

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

# The New York Call

The Weather.

Fair; Westerly Winds.

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3300 BUREAU.

3—No. 343.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

## MEXICAN RADICAL TELLS WHY HE WAS IMPRISONED

### Avows Revolutionary Aim—Expects to Be Free Soon.

## CHARGES ABSURD

### Madero's Brother Supplies Detained Man With Books and Other Comforts.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Admitting not only that he is a revolutionist, but that he expects to be Mexican secretary of state if the regime of President Huerta is overthrown, Senor Juan Sanchez Ascona, in jail here pending extradition proceedings, discussed himself and his case in detail in an interview secured today through the agency of a Spanish interpreter and a personal friend of the prisoner.

Ascona said he was confident that the United States would refuse to accede to the demands of Mexico, and would release him within a week. His incarceration has in no wise chilled his revolutionary sentiments. He insisted that the cause of the revolutionists was being attended by more success than the Mexican government permits to be printed in the news dispatches to the outside world.

He has a full realization of what might happen were he to be sent back to Mexico—an eloquent abridgment of his shoulders was his reply to a question of what would be done to him.

False Pretense Charge Absurd.

"It is because of political reasons entirely that I have been arrested," said he, speaking in Spanish. "The charges that I obtained money under false pretenses is absurd. I know this. I hope, too, that the United States will treat me fairly. For these two reasons I am positive that I will be out of this place within a week—two weeks at the most."

Ascona is confined in a cell more like a living room than a place of incarceration. It is large and well lighted by two windows open on the prison lawn. It has wooden floors and is comfortably furnished. Supplied with books and cigars by Senor Madero's brother, the head of the revolutionists, and by Senor Fernandez, another prominent revolutionist, Ascona today smoked and read, and waited for the habeas corpus proceedings which will be started by his attorneys as soon as the Mexican government takes its next definite step.

Impact Congressional Inquiry.

If court proceedings fail, his friends expect a congressional inquiry, preparation for which is already under way.

"I am in jail, but I am not uncomfortable," said Ascona. "Naturally I would rather be out. I have cigarettes, books and my thoughts. For the unpleasantness of being in prison, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am saving my expenses at the hotel."

Ascona laughed heartily at his own joke, then lit a cigarette, and continued:

"I do not deny that I am a revolutionist, I expect to be secretary of state in Mexico. It must not be thought, either, that my party has ceased its efforts. News dispatches are not always encouraging, but the present government exercises a rather rigid censorship of the news that comes to this country."

"I am not particularly surprised at my arrest, although I am surprised at the charge against me. But they can't hold me. The charge is absurd."

(Continued on Page 2.)

## SENATORS SMILE AT COST OF LIVING BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—That the cost of living is no longer considered a live political issue was evidenced at today's session of the senate. The resolution authorizing the select committee of the senate named to investigate prices and wages to expend \$45,000 in continuing the investigation begun last winter came up for consideration of the calendar today and by unanimous consent was allowed to "go over."

A smile spread around the senate when the Vice President announced the disposition of the resolution.

## STRIKE ON CANAL ZONE

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—The United States government is threatened over labor conditions in the Panama Canal zone, the result of a strike among the boiler makers, is indicated by the arrival here today of a high wage for American boiler makers to fill vacancies.

Boiler makers are offered 70 cents a day and free passage to Panama, and are to begin the day the ship carrying them sails from this port.

It is feared that the canal strike will be a bitter one.

## WHERE DID EVANS GET THAT \$20,000?

### Before Graft Hunt Committee He Gives Various Explanations.

The graft hunt committee had light thrown upon the sport of racing yesterday from widely divergent social points. Amasa Thornton, to whom Mr. Belmont gave \$350 to accelerate the indulgent views of clergymen toward racing, testified; John J. Evans, treasurer of the bookmakers' association, who drew in the witness stand that he could not possibly remember where he got a little matter of \$20,000 he had deposited in his bank one day when Albany was excited over the Agnew-Hart bills, also testified, and another story was told by Richard T. Wilson, president of the Saratoga Racing Association, who spoke so calmly about underwriting with the late William C. Whitney a hundred thousand dollars' worth of an extra issue of stock of the Saratoga association that the reporters could scarcely hear him.

Frank H. Sturgis was again a witness. He was there at his own request, he said, to make a correction in his testimony. It was the elder, not the younger, Wadsworth who recommended E. P. Coyne to the racing men as a legislative agent. "I made a mistake," he said, "as regards the identity of the two Wadsworths; in this statement I was misled. The statement was made to me by Mr. Stanchfield. I was in error. Mr. Stanchfield said he told me Representative Wadsworth. Possibly he did. I do not so recall."

Thornton Made Investigation.

Amasa Thornton testified that his personal investigation as to social and moral conditions surrounding the sport of racing took place in the fall of 1909.

"I went down to Aqueduct," he said, "and found about 2,500 women there, and I did not like the way that the crowd acted, especially the women, when the racing was going on."

The fact that he had done him much good, and when he came to the absolute desire of the Jockey Club to have racing so conducted so that everything would be seemly. It was thereupon or shortly thereafter that testified the witness.

Why He Wanted Belmont's Check.

In answer to Judge Bruce's solicitous questions as to why Thornton preferred another rather than a check of the racing association the witness

(Continued on Page 2.)

## TEACHER DIDN'T KNOW PUPIL WAS BLIND

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 8.—Memorizing his lessons by having them read to him by his brother, and deceiving his teacher by holding a book before his eyes, while pretending to be a study, Raimondo Bales, aged eleven, pupil in the Dalton township district school, has for months stood high in his class.

The fact that he was blind was unknown to his teacher or the pupils, although they were aware that his eyesight was defective. His ability to read and write almost as well as other boys in his class, putting down words at dictation on slate or paper, completely fooled his teachers. Bales' eyes appear to be in normal condition.

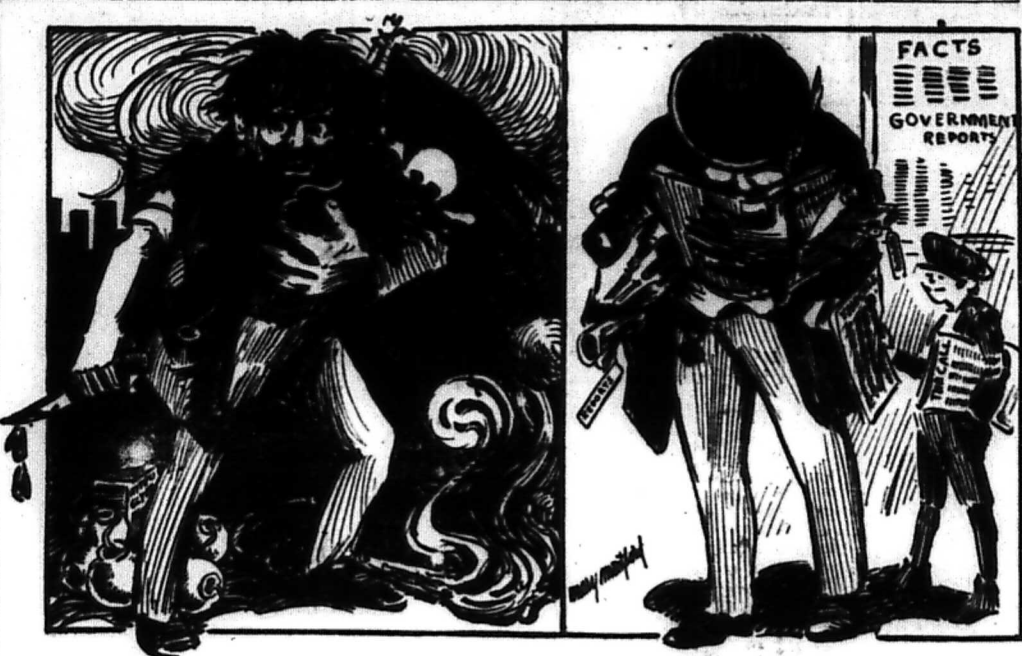
Dr. J. E. King, county health officer, while inspecting the school this week noticed that while Bales had to be led into the schoolroom by his brother he was able to "read" his lessons aloud in class. He made an examination and disclosed that the boy was totally blind.

## PRESIDENT TAFT STILL CONSIDERING HOOK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Taft got several new names for his catalogue of Supreme Court and judicial appointments today. It was said but not confirmed at the White House that the President and Attorney General Wickham will put up a final slate of Supreme Court nominations this afternoon or this evening. The President has narrowed down his choice to very few men, and of these Associate Justice Hughes seems to stand first for chief justice, Joseph R. Lamar, of Augusta, Ga., Democrat, and Judge W. C. Hook, of Kansas, second and third for the other two vacancies.

## FUSION MEMBERS STILL WANT INVESTIGATION

That W. A. Frendergast, Controller, J. P. Mitchell, President of the Board of Education, and George McAnany, President of the Board of Manhattan, are members of the Board of Estimate, believed that it was in their power to gain their point, despite the blow given their budget provisions for investigations of the Department of Education, Department of Health, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, Department of Charities and salaries and grades, was proved yesterday by resolutions appearing in the calendar for today's meeting of the Board of Estimate, providing for such investigations. The resolutions were in altered form.



The Socialist as the capitalists say he is—a creature of blood and Murder.

The Socialist as he really is—a student of facts.

## NO DISCHARGE FOR NEW CASTLE MEN

### Court Refuses Motion to Discharge Editors of the Free Press.

(Special to The Call.)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Dec. 8.—Judge Porter, in an opinion handed down yesterday, refused the motion to discharge Charles A. McKeever, F. M. Hartman, C. H. McCarty and William White, who were charged with seditious libel in connection with publishing certain articles in the Free Press.

McKeever and his fellow newspaper men had the distinction of being the only persons ever tried in the United States under the sedition act, which is an old English repressive measure passed when the press was the mouthpiece of the king and resurrected in this country for the benefit of still unnamed workers.

