flying, and full of vim and vigor. Over 200 members crowded last week our meeting house and paid \$40 for membership dues, a thing quite unheard of at a post-election party meeting. We have fought and lost, largely because of lack of confidence in ourselves. We still expect to fight, knowing our locality, conscious of its defects and advantages, to fight and win, never yielding to any and all faith and devotion to Socialist principles and tenets.

M. H. DANIEL.
Member 9th Congressional Campaign Committee.
New York, Nov. 24, 1910.

Comrade Boudin tries in a hazy manner to generalize over our failure to increase materially our vote in this city. He locates the disease in a so-called bid for a "better element." Where, when and how, Comrade Editor? I go over again the literature printed for distribution by our local, read the report of our meetings here and upstate. And, strange to say, it seems marvelous, that these very means of agitation which brought out a heavy vote in the upstate industrial towns have failed to get "respectable" votes in this city, which Comrade Boudin dreads so much.

And again to the 9th. We have come out of the fight with colors flying, and full of vim and vigor. Over 200 members crowded last week our meeting house and paid \$40 for membership dues, a thing quite unheard of at a post-election party meeting. We have fought and lost, largely because of lack of confidence in ourselves. We still expect to fight, knowing our locality, conscious of its defects and advantages, to fight and win, never yielding to any and all faith and devotion to Socialist principles and tenets.

M. H. DANIEL.
Member 9th Congressional Campaign Committee.
New York, Nov. 24, 1910.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE JAWBONE OF AN ASS.

Once in a far-off country, so I've heard, (the old folks say), Lived a man named Samuel Samson, who forgot to this day; And Sammy loved a maiden—Delilah, was the lass; And Sammy slaughtered thousands with the jawbone of an ass.

Now, Sammy tore up lions, and lugged off cities' gates; And Sammy tore down temples (so history relates); And Sammy was the strongest man the world ever trod the grass; He's the boy that killed his thousand with the jawbone of an ass.

But all this happened long ago, and the world moves on apace; We've now another wonder who has taken Sammy's place. He's Big Stick, the trust buster—there's no other in his class; He can fake ten million people with the jawbone of an ass.

He knows how to kill a kitten, choke chickens, bait a bear; He can slaughter any old thing, whether feathered or in air; He can stab a man in prison, shoot another in the back; Upon "undesirable citizens" bring stick-down with a whack.

All hail to our trust buster, breaker of trusts like window glass; While roaring, ranting, rattling, his jawbone of an ass. So let this modern Nebby-ness seven years to grass, For he gives the lie to everyone who will not let him pass.

—Thomas Leonard.

FAIL PROPOSITION.

A genial looking gentleman was an empty bottle in which to put a solution, and went to a chemist to purchase one. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked the shopman how much it would cost. "Well," was the reply, "if you put the empty bottle it will be a penny, but if you want anything in it, can have it for nothing." "That's fair," said the customer, "in a cork."—Argonaut.

A New York lawyer who has been administrator of an estate worth \$7,500 has finally turned over to the heirs. He probably paid that amount for the purpose of clearing them that he was no longer a coge Record-Herald.