The articles were published in the Free Press last spring during the strike in the tin mills in New Castle, when every weapon of the capitalist class, Cossack, press, pulpit and court was pressed into service to drive the insurgent workers back to the shops and to break up their organization.

Jury Couldn't Find Verdict.

When the case was tried at a former term of court, the jury disagreed after twenty-seven hours' deliberating and was discharged. The defendants then presented a petition to be discharged. They claimed that the fact that the jury had returned for instructions relative to the costs might be taken as an indication that the verdict was to be not guilty. It was also claimed that there was not sufficient reason for the discharge of the jury.

In his opinion Judge Porter says that the fact that the jury asked instructions on costs could not be taken as evidence that the verdict was to be not guilty. He also cited authorities on the discharging of juries that fall to disagree, showing that his action in this respect was in accordance with established custom, the jurors having reported that there was no possibility of their reaching agreement.

The refusal of the motion to discharge the defendants means that they will probably be tried again.

## ELECTROTYPERS GET INCREASE IN WAGES

Electrotypers' Union No. 100 has obtained an increase in wages for its members employed at three of the branches under its control as a result of negotiation with the Employing Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association of New York.

The new scale is as follows: Builders, batterymen and backers-up (casters). January 1, 1911, \$22 per week. July 1, 1911, \$23 per week. January 1, 1912, \$24 per week.

The old scale was molders, \$27 per week. Builders, batterymen and backers-up, \$21 per week.

The negotiations were conducted by a special scale committee appointed by No. 100, the international being represented at the final conference by President Freil and No. 100 by President Thomas Y. Casey.

## ATTACKED BY 4 DOGS; WOMAN RESCUES HIM

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 8.—James O'Neill, who has charge of coal boring operations on Bald mountain, was today attacked by four ferocious dogs on his way up the mountain, and would probably have been killed had it not been for the courage of Miss Anna Lewis, who hearing his cries for help, ran up and beat off the dogs. The dogs were from the Lewis farm which O'Neill was passing, and they attacked him viciously.

He was bitten in several places, his clothes were badly torn and he was being overpowered, having nothing with which to fight the animals. Then Miss Lewis rushed up, and seizing a club, beat off the dogs. She then assisted O'Neill to the farmhouse, where his wounds were dressed.

## JAPANESE RADICALS

### Two Lawyers Who Offered to Defend Them Threatened With Execution.

TOKIO, Dec. 8.—Homal and Uzuwa, two distinguished Japanese lawyers, were threatened with instant execution today if they undertook to defend twenty-six Japanese radicals arrested recently on charges of conspiring to assassinate the mikado and the royal family.

The government takes the ground that the twenty-six men are anarchists and should be killed and that they are not, therefore, entitled to any defense.

The trials of the men will begin soon and public excitement is increasing as the date of the trial approaches.

## STUDENTS PROTEST

### Columbia Men Against Execution of Japanese Radicals Condemned to Death.

The Columbia University Socialist Society yesterday issued a protest to the Japanese government on account of the condemnation to death of twenty-six Japanese radicals.

The society has sent the following message to the Japanese ambassador at Washington:

"Dear Sir—You have refused all information concerning the facts of the trial of Kotoku and his twenty-five associates; this seems hardly worthy of a civilized and enlightened nation. Against such methods we write to register a vigorous protest. Yours sincerely, 'THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.'"

## WANT PIERS LENGTHENED FOR BIG STEAMSHIPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Vice President Franklin, of the International Mercantile Marine, has forwarded to the War Department a formal request that the department grant permission to lengthen the large liners now being built. This request was made in accordance with an understanding reached between Secretary of War Dickinson and J. P. Morgan, of New York, who visited the department several weeks ago on the subject. At that time Dickinson asked that the proposition be formally submitted in writing and promised that the question would be re-investigated by the army engineers.

## ANNA VOLINSKY IS SENT TO WARD'S ISLAND

Bernard H. Sandler, who was counsel for Miss Anna Volinsky in the proceedings to have her adjudged insane because of threats against Jacob H. Schiff, withdrew yesterday his motion for a trial by jury and Miss Volinsky was committed to the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. The lawyer said that his client tore up a number of papers and made various threats which convinced him that it was not wise to try for another trial.

## NINETEEN HURT WHEN FREIGHT HITS CAR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—Nineteen persons were injured early today, when a freight car on the Illinois Traction Company line crashed into a crowded passenger car near here.

Failure of the brakes on the passenger car to work is believed to have resulted in the collision. None of the passengers received serious injuries.

## RESIGNATION OF T. R.'S CHUM IS ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The resignation of "Catcher 'Em Alive" Jack Abernathy, United States marshal for the western district of Oklahoma, presented to the Department of Justice yesterday, was accepted today. The resignation becomes effective on December 31.

## DETECTIVES FIND KIDNAPPED BOY

### Seven Men and One Woman Are Arrested on Charge of Kidnapping.

Giuseppe Longo, eight years old, who was kidnapped in front of his home at 136 21st street, Brooklyn, November 19, was found by detectives from the Italian bureau yesterday locked in a room at 330 East 63d street. Six men and one woman were arrested charged with kidnaping the boy.

So far as the memory of the oldest hands at headquarters reaches there is not another case or record of a kidnaped child being recovered and his kidnappers arrested. Generally, if the child is recovered at all it is because his parents have paid the money demanded.

Michael Rizzo, nine years old, who was kidnapped at the same time from his parents' home at 725 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, has not been found, nor so far as the police were willing to tell yesterday, do they know of any connection between the two cases.

Just how the detectives learned where to look for the boy is a part of the story which, as usual, was not told. But it came to the ears of Detective Micelli that in the house on East 53d street he boy might be found.

Micelli told Inspector Russell that he wanted several men for the day and that he was very sure that he could land a kidnaped boy, and at least some of the abductors.

Thirteen men from the Italian bureau were given him, Detectives Carrao, Cavane, Castane, Capone, Betti, Trabucchi, Castellano, Digilio, McDonough, Pucastano, Guarneri, Crowley and Bettaloro. Nicholas Rizzo, nine years old, the brother of the kidnaped Michael, was brought over from Brooklyn and taken to identify Giuseppe if they could find him. They did not want Giuseppe's parents around, as they were afraid the kidnapers might take warning. All but three of the detectives were posted on roofs in the neighborhood.

Carrao, Cavane and Castane took Nicholas by the hand and started through the tenement. At every door they stopped and listened. Behind a door on the second floor they heard a child crying. It ceased when they knocked and they went on up. In most of the other flats the occupants were in and back went the detectives to the second floor. The child was sobbing again.

"Who's in there?" called Carrao, softly.

The crying stopped and it sounded as though the child tried to answer them, but his voice, either because of prolonged crying or because naturally weak, did not penetrate through the door. Nicholas was then lifted up to the transom. He began to wiggle excitedly.

"That's him, that's Giuseppe!" he cried.

Boy Found in Room.

He was taken down and with a shove of his shoulder Carrao forced the door. A boy scrambled into a corner and eyed the intruders.

"Don't be afraid of us," said Carrao, "we're going to take you home to your mama."

There was no one else in the room and the detectives took the boy down.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## J. WESLEY HILL GETS \$2,250 FROM G. O. P.

### Biggest Sum Paid to Any Campaign Spellbinder. Some Suggestions.

By I. SEYMOUR.

"And J. Wes. Hill's name led all the rest."

John Wesley Hill, \$2,250. So reads just one little item in the expenditure column just filed in Washington by the Republican national congressional committee.

Investigation shows that this is also the name of the pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, 14th street and Seventh avenue, New York, and of the president of the League for Social and Individual Justice, which has been organized to smite the specter of Socialism hip and thigh from Dan even to the uttermost parts of Beersheba.

This was the largest sum paid out by the Republican committee to any single speaker.

It is better by \$500 than the sum paid to Duncan E. McKinlay, of California, one of the highest powered spellbinders in the Republican garage for distinguished services on the platform and stump.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars is certainly a nice little piece of change.

It looked like a hard winter for J. Wes. at one time, judging by the piteous appeals for money emanating from his office as high priest of the Anti-Socialist League. But this grand old party will enable him to buy a couple of hundred tons of coal and still leave him enough to do manifold acts of mercy among the sick, the unemployed and the starving.

It may be, of course, that Mr. Hill will give it all to the poor, for it is not a follower of the Christ who said, "Take no thought for the morrow," but "sell that thou hast and give to the poor?"

Seldom has a rarer opportunity been presented to any Man of God.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for instance, will do much to help the 40,000 garment workers of Chicago who are now starving themselves that they may live and work more decently later on.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars will relieve the pitiful distress of the wives and babies belonging to the striking coal miners in the Westmoreland and Irwin fields of Pennsylvania.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars will give 50,000 homeless men a warm lodging for at least one of these bitterly cold nights.

Better still, \$2,250 devoted to Socialist propaganda will help to abolish poverty from the face of the earth.

## BOTH PARTIES TELL WHAT THEY SPENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The reports of Charles H. Dell, treasurer of the publican Congressional committee, and of James T. Lloyd, chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee, of receipts and expenditures of the two committees during the recent Congressional campaign were made public today, having been filed with the clerk of the committee in accordance with the law of June 25, 1910, providing for the complete publicity of campaign contributions.

According to the reports, the total contributions received by the Republican Congressional committee was \$77,400.01, while the Democrats received \$27,700.01. Consequently it appears that the party that had the most money was not successful in this year.

The Republican committee spent all but \$8,067.58 of the total contributions received; the Democrats spent all but \$19,000 of their fund.

The Republican Congressional committee, the report says, had \$47,000.44 cash on hand on June 25, 1910. This was supplemented by contributions ranging from \$1 upward. The Union League Club, of Philadelphia, contributed the largest single amount, \$5,750. Representative William E. McKinley, of Illinois, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, was the largest individual contributor, he gave \$5,000. The Republican state committee of New Orleans, La., gave \$2,000, and former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, treasurer of the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, turned over \$1,500.

John Picalrain, of Pittsburg, Pa., gave \$1,000. These are the only amounts of \$1,000 or over.

Ellis Root gave \$500, Postmaster General Hitchcock, \$500; Secretary to the President, Norton, \$100; Sergeant-at-Arms Casson, of the house of representatives, \$250; John Hays Hammond, \$100; Alexander McDowell, clerk of the house of representatives, \$250; former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling, of Vermont, \$100; B. C. Koran, of St. Louis, \$500; C. H. Dull, of New York, \$250, and David J. Hill, of Rochester, N. Y., \$100.

The Democratic committee had \$5,258.22 on hand when the campaign opened. This was supplemented by only thirteen contributions of more than \$100 each. W. C. Beer, of New York city, contributed \$1,000; J. C. Mayo, of Paintsville, Ky., \$500; Colonel A. D. Martin, Frankfort, Ky., \$500; Muth Trimble, of Kentucky, secretary of the Democratic Congressional committee, \$500; Missouri Democratic state committee, \$250; Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, \$100; Bird B. Color, New York city, \$100; James T. Lloyd, chairman of the committee, \$100, and W. O. Wood, of Pittsburg, \$100. The Democratic committee had less than \$100 over five times as great as the Republican income from this source, totaling \$10,922.00.

It is of interest that Champ Clark, of Missouri, who will be the next Speaker of the house, according to the report contributed only "traveling expenses incurred during a speaking tour of one week outside of Missouri."

The reports indicate that it cost the Democrats about one-third as much to win the election as it cost the Republicans to lose it.

## FIRE CAPTAIN TELLS OF NEWARK HORROR

### Girl Who Had One Sister Injured and One Killed Tells of Escape.

About two dozen firemen thronged the corridors of the Newark court house yesterday, just before the beginning of the third day of the inquest into the High street fire disaster of November 23.

They had been subpoenaed by Prosecutor Mott, and consisted of the captains and lieutenants of the engine and truck companies, as well as Chief William C. Astley and Battalion Chief Schwelkart.

Following a conference between Prosecutor Mott and Chief Astley, most of the firemen were sent back to their quarters to await summons to testify.

Captain Robert H. Park, of Truck Company No. 2, the first truck company on the scene, was the first witness called.

Captain Park said that he was at his home, 148 Mt. Prospect avenue, at breakfast when the alarm came in at 9:28 a. m., and that he reached the scene of the fire about twenty minutes later.

Had Only One Life Lost.

Questioned by Mr. Mott as to the equipment of the truck, Captain Park explained that it carried 11 ladders, 5 axes, 3 miner picks, 275 feet of rope, cellar picks, battering ram, door opener and a deluge set.

"Is that all?" asked Mr. Mott, after a long pause. Captain Park did not reply.

"Why," said Mr. Mott, in very evident surprise, "don't you have a life net?"

"Oh, yes, certainly we had. I forgot to mention that," replied the captain.

"You had only one net?" asked Foreman Heitman.

"That is all," was the reply. "The year man know how to handle the net?" asked Mr. Mott.

"Yes, sir," replied Captain Park. "They are drilled in its use."

"What is the first thing to do when you get to a fire?" was Mr. Mott's next question.

"Save lives, if there are any to be saved," was the quick reply. "If no lives are in danger, then we help put out the fire."

Girl Tells of Escape.

Marie Poste, a fifteen-year-old girl, was the next witness. She is the first one of the survivors who escaped by way of the rear fire escape. "Ladder. I prefer to call it instead of fire escape," interjected Prosecutor Mott.

"At the first call of fire I went to the fire escape," she said. "So did the first one of the girls, and we started down the ladder. Some one was jumping on my dress and when I tried to get it free, the jerk threw me off the ladder, and I fell to the roof of the engine house. I was bruised, but not badly broken."

"I saw two other girls fall off the ladder and both had their legs broken. One was Angelina Rinsio. I do not know who the other girl was."

Miss Clara Diehm, of 121 North street, who had two sisters also employed in the factory, was the next witness. Miss Diehm escaped by jumping down the rear fire escape and was uninjured. Sophie Diehm, her sister, was one of those who jumped into the net. Kate sustained a broken ankle, while Kate Diehm, the other sister, jumped from a window and died later at the City Hospital.

It was reported yesterday that Anna Rowan, thirty-two years old, who was seriously injured in leaping from the High street factory fire, was lying at the point of death.

She was injured internally, her skull fractured, and since the accident her left leg has been amputated.

## MRS. SHONTS LIKELY TO GET JEWELS AWAY

The case against Mrs. Theodore F. Shonts, who neglected to declare \$116,000 worth of jewels she bought in Paris, may not reach Collector Norton until tomorrow. The jewels are now in possession of the appraiser, who will report their value.

The impression in the Custom House yesterday was that Mrs. Shonts would be permitted to pay the duty and take the jewels.

## \$3,809.40 SPENT IN MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—The Democratic party spent \$3,809.40 during the recent campaign, according to the statement filed yesterday by the party.



CHAUFFEURS' AGENT HELD IN MURDER CASE

Joseph Murphy and Four Express Helpers Arrested by Detectives.

While about to enter the headquarters of the Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Union yesterday afternoon, Joseph Murphy, business agent of that organization, was arrested on the charge of being an accessory to the killing of John C. Warner, a civil engineer of Highwood, Conn., who was fatally stabbed on October 21 during the express strike, while passing Seventy-seventh and 26th street.

WHERE DID EVANS GET THAT \$20,000?

answered: "I had never met. as I remember, any members of the Jockey Club. That was the reason why." Belmont at that time was the chairman of the Jockey Club.

TOLSTOY'S ADMIRERS FILL COOPER UNION

Prominent Speakers Praise Great Russian Writer and Honor His Life.

Cooper Union was packed to the doors last night when the admirers of Tolstoy met in memorial of the life and death of the great Russian writer and humanitarian. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local organizations of the Russian Social Democrats, the Russian Social Revolutionists and the Bund.

CHICAGO DRIVERS WIN THEIR STRIKE

Stores Need Them for Christmas Trade—Aid for Garment Workers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Christmas presents for strikers in addition to pay for the time they were out and various other advantages made drivers for Chicago's big stores jubilant when 400 of them returned to work today following a sharp conflict with their employers.

SCHREIBER'S CASE AGAIN POSTPONED

The case of John Schreiber against Patrolman Irving Raffsky, who is charged with causing the former's false imprisonment, was scheduled to be heard before Inspector Max Schmittberger yesterday afternoon, was adjourned at the request of the complainant until December 15. Local 4 of the Brotherhood of Machinery, which has been in existence since 1882, has been promised to defray all expenses of counsel for the prosecution. It was the Machinery Union of Newark which was the first to rally to the aid of Schreiber, and which fought the case until he was released from jail.

HOW PARTIES STAND IN ENGLISH ELECTION

General Decrease on Both Sides—Unionists Seem to Be Losing.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The pollings today were in forty-three constituencies, returning forty-seven members of parliament. At the dissolution these seats were distributed as follows: Unionists, 17; Liberals, 23; Laborites, 5; Redmondites, 1, and O'Brienites, 1. The Unionists were the most open to attack, their candidates having had small majorities in the last election, being 169 in Bedford.

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE?

We will sell drafts in amounts from \$5 upward to \$500 at approximately the following rates: London at 25% discount, Paris at 20% discount, etc.

THE NORTHERN BANK

210 West 125th St. New York City. Capital \$1,000,000. Assets \$1,000,000. Deposits \$1,000,000.

MEXICAN RADICAL TELLS WHY HE WAS IMPRISONED

Ascona speaks, Spanish, French, German, and Italian, but knows no English. He was educated in Europe and served as a journalist and as a congressman in Mexico.

SAYS GOVERNMENT HAD NO CHOICE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The departments of State and Justice had no choice in the matter of arresting Juan Sanchez Ascona, Mexican revolutionist, jailed here at the instance of President Diaz, according to the statement today of Attorney General W. F. Denison. In the following explanation given to the United Press, Denison specified that he was not speaking officially for the Department of Justice:

IMPRISED TO PLEASE DIAZ

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—"The charges against Juan Sanchez Ascona have been concocted for the purpose of procuring his removal to territory over which General Diaz rules as dictator," declared Gustavo A. Madero, brother of the leader of the Mexican revolution, today.

TO SETTLE WAGE DISPUTE OF POTTERY WORKERS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—A state board of arbitration will go to Crooksville this week to settle the wage dispute between the employers and officials of the stoneware pottery industry. Both sides are under agreement to accept the board's findings.

SOCIOLOGY LECTURE BY EDWARD D. MADERO

196 East Broadway. TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK. Discussion: Immigration, Drink, Negro Problems.

ESTABLISHED 1862. The Oldest and Most Reliable House for Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

68-68 1/2 Bowery Near Canal Street

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1885 SILVER JUBILEE ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union

LABOR TEMPLE, 243-245 East 84th St.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1910

Entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock and will be followed by dancing at 11 p.m. The proceeds of the ball will go for the benefit of the strike. Music by Professor Charles Feth.

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SOCIOLOGY LECTURE BY EDWARD D. MADERO

196 East Broadway. TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK. Discussion: Immigration, Drink, Negro Problems.

CHAS. GOMER'S SONS. RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. WE NEED NOT DWELL ON THE REPUTATION OF THE CLOTHING WE SOLD TO THE PUBLIC IN THE PAST 60 YEARS.

Men's, Boys' and Children's CLOTHING INVENTORIED AT \$120,000, ON SALE AT 33 1/3% OFF

FIVE SHOE SHOPS DECLARE LOCKOUT Workers Reply With a Strike—Already One Boss Weakens.

BEDMAKERS LOCKED OUT FOR UNION ACTIVITY One hundred and fifty brass bed makers, employed by Weiglass & Co., Greene street, Brooklyn, were locked out yesterday as a result of the men joining the union.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes: \$10.00 MEN'S SUITS AT \$6.67, \$16.00 MEN'S SUITS AT \$10.00, \$20.00 MEN'S SUITS AT \$13.34, BOYS' REEFERS, RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS, YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Includes: OVERCOATS—Brown, blue and gray fancy fabrics; \$12.00 MEN'S OVERCOATS AT \$8.00; \$12.00 MEN'S OVERCOATS AT \$12.00; \$25.00 MEN'S OVERCOATS AT \$16.67; BOYS' D. E. SUITS; YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

EXTRA SPECIAL until 12 o'clock only, Boys' Knee Pants, all sizes, 2,000 styles to select from; values up to \$1.00 a pair. Sale Price. 19c

Sale Begins Saturday Morning 9 o'clock CHAS. GOMER'S SONS 661 AND 663 BROADWAY 14 AND 16 VARET ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Open Evenings. Established 1850

Shoes of Quality At the Most Reasonable Prices. Evening Sippers a Specialty. I. NATHAN 1785 Madison Ave., near 117th St., N. Y.

Silverstone Bros. 744-746 Westchester Ave., near 150th St. Agents for the DANDY HAT Union Made Gentle Furnishing—General Department Store.

FINE SHOES West Fall and White Years in All Styles and Qualities. Mertz & Dlouhy 375 WEST AVE., BEK. 123 AND 125 ST. 65 CENT to purchasers who will present this ad.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE 31 E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW We handle all kinds of merchandise.



# BRICKLAYERS NO. 94 EXPLAINS ACTION

## Explanation of Intention Against International Officers.

### THE BRICKLAYERS AND LABOR UNIONISTS IN GENERAL:

The unusual action of a progressive union like the German Bricklayers, Local No. 94, in obtaining an explanation against the executive officers of the international union, depends on us, who recommended the action, an explanation to organized labor.

At the end of last summer severe misunderstandings occurred between local unions, No. 3 and No. 16, Newark, of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Association of America, and the Mason Builders' Association of New York City.

Though the cause was of small account the entire building trade of New York city and several other towns became involved in the fight.

The Mason Builders' Association in supporting their members insisted on the strict upholding of the contract made between it and the local bricklayers' unions of New York; the latter siding themselves before the alternative either to resume the work at the Nesbitt firm buildings or to be locked out.

According to a decision by vote of their executive officers four of the thirteen local unions of the city of New York agreed to uphold the contract mentioned above, which was, by the way, to expire on January 1, 1911, while nine local unions continued to declare the buildings of the Nesbitt firm as "unfair."

The Mason Builders' Association answered this with a lockout. The four unions that recommended the upholding of the contract now joined the majority.

It appeared as if the bricklayers came out of the fight victoriously. They resumed work after fourteen days on the grounds of the old contract and the whole case dragged out of public interest.

As an outcome, however, of this affair the executive officers of the "International" decided on a reorganization of the local bricklayers' unions of New York.

As the "leaders" in the fight during the lockout they had proposed a reorganization at the time, justifying it with claims of discoveries of systematic corruption and fraud among the officers of the New York locals. It may safely be said that the reorganization was an "open secret" and needed no discovery. The Germans had discovered it and fought it for years.

In order to make their "reorganization" appear legally right, the International officers called a "mass meeting" at Grand Central Palace on October 6, which was to give to them full authority for action.

We German bricklayers, not being treated very kindly in this city, knew that it was a blow intended for our local union, No. 94, in particular.

However, we agreed to the "reorganization," provided it should prove more efficient than the old system in controlling the spirit of corruption. On the other hand, we protested strongly against a suspension and "condemnation" of several local unions in New York, as such suspension and condemnation is beyond the constitutional powers of the International officers and could not be given to them by a mass meeting.

By an order of said officers of October 22, 1910, our German union, No. 94, which in round numbers has 1,000 members, was, among others, summarily suspended.

We immediately protested, claiming our union was and is thoroughly solvent and self-sustaining, and rightfully existing under its charter from the "International," and according to the constitution.

It must be emphasized here that there was no reason whatever for a suspension of our local union. The International officers themselves had to admit that the German Local Union No. 95 was one of the healthiest among the federation of unions of U. S. A. and Canada.

And strange enough, just because of her healthy condition the German union was to be suspended. The president of the "International" complacently remarked, "Mixed with the English element it would extend its good influence."

This seems quite plausible. But our claim to existence under our present charter is not nullified by virtue of any good we may or may not do. We do not want to be "bulldozed" into taking an unsatisfactory step. But such a "sacrifice" on our part would seem to us to be of questionable good. For instance: It is well known that some time ago in an English local union, in order to insure the election for officers of a certain "gang" a great number of ironworkers were provided with membership cards of the bricklayers' union in question in order that they could vote and thus corruptly decide the election. And the "gang" won. International President Bowen admitted this fact in a regular meeting called by our union on November 3, 1910.

What made the present move at reorganization questionable is the fact that the prime mover at this time was the prime mover in the fraudulent election.

We had not desired that in maintaining the existence of our German local union the struggle with the international officers should take as severe a form. We have been driven into it. Our written protests were not heeded, but answered with: "So it is decided, such is our will."

On several conferences with the international executive officers we heard much preaching but received no definite answers to our just demands. We were kept in uncertainty from one conference to another. Finally they did not receive our committee, though a mutual appointment for a final conference had been made. More: "The international executive officers sent their representatives to the meetings at our union in order to register our members for a new union organized in the Bronx."

It is evident that in order to maintain our independent position as a local union we were compelled to go to court. It is an unusual step, to be sure, but as they have left us no alternative, our charter and independence as a local union being at stake, what else could we do? We were justified in our action. We feel that our fellow unionists will understand this.

Our union has always stood by the principles of unionism. The responsibility for the consequences of this fight rested solely upon the executive officers of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

A series of articles in which this whole affair will be reviewed critically is to be published some time later.

We ask a fair press to reprint this article.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN BRICKLAYERS' UNION, NO. 94.

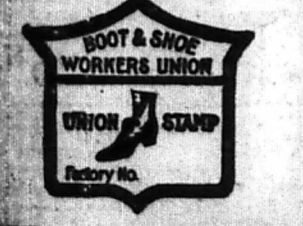
# MEADES SHOES

BROOKLYNS BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE 102-104 MYRTLE AVE. COR. BRIDGE ST.

We don't care how "fussy" you are about your feet, there is a pair of three-dollar shoes somewhere in our store that were literally built for your feet, and once you get into them you'll feel the double satisfaction of having easy feet and a dollar saved.

Shall we count on your coming?

### UNION LABELS.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

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

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

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

POINT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION 200 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON John P. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Balme, Sec-Treas.

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

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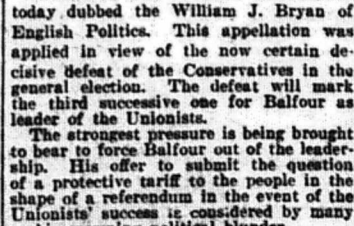
# UNION MADE SHOES.

BROOKLYNS BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE 102-104 MYRTLE AVE. COR. BRIDGE ST.

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

# BLYN Shoe RUBBER FOOTWEAR

For Men, Women and Children

Absolutely perfect in every particular of workmanship, quality and finish, made from this season's fresh live rubber. Grade for grade our prices are the lowest. We invite comparison and especially call attention to the fact that on account of the high price of fine rubber a very poor grade has found its way on the market and has been extensively introduced this season. Goods of that kind are too unreliable for BLYN STORES to handle.

BLYN RUBBER FOOTWEAR IS FULLY WARRANTED.

**Storm King Dull Gum Boots**

Men's sizes, 6 to 12..... \$3.75  
Boys' sizes, 11 to 2..... \$2.25  
Boys' sizes, 3 to 6..... \$2.90

Children's sizes, bright finish, 5 to 10 1/2..... \$1.75  
Misses' sizes, 11 to 2..... \$2.00

Men's Dull Gum Boots, knee length, sizes 6 to 12..... \$3.00  
Boys' Boots, sizes 11 to 2.... \$1.75  
Boys' Boots, sizes 3 to 6.... \$2.50  
Ladies' Boots, sizes 2 1/2 to 6 \$1.90  
Misses' Boots, sizes 11 to 2... \$1.60  
Children's Boots, sizes 6 to 10..... \$1.35

Men's 4-buckle Arctic, heavy weight..... \$2.25  
Men's 1-buckle Arctic, medium and heavy weights.. \$1.35

Full Assortment of **Rubber Overshoes** For Men, Women and Children.

Storm Rubbers and All Other Approved Styles.

TEN BEST STORES SHOES IN EVERY GRADE.

**EAST SIDE:**  
84 Ave. & 123d St.  
84 Ave., 96th & 97th Streets  
84 Ave., 100th & 101st Streets  
Bowery, nr. Broome St.

**WEST SIDE:**  
6th Ave. and 27th St.  
6th Ave., 90th and 40th St.  
222-224 West 125th St.

**BROOKLYN STORES:**  
Brooklyn, bet. Park & Eberly Streets  
Fallen St., opp. A. & S. B'way, nr. Greene Ave.  
FACTORIES: 611 to 619 East 73d St.

# FILIPINOS NOT YET 'FIT' FOR INDEPENDENCE

Secretary Dickinson Says "Substantial" Men Are Horrified at Thought.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—While the Filipinos are making rapid advance in civilization, and already have produced a number of intelligent, even brilliant, men, the time is "not yet ripe" for this country to abandon control of the islands and invest the natives with independence and self-government. This is the view taken by Secretary of War Dickinson, in the report issued by the War Department, detailing the Secretary's investigations during his stay at the islands from July 24 to September 3.

The Secretary of the Filipino people for independence, and says the public expression is very general in favor of it, but many of "the conservative and more substantial" men would view such a result with consternation. Referring to the fitness of the Filipino people for self-government, he says: "There are very many highly educated Filipinos—many men of talent, ability and brilliancy—but the percentage in comparison with those who are wholly untrained in an understanding and the exercise of political rights under a republican form of government is so small, and under the best and most rapid development possible under existing conditions will for a long period continue so small that it is a delusion, if the present policy of control of the islands by the American people shall continue, to encourage the Filipino people in the hope that the administration of the islands will be turned over to

# CASHIER TO TELL WHAT BECAME OF \$680,000

Erwin J. Wider, who, while cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank, stole \$680,000, was busy yesterday afternoon dictating a full confession to a stenographer in the private office of District Attorney Whitman.

The confession was not completed and Whitman said that he was not at liberty to disclose anything. There will be another session with the stenographer on Saturday. After that it is likely that the public will know what became of the \$280,000 which Wider gave no account when he confessed that \$400,000 went into speculation in Wall Street.

# FIRE THREATENED BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—The Alton railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Alton, Ill., is threatened with destruction by fire that broke out this afternoon in the machine house on the middle span. The house contains the costly mechanism that operates the draw span of the bridge.

# Ten Thousand More Readers for The Call

HAVE YOU READ THE NEWS ABOUT THE BIG CLUB? Have you read of the action by Philadelphia local as published in last week's Appeal to Reason? IT IS STATED A ONE MILLION APPEAL CLUB HAS BEEN FORMED. Comrade E. P. Ries, of Toledo, Ohio, undertakes to get ONE THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS in a period of six months. Do not doubt it can be done.

Can you see the other fellows go swimming and not want to go too?

HOW ABOUT THE CALL? DOES NOT A TEN THOUSAND CLUB BEGIN TO LOOK GOOD TO YOU? Difficult, did you say? Well, what of them? Steel cannot be bored with a wood auger, but it can be bored. Do you think it easier for the Appeal to build up its circulation than for The Call? If The Call is pushed in the territory which logically should be covered by it, why is it not as easy to get subs for The Call as for the Appeal? Take New York city, for instance, and how many people want a WEEKLY PAPER? On the other hand, how few FAIL TO GET A DAILY PAPER of some kind? THEY HAVE "GOT THE HABIT" of reading daily papers. Then see how easy it is to get in touch with them, such hosts of people living so close together. What does getting ten thousand readers amount to among so many? It will amount to much in the effect, but as to the difficulty, what does it amount to? Take the union men and women whose organizations are affiliated with the Central Federated Union and what a small proportion would have to be secured as readers to add TEN THOUSAND MORE DAILY READERS TO THE CALL?

Now a word of explanation: This is not the TYPEWRITER CONTEST. There are no premiums in sight in this proposition as yet. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," but it is not pay day yet. This is an effort to get earnest men and women together who believe that it is only reasonable that THE CALL SHOULD HAVE TEN THOUSAND MORE READERS 50-CENT and who will undertake to organize and to endeavor to systematically the work of going after them, setting ten thousand as a definite mark and endeavoring to set a time limit for securing that number, and THEN GETTING THEM. ALL OF THEM. If "we" asked you, shall "we" do it? you would likely say YES. But the question is, SHOULD YOU DO IT? AND WHAT DO YOU SAY TO THAT?

WILL YOU JOIN THE TEN THOUSAND CALL CLUB?

If so, send your name and address in. Address the Circulation Committee, care of The Call, 469 Pearl street, New York city.

State your opinion of how long it should take to get the ten thousand and try to be accurate in your estimate. State what week night you prefer for meeting. State also how often you think meetings ought to be held.

# THE CHURCH NOT QUITE CHRISTIAN

## Speakers at Hotel Dinner Call Socialism Step Toward God's Kingdom.

"Is the Church Christian?" was the question discussed at a dinner meeting of the New York Fellowship of the Christian Socialist League of America, last night, at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th street.

Josiah Strong, Algeron Crapsey and Frederick Lynch were the speakers and all agreed that the church as run today is not Christian in principle or spirit. Their pointed remarks bore added weight when one considers that they are all without teachers.

Josiah Strong, who is president of the American Institute of Social Service and a well known writer on economic and political subjects, declared that a Christian was one who has truly surrendered his or her will to Jesus Christ. "Christians," said he, "are Christian just in proportion as they seek to conform their lives to the actual teachings of Jesus."

"Civilization," continued Strong, "up to the middle of the last century was individualistic. Today civilization is social. This is due to the introduction of machinery and the specialization of labor in our industries."

"We are interdependent. We must, of necessity, depend on those about us. They, in turn, depend on us. People have been thrust into economic and social relationship. As these relations are not, primarily, right there is friction, and this friction, in turn, causes the sores on our body politic; we have, in a word, social diseases."

Cannot Suffer Social Ties.

The speaker declared that people are tied together whether they will it or not. They must remain interdependent as conditions force this condition upon them.

"Industry must be reorganized and society regenerated," said Strong. "Has the church grasped this need? In other words, is the church today intelligently Christian? The church must change its individualistic attitude to one more social, might add that to certain extent, this change is going on today."

"Great numbers of the churches, however, do not know what the teaching of Jesus mean. They must learn that the individual cannot be saved until the social body has been saved. That requires a transformation in the interpretation of Christ's teachings."

Strong closed his talk by saying that real Christianity has never been tried. When its principles are applied to the social evils that now surround us, he said.

Churches Learning Slowly.

Rev. Frederick Lynch, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, said that the church cannot be called Christian so long as it countenances child labor, injustice and poverty.

"It must," he said, "speak against these evils before it can be truly called Christian."

He remarked that the churches are slowly learning and that before long the church will take an active part in working for effective reforms in society.

Rev. Algeron Crapsey, of the Brotherhood House in Rochester, N. Y., said that civilization is based on the fact that the weaker man is supposed to support the stronger man.

"Away back in the ancient world," said he, "the slaves generated a religion to change that condition. Christianity, it is to continue to be a religion, must voice the cry of the slave and point the way to a better day."

Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, performed the duties of toastmaster and announced that on January 26 another dinner will be held, at which the subject of "Socialism, a Necessary Step Toward the Coming of the Kingdom of God," will be discussed.

# C LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY

1449-55 Broadway, Justice Patten Avenue BROOKLYN.

We protect the Union where and when we can, and allow a special discount to Union Men.

## Heavy Brass Bed ONLY \$6.98

Massive 2-inch posts with new style flat vases. 7 heavy alloy best lacquer. All steel. Price \$6.98

\$50 WORTH \$3 to \$4 Deposit 75c to \$1 a Week

Green Trading Stamps. Given with 29¢. Each Cash and Charge Purchase.

\$100 WORTH \$7.50 to \$10 Deposit \$1 to \$1.50 a Week

# DETECTIVES FIND KIDNAPPED BOY

(Continued from Page 1.)

stairs. As they reached the street door he pointed to an Italian standing in front of the grocery store on the ground floor. There was nothing unusual about the man. He stood there examining an orange he had picked up. There was a pipe in his other hand and a match was stuck behind his ear.

"That's one of them," gasped little Giuseppe. "He used to bring me things to eat and take care of me all the time."

The man was arrested and said that he was Stabile Bervenza, of 338 East 63d street.

Whether he told them or whether the detectives got their information elsewhere, they knew just where to go for the rest of the men they wanted. Six Others Are Arrested.

Detectives Trabucchi and Botti went up to the top floor of 334 East 63d street. They opened the door of a flat and found Salvatore Giambrota. As soon as Salvatore saw them he jumped through the window to the fire escape. He clambered across to 322 East 63d street, drove his foot through a window on the top floor, and disappeared. The two detectives drew their revolvers and followed him. The flat was unoccupied, and in the last of the three rooms they found Giambrota hiding behind a curtain.

Five other prisoners had been gathered in by the other detectives. One is a woman. They gave their names as Sarvenio Mignano, 336 East 43th street; his brother, Bonodetta, of 333 63d street; Antonio Gardanello, 334 East 63d street; Giuseppe Frascini, 324 East 63d street, and Antonio Morigiani, address unknown. They were all taken to police headquarters, where a charge of kidnaping was made against all seven of them. The maximum penalty is twenty-five years.

Giuseppe was sent to the Gerry Society for safe-keeping. The police did not want any one to get at him and tangle up his story. The prisoners were later sent to Brooklyn, where they will be arraigned in the morning.

Giuseppe said that he was playing in the street when a big man took him by the hand and suggested that they go to the moving pictures.

"Don't be afraid, kid," he says the man told him, "we'll go home pretty quick."

Giuseppe Was Well Treated.

That was in the early evening. They traveled on trains, the boys say, until he fell asleep. When he woke up he was in the room where he was found. The man whom he pointed out to the detectives on the street was in the room and told him that he was in Chicago now and it would be useless for him to try to escape, as he knew no one there and the Chicago police were unkind to little boys. Giuseppe by no means believes all this, but he was too well guarded to permit an escape.

Whenever he was left alone the door was locked. Sometimes two children, five or six years old, a boy and a girl, same story for safe-keeping. Other times he was alone, he said. The boy he knew as Vincenzo or Jimmy, and the girl as vivvy. He was fed by Bervenza and got full as much to eat as he did at home, but there was not much variety. Mostly food was potatoes and cakes. He did not appear to have suffered much from his captivity, although he was rather sallow, as if he had not been out for some time.

If you are working for new subscribers, then organize and make your work more effective. Join the Ten Thousand Call Club.

# ALBERT ROSEN'S MARKET

3226 Fulton Street Brooklyn

Special for This Saturday

Paintings at Popular Prices

Original subjects suitable for Christmas presents. Call for list of subjects.

## Louis N. Bromberg

223 East 94th Street New York 1 to 2 p.m.

Have received many requests to start this painting. Will begin shortly. Some-thing possible.

# PENNSY FURNISHES TRAIN FOR TRAMPS

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 8.—A special train for tramps, with all the comforts of a modern railway system, left here today for Pittsburgh with twenty-five "bums" occupying seats to all day.

The men were arrested here yesterday and pleaded guilty to charges of trespassing and vagrancy. All Uniontown prisoners are given workhouse sentences in the Pittsburgh institution. Instead of sending them "ride the rods" to the Allegheny City, the Pennsylvania railroad furnished a special car in which the tramps and their comrades, the guards, went to Pittsburgh.

# Union Shoe Co

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Best quality and lowest prices on every pair of shoes.

All styles and values for shoes a specialist. All the latest and popular styles are made.

TRUSSMAKER.

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Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Stockings, Crutches, Suppurating, stock guaranteed. Commodities reduced 10 per cent on all goods.

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# MASS MEETING OF Clothing Cutters, Trimmers, Lining Cutters AT ARLINGTON HALL

23 St. Marks Place

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910, AT 1:30 P. M.

NON-UNIONISTS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

INITIATION FEE REDUCED.

OFFICE—41-43 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

# Tonight! A CLASSICAL CONCERT

RENDERED BY THE

## ALMA WEBSTER POWELL OPERA CO.

AT METROPOLITAN SALINGER HALL

For the Benefit of the

## 23d A. D. Social Party of Kings Co.

TICKETS 25 CENTS







TEXAS SHOWS GOOD GAIN Official Figures Show Increase in Socialist Strength of 37.2 Per Cent.

Correspondence of The Call.) By NAT L. HARDY. LITTLEVILLE, Tex., Dec. 5.—Houston News, in its edition of Dec. 4, publishes complete official figures for the state officers in the November election. It places the Socialist at 11,638, as against a vote of 8,410 for the Socialist candidate for governor. This gives the Socialists a net of 3,228 or 37.2 per cent. All other candidates registered a heavy loss except the prohibitionist, which received a promise because the Democrats had nominated an avowed anti for governor. The prohibition vote was only a little over one of its 1908 vote. The Socialists received 53.3 per cent of the total vote. In 1908 the percentage was only 16.6, almost a doubling of the percentage in the past two years. The counties showing exceptionally high gains are: Bowie, 116 to 305; Colleton, 147 to 347; Delta, 25 to 93; El Paso, 45 to 143; Fannin, 15 to 52; Harris, 100 to 225; Palo Alto, 106 to 210; Hunt, 158 to 230. Some of the other counties made a good showing, while a few slumped. In Taylor county the state ticket was left off the ballot, so that to vote a Socialist the candidates' names had to be written in by the voter. There the vote went from 107 to 75. Every county containing a large city shows a decrease except Tarrant, there was a slight gain. This is due to the fact that all of the city locals were organized during the late internal dissensions that so crippled the party in general. The country locals were not much affected. Happily, all of this trouble was due to the adoption of the state party platform, and the election of a new secretary, and now the city locals are coming to life. Local Fort Worth has organized a series of literature distributors and are working regularly, since the election, a plan for free distribution and are thoroughly covering the town with it. They are also having enthusiastic meetings of their local and are starting a new class. The Houston local is very active, and they are planning for a new party. Dallas is holding enthusiastic meetings with a study class. The Haskell county organization is preparing to launch a local newspaper, and other places are talking of starting papers and contracting for space in local old party papers.

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PHARMACISTS. GEORGE OBERDORFER PHARMACIST, 2393 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS, 115 East Broadway, New York. LIPSHITZ-MILLER CO. UNION PRINTERS, 317 EAST BROADWAY, NEW YORK. GEO. J. SPEYER : Printer, 100 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.

Setting a Still Higher Standard THE SUNDAY CALL

DECEMBER 11.

If you want to be your own or another's Santa Claus you can do it most generously by sending in a subscription for the Sunday Call. It is an all-the-year-round bringer of good things; it brims over with gripping articles of momentous and timely interest. Every week is good; so this is no exception. Here are some of the articles:

- Opportunism Dissected. Bebel's mastery Magdeburg speech, translated by Herbert E. Kinsey; concluded.
- The Life of Father Vassily. The first instalment of Mrs. Malkiel's translation of Andrew's searching psychological study has aroused more interest than anything in the fiction line we have ever published; a big serving is given this Sunday.
- The Fourth Dimension. By George Allan England. It will delight you and hold you and make you ask for more.
- The Society of Medical Sociology. By Courtenay Lemon.
- Some Books on Religion. By George Willis Cooke. It gives important information additional to that given in a recent article. "The Evolution of Religion."
- What Growing in Central New York. You read the census returns? And you noticed the deficit from the country? Herein is given one big reason.
- Some Lager and Socialism. By Naboth Hedin. She was a Nobel prize; she has been put forward as a champion of the anti-Socialists. Here is a statement of fact by one who knows.
- The Uplift. By Andre Tridon. A little play that has real power and sparkling wit.
- Songs of the Army of the Night. A review by Jack Britt Gearty, and a most appealing piece of work it is.
- The Macy Store. By Carrie W. Allen. The basis of Nathan Straus' "charities." Blood and sweat and life are ground out of men and women and children—and a few pennies of the resulting profit are spent for advertising through "charity."
- Woman's Sphere will contain "A Belated Account of a Woman Watcher," another reply to Mr. Barry, and a poem on the sentence of Fred Warren.
- Then there are Short Stories, ones that are worth while putting in time reading; stories that concern real people, the joys, the sorrows, the hopes, aspirations, and just funny foolishness, of real people.
- Short Comment. Covering everything under the sun, grave and gay, but always important.
- News. Everything that is news, but without padding, without coloring, just as it is so, so you may know the truth.
- Socialist News Page. It is the biggest one published and from it you can learn the state of the movement in New York, and east, west, north and south from New York, as you can learn it in no other English publication.

The Sunday Call is doing its best; it is giving the best. A lift now, though increasing the subscription list, will help it to a point where it can do still better. Every subscription helps; it is up to you to get subscribers.

LEVY BROS. 2196 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR 120TH STREET. Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers. Our line of Suits and Winter Overcoats will satisfy the most fastidious dresser. Our Furnishing Department carries a full line in Cluett Shirts, Glanstenbury Underwear; in short, everything for a correct dresser. All goods sold at popular prices. Call readers who make purchases in our Store will get a nice Christmas present. ONE PRICE STORE.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

De Witt Clinton High School, 59th Street and Tenth Avenue: "The Baconian Theory," Dr. Homer H. Sprague. Public School 14, 225 East 21st Street: "Martinique and the Mt. Pelee Tragedy," Roland S. Dawson. Public School, 17, 47th Street, west of Eighth Avenue: "The Nation's Capitol," A. MacDonal Roesch. Public School 38, Dominick and Clark Streets: "History of Commercial Education," Nathan Simon. Public School 46, 320 East 20th Street: "As You Like It," Miss Margaret A. Klein. Public School 52, Broadway, Inwood: "Transportation of the Injured," Dr. Henry E. Savage. Public School 66, 35th Street, east of First Avenue: "The Influence of the Various Races on the History of New York City," Miss Anna T. O'Neill. Public School 99, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue: "Antony and Cleopatra," Mrs. Grace Davis Vanamee. Public School 167, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street: "Egypt, Obelisks, Pyramids and Tombs," Dr. Charles R. Gillett. Public School 158, Avenue A and 77th Street: "The German School of Painting," Dr. David C. Preyer. Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington Streets: "How to Read English," Henry Gates Hawn. Y. M. C. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway: "How Federal Taxes Are Raised and Spent," Dr. William MacDonal.

SPARGO SPEAKS AT WHEELING, W. VA.

(Special Correspondence.) WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 8.—John Spargo, of New York, author of many Socialist works, spoke here two nights ago to a crowded house. He stopped off on his way to the national executive committee meeting. Although he had very little time to arrange and advertise the meeting, Spargo's name proved enough to attract a crowded audience at 25 cents per head. He spoke on "The Spiritual Significance of Socialism" at the Comrades' request, although he had prepared another lecture for it. It was the greatest treat we have ever had. No other single lecture ever given here created such an impression. If he will only come again soon Spargo will find the biggest theater in town too small to hold those who want to hear him. Spargo proceeded from here to Moundsville and Parkersburg.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive TODAY. Almirante, Kingston, Dec. 4. Concho, Galveston, Dec. 3. Crown of Galicia, Buenos Ayres, Nov. 10. El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 3. Tatopop, Algiers, Nov. 18. Mexico, Vera Cruz, Dec. 1. TOMORROW. Agnello Clampa, Lisbon, Nov. 24. Alianza, Colon, Dec. 4. Candidate, Antwerp, Nov. 24. Caronia, Queenstown, Dec. 4. Griqua, Tran, Nov. 26. Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 26. La Lorraine, Havre, Dec. 3. Minnehaha, London, Dec. 3. Montserrat, Malaga, Nov. 28. Oriflamme, Havre, Nov. 26. Philadelphia, Southampton, Dec. 3. Pr. der Nederlanden, St. Marc, about Dec. 5. To Sail TODAY. Antilla, Tampico, 12 m. Jefferson, Norfolk, 3 p.m. Mohawk, Jacksonville, 1 p.m. Uller, St. Kitts, 12 m. TOMORROW. Bermudian, Bermuda, 10 a.m. Cedric, Liverpool, 12 m. Comeric, Buenos Ayres, 3 p.m. Columbia, Glasgow, 1 p.m. City of Columbus, Savannah, 3 p.m. Chatham, Barbados, 1 p.m. Duca di Genova, Naples, 12 m. Huron, Jacksonville, 1 p.m. Hamilton, Norfolk, 3 p.m. Havana, Havana, 1 p.m. Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg, 12 m. Lampasa, Tampa, 1 p.m. Lithuania, Rotterdam. Lapland, Antwerp, 10 a.m. Minneapolis, London, 12 m. Maracabo, La Guayra, 12 m. Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, 10 a.m. Niagara, Havre, 3 p.m. Panama, Cristobal, 3 p.m. Princess Irene, Naples, 11 a.m. Roma, Naples. Sibiria, Jamaica, 1 p.m. Sergipe, Barbados, 3 p.m. San Jacinto, Galveston, 1 p.m. St. Paul, Southampton, 10 a.m. San Juan, San Juan, 12 m. Thamek, Jamaica, 12 m.

RESTAURANTS. LITTLE HUNGARY 27 E. Houston St. Table d'Hote; every evening concert; New cards Green Head on corner. FIRST JEWEL VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT 257 EAST BROADWAY. RESTAURANT.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

To the members of the Bank and Office Employees' Union: We take great pleasure in informing you that the most important work in the struggle for our just cause has been carefully and precisely defined by the committee appointed for this purpose. These resolutions will be presented for your final approval at our next meeting, which will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Florence building, 1st street and Second Avenue. We deem it unnecessary to explain to you the importance of your urgent presence at this meeting, where we will discuss the hours, salary, treatment, etc.; where the opinions, suggestions and votes of each and every one is indispensable. The executive and visiting committees have also prepared some important recommendations worthy of recognition. Kindly have your membership card with you. Trusting that you will do your utmost in making our next meeting a success, and assuring you of the accomplishment of our promise, we remain, most respectfully, your BANK AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES' UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK.

TO INCLUDE TOBACCO IN PURE FOOD BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Tobacco is included in the pure food law by a measure introduced in the senate today by Taylor (Democrat, Tennessee). It would prohibit the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded tobacco, and inflict a penalty for imitation tobacco branded so as to mislead purchasers. The incorrect statement as to the contents or weight of a package is also prohibited in the bill. Send your name and address to the circulation committee, care of The Call, if you want to join the Ten Thousand Call Club.

COMMITTEE ON PROPAGANDA.

The committee on propaganda elected by the convention of Local New York will hold its second meeting at the organization's office on next Monday evening, December 12. All members of Local New York who have suggestions or ideas to offer as to methods of propaganda to be pursued by Local New York during the coming year are invited to forward them to the committee, care of Organizer Cassidy.

THE CARNEGIE HALL MEETING.

Caroline M. Dexter submits the following financial report of the campaign meeting held under the auspices of Branch 1, Socialist party, at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, October 15, at which Charles Edward Russell, Morris Hillquit, Alexander Irvine and Jessica Finch were the speakers: Receipts, from sale of tickets, \$962.10; from collection, \$271.11; from personal contributions, \$125.50; from sale of literature, \$93.50; total, \$1,352.21; expenses, including hall rent, stationery, advertising, postage, printing, salaries and miscellaneous expenses, \$727.51; net proceeds, \$624.70, of which 25 per cent, amounting to \$156.18, has been turned over to Local New York Socialist party, and the remainder, \$468.52, accrues to the treasury of Branch 1, which has already voted to lay aside \$100 of that amount as a fund to be used in cases of emergency.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Branch 1, Local New York. BROOKLYN. 15th A. D. (Branch 2)—At 261-67 Driggs Avenue. 16th A. D. (Branch 1)—At Finnish Socialist Hall, 764 49th Street. 22d A. D. (Branch 1)—At 678 Glenwood Avenue. 22d A. D. (Branch 4)—At Van Sticlen and Sutter avenues. Grand Concert Tonight. Alma Webster-Powell and her company will give a grand concert for the benefit of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. this evening at Metropolitan Senger Hall, Fifth Avenue and Watling Street, Brooklyn. The announcement that Alma Webster-Powell will appear is a guarantee.

U. S. NAVY CORN PLASTERS. Cure Corns, Bunions and Callouses without pain. Try them. Ten cent. at your druggist's or sent by mail to any address. CARNOT DRUG CO., Yonkers, N. Y. Don't Accept a Substitute.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 1. The first of a series of talks on economics and Socialist theory, by Jessica G. Finch, will be given before the members of Branch 1, Local New York, and their friends, tonight, at 8:30 o'clock, at 43 East 22d Street. Mrs. Finch will speak briefly on the basic principles of political economy, and the Socialist interpretation, and she hopes there will then follow a lively discussion, in which the variants in Socialist opinion will be brought out. The discussion should develop many difficult and interesting points, and serve to fill in the lapses in general economic knowledge frequently met in persons otherwise well informed about Socialist theory.

Branch 2. Branch 2 meets tonight at headquarters, 313 Grand Street. Every member should attend. Branch 8. The regular meetings of Branch 8 during the month of December will be held every second and fourth Friday at the headquarters of the old 32d A. D. McMahon's Hall, 2669 Third Avenue, corner of 142d Street. This change became necessary on account of the removal of the classrooms of the W. E. A. and pending the selecting of a definite meeting place the members will please take notice of the meeting place and dates of meeting for the month of December. A regular meeting will take place this evening, at 2669 Third Avenue. Important matters concerning the welfare of the branch will come up at this meeting and every member is urged to attend same.

LECTURE COURSE OF BRANCH 7.

Tonight at 8:30 o'clock, at the headquarters of Branch 7, 112 East 104th Street, Comrade Louis B. Boudin will deliver a lecture on "The Present Political Conditions in the United States."

WILLIAMSBURG YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

The Young Socialist League of Williamsburg held a regular business meeting last Sunday at Comrade Brooklyn's home, 239 South 2d Street. Several new members were admitted and a motion picture was passed and the league held a literary and musical meeting on Sunday, December 18.

LOCAL KINGS BAIL.

A grand concert and ball will be held under the auspices of Local Kings County, Socialist party, on Friday evening, December 23, at the Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue.

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

The Young Socialist League will hold its regular weekly business and literary meeting tonight at the club-rooms, 8 Columbia Street. It is hoped that every member will attend.

LECTURE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Anita C. Block will lecture on "Woman Suffrage From the Socialist Point of View," for Branch 2, on Sunday afternoon, December 11, at 313 Grand Street. There will be a discussion after the lecture.

BRISTOL, CONN.

At a meeting of Local Bristol, held on December 6, the following resolutions on the Warren case were adopted:

Whereas Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, has been sentenced to a term of six months imprisonment by the United States Circuit Court, the Socialist Local No. 26, of Bristol, Conn., does hereby protest against the unjust methods used in Comrade Warren's conviction.

We hereby denounce the United States Circuit Court and the Judges thereof as the tools of capitalism and as utterly unfair to the working class. As proof of this statement we point to the fact that while the federal courts generally succeed in convicting labor leaders who may be brought before them, they have as yet failed to convict any of the leaders of the great trusts who have trampled the federal and state laws under their feet.

We do hereby resolve that a copy of this resolution be sent to William Howard Taft, coupled with an immediate demand for the unconditional release of Fred D. Warren, and that a copy be sent to Comrade Warren through the Appeal to Reason. At the same time we call upon the working class of Bristol to unite with this local in increasing the local subscription list of the Appeal to Reason, thus joining in a nationwide movement to give that fighting paper a subscription list which will sound the knell of capitalism and injustice.

The local also passed a resolution as follows: Whereas the board of library directors has voted to place the New York Daily Call in the reading room of the public library, the Bristol Socialist Club does hereby express its gratitude to said board for the consideration thus shown to the working class of this place and congratulates the people of the town on having a library board so open minded and fair in its decisions.

BOSTON, MASS. The women's committee of the Boston Socialist Club will give an acquaintance party to all Socialist women at headquarters, 14 Park Square, Saturday, December 10, at 3 o'clock. Comrade Marion Craig Wentworth will talk briefly about the committee's plan for propaganda among women.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. An interesting series of meetings are being held by Local San Francisco every Sunday evening at Germania Hall, 45th and Mission Streets. On Sunday evening, December 11, Edward J. Morgan, of the Western Federation of Miners, will speak on "The Psychology of the Masses." Mr. Morgan is a powerful speaker and his views are both original and interesting.

On the following Sunday evening, W. G. Henry, formerly organizer of the Socialist party, will speak on "Patronage and Politics." Several meetings with large attendance are held at the corners of Post

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. Rates Under This Heading: 1 Insertion, 7c per line. 3 Insertions, 15c per line. Seven words to a line. No Display.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 1731—Cory 4-room flat; all improvements; light airy; \$10 Janitor. MANHATTAN ST., 48, near Amsterdam Ave.—4 rooms and bath; \$16 and \$18. 821 NICHOLS AVE., 285—Beautiful 3 room; improvements; small family; low rent; \$10. 8TH AVE., 2014 (185th elevated)—3 and 4 rooms; hot water; ranges; \$11-\$12. 38TH ST., 427 W.—Two single beds, 3 large rooms, hot water, elevator, gas, etc. \$12. 34TH ST., 79 W.—Corner flats 6 rooms, bath; rent free to Jan. 1; \$25. 114TH ST., 210 W.—6 rooms, bath, private hall; latest modern improvements; \$27-\$30. 138TH ST., 47 W.—6 room; bath, new improvements; \$29 and \$32.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. EAST END AVE., 44—5 elegant, large rooms and bath; newly decorated; rent \$15.00. 60TH ST., 345-347 E.—2 and 3 large, light rooms; reasonable rent. 62E ST., 317 E.—Large, light rooms, all improvements; near station; \$20. 77TH ST., 324 E.—3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$12-\$16. 78TH ST., 345-347 E.—Handsome light rooms, bath, hot water; elegant; \$18-\$19. 32E ST., 238 E.—5 large, light rooms, separate bath; private hall; \$19; hot water.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. BROOK AVE., 246, near 142d St.—Five light rooms; range; inducements; rent \$11. HOE AVE., 1512, near 172d, Bronx—3-4 rooms, steam heat, improvements; \$15, \$16, \$18. 32E AV., 374E (near 171st St.)—Four large front rooms, steam heat; \$18. 124TH ST., 463 E.—Six light rooms, bath, hot water, steam; rent \$25. 150TH ST., 304 E.—Five-room flat through; clean, quiet house; improvement; \$13; adults. 163D ST., 506 E. (near 11)—Six rooms, bath, hot water; \$21; two weeks free.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Tendency Hall, 23-25 Burtlett Street, cor. Harrison Ave. Our officers: John J. McKeibin, Sec.; John A. Aroon, Treasurer; G. McKeibin, St. Fin. Sec.; J. Finkelstein, 105 Varet St.; Hospitaler, B. Kaminski, 238 Gates Ave.; Sec. Sec., J. Collins. THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE (Arbeiter Ring), General Office, 89-91 Delancey St., N. Y. City, Tel. 3628 Orchard.

WORMEN'S CIRCLE BRANCH 2, BRONX, meets every Friday at the Bronx Forum, 1263 Fulton St., near 149th St., from 7 to 9 p.m. Business, and 1st and 3d Fridays for discussion and lectures. P. Leroy, 5th Ave., 480 St. Paul St., N. Y. City, 6th Ave., 485 E. 173d St., Dr. H. Cohen, 500 E. 173d St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. YOUNG COMRADE, sober and experienced, wants position as waiter or lunchman. Address G. L., 19 E. 7th St., 2d Door, City.

and Fillmore streets and Grant Avenue and Market street every Saturday night.

The membership continues to increase with astonishing rapidity. Instead of the enthusiasm abating after the election hundreds of members have been taken into the local since the 8th of November. The hall in which the Sunday evening propaganda meetings have been held has been secured for the business meetings.

There seems to be a general demand on the part of the Pacific coast Socialists to have some prominent lecturer tour to tell us "how they did it." Efforts have been made to secure Victor Berger or some one well known in the European movement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Edward King will meet the class in practical sociology this evening at 8:15 sharp, at the Wage Earners' League of the Political Equality Association, 136 East Broadway. The subject for discussion is "The Social Problem of Drunkenness." The lecture following will be on "Fundamental Principle of Tarde's Sociology." All are welcome. Admission 5 cents.

Professor Leslie Willis Sprague will address the People's Institute on "The Mixed Population and the Problem of Marriage" in the great hall of Cooper Union, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Margaret McMillan, of London, author of "Early Childhood," will lecture on "Schools of Tomorrow" under the auspices of the Public Education Association, on Friday morning, December 16, at 11 o'clock, in the Berkeley Theater, 19 West 44th Street. This will be Miss McMillan's only public lecture in this city. The price of admission is 50 cents.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined a n. d. if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 202 East Broadway, Tel. 2345 Orchard. No Other Branches. I am with The Call since The Call started.

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Devoted to the interests of the Working People.  
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For Three Months	.50	1.00
For One Month	.15	.30

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VOL. 4. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9. NO. 343.

## CLERGYMEN AND GRAFT.

"Why should the devil have all the good tunes?" indignantly asked Sydney Smith of one who had protested at the ousting by excellent music of the doleful, lugubrious old psalm tunes. Why? And why should the laity monopolize the good graft? There is many an excellent clerical accelerator of public opinion, many a cleric who helps open the way to rich and extensive graft.

"As long as Adam fell," reasons the sophist, "it ain't our fault. So we might as well get whatever benefit we can out of the fall."

Clergymen who are always pointing backward to that Paradise lost in the dim and distant past, sometimes find strange excuses for preventing humanity from marching forward to the paradise humanity only can make for itself.

In the racetrack inquiry it comes to light that money was spent for the purchase of sermons. An unctuous and commendable way, surely, of spending money. But the money was spent for sermons that molded public opinion relative to racing. It was money designed to purchase clerical support for the racetracks. What of it? "It is spoken against nowhere in Scripture." If capitalism is all right, then these mere, petty things like racing are of slight consequence.

It is less of a disgrace for a clergyman to stand up in his pulpit and preach a purchased sermon in favor of racetracks and racetrack gambling than it is for a clergyman to refrain from preaching what he knows to be the truth because he is afraid of the rich members of his congregation. In fact, it takes some courage boldly and brazenly to deliver the goods. It takes only cowardice to keep silent.

But there is a more serious consideration involved. At one time the priesthood ruled. In the advance society made, the priesthood fell to a lower and ever lower position. Today economically it is almost helpless. A minister must live. He must feed his family. The ravens that fed Elijah have been changed into a close-fisted congregation and the ideas of that congregation are shaped and ruled by the methods the members use in making a living. They live under capitalism, and unless the clergyman is willing to defend capitalism, fight those who attack capitalism, and be at the beck and call of capitalists, he is going to have his means of livelihood taken away from him. If he is a progressive man, if he is a bold, intelligent and daring man, he is going to use all the means at his disposal to give himself and family the best that capitalism produces. And don't forget, all ye who are walking the streets starving, that under capitalism more than enough is produced for the whole of humanity to indulge luxuriously, but the greater portion is monopolized and wasted by a small class.

The economically fit clergyman is the one who is the most faithful servant of those who have the power to give in greatest measure, the capitalists. If capitalists wish racing and gambling defended, why should they not purchase clergymen if they need them? If clergymen accept, they live in full up to the ethics of capitalism, and usually nothing more is demanded of them.

Now those bought preachers are no worse than kept preachers. It is not as bad to defend racing and gambling as it is to defend most other features of capitalism. It is a very small thing compared, for instance, with child labor. How many clergymen, North and South, are either defending child labor or countenancing it through silence? Racetrack gambling is a veritable trifle compared with the inhuman exploitation of labor and the robbery of labor. With the exception of a few daring, noble clergymen practically the whole profession is defending this enormous iniquity. Those who oppose it suffer economically in a way capitalism only can make a man suffer.

There is not one man who accepted a racetrack retainer and who preached in favor of the racing who is any worse than those who joined the anti-Socialist crusade. A man who goes into his pulpit and disposes the minds of his congregation favorably to racing and gambling is no worse than Father Martin, J. Wesley Hill and others who turn the whole strength of their organizations against the Socialist movement and by lying and misrepresenting influence the minds of their congregation against the greatest movement the world has ever seen.

Finally, the test of "ability," according to Mallock, is measured by material returns. The material returns from pro-racing sermons were probably considerable. The acquisition of wealth is the greatest good under capitalism. Therefore those who got money for their sermons demonstrated their ability and acted in accordance with capitalist ethics.

## TEN THOUSAND EASILY.

If the present supporters of The Call care to there is no reason why the subscription list cannot be increased by 10,000 within a short time. It simply calls for a little work, carefully planned and conscientiously carried out. Up to the present time The Call has been giving a full return to its subscribers. It has been supported by those who were enthusiastic for its success. But it should be supported by its readers, and by its readers only. The way of doing this is easy. The present supporters can get more readers. Those who live in the city can persuade an acquaintance to order The Call at a news dealer's. Those who live out of town and are served by the postoffice can get a new subscriber. This matter of building up the circulation is one of pressing importance. Every new reader not only means so much for the paper; it means so much for the cause. As Socialism advances, those papers which were supported by the party, instead of being a source of added contributions, are a tower of strength and a source of money.

To reach this in the case of The Call it is necessary to build up the circulation, to send in new subscribers, to gain new supporters. It can be done if the Comrades are only willing to make the attempt.

## OUR LEADING CITIZENS.

The list of customs thieves is growing nicely. In fact, it promises to be a record year, and only "our" best leading citizens figure in it. One day it is a prominent ex-governor, the next a society leader, the next a millionaire candy dealer, the next a prominent manufacturer. The latest is Mrs. Shonts, wife of Theodore P. Shonts, "our" most prominent "rapid" transit advocate. Mrs. Shonts was in trouble before. But the case against her was hurriedly discovered to be unfounded. It may be so this time, though \$2,000 worth of jewels is involved. It may well be another instance, for Mrs. Shonts is as prominent as ever.

## MAKING SOCIALISTS OF THE FARMERS.

By MAY WOOD-SIMONS.

One of the things that most impresses any Socialist who is watching carefully the Socialist movement is that in its propaganda work our organization must deal with things as they are, and not with things as one may imagine they are. This has been borne in upon me in the closing weeks of the campaign here in Kansas. Kansas is a rural state. It has almost no manufacturers. Even the towns, which are not large, are made up mostly of retired farmers. The psychology is that of the farmer. It is his point of view that dominates political and local opinions.

One trained to do propaganda work in the city comes into their midst and begins a talk that is good Socialism, but approaches it from the point of view of the city wage earner. He does not understand the problem of the farmer. He does not understand himself, perhaps, just how the farmer is exploited. As a result, his meeting bears no fruit.

The Socialist party, in its propaganda work among the rural population, must know the facts of the rural districts. It must make a more careful study of the peculiar conditions that confront the land dweller, whether small owner, tenant or farmhand. In a farming district a representative who can plead that he will try to secure a reduction of freight rates will be elected even though that same representative may, with his other hand, have secured a bid for the representative of this district, against the sixteen-hour bill for railroad employees.

The farmer is not, especially in the Middle West, an ignorant peasantized dweller on the soil. He is keen and fairly well read in political matters. The rural phone comes into his house, the rural delivery brings him a daily paper. At the same time he has struggled so long in his conquest of the soil that an economic appeal is necessary in approaching him. He must see many questions reduced to dollars and cents.

The city worker, usually a member of an economic organization, has had much experience in movements in which men co-operate for a common end. The country workers have few traditions of organization. They are thorough individualists, so the greater is the need of pointing out the necessity for concerted action. The farmer in this respect is usually an American in mind from an American. He came into Kansas "thirty or forty years ago, perhaps, and took up government land. He has not, then, the contact that the city worker has with the foreign workers who have revolutionary traditions brought with them from Germany, Russia or Poland. The only exception to this is the advent of large numbers of miners into certain parts of the state who are largely Italians and who, practically, every man of them, are Socialists.

This typical American farmer of Kansas has frequently been driven West by

## THAT UPSTATE VOTE

### II.—Schenectady Trebled Its Socialist Vote.

By FRANK BOHN.

Idea develop most rapidly where social contact is freest and where social connections are quickly formed and permanent. It is a common saying that there is no other form of loneliness so unbearable as that of a stranger in New York or London. Individualism may develop with equal facility in the desert or in a metropolis. In New York there is no community life, no neighborhood friendships. A citizen stops at a Socialist meeting. He is impressed and he may go away with literature, but two blocks away the meeting is unheard of. He sees no one else on the street, about his home or in the shop where he works whom he knows well and to whom he can tell his message, nor whom he knows to be a Socialist and hence interested in his ideas. Nine times out of ten he forgets all about the matter.

Not so in Schenectady, Syracuse or Rochester. The finest fields for the development of the Socialist party are the industrial cities with populations varying from 25,000 to 600,000.

Let us have a look at Schenectady. The census of 1910 credits it with 72,000 people. Of these 14,000 work for the General Electric Company and more than 6,000 for the locomotive company. Cover these two shops with literature and the whole town has been reached. The worker leaves the shop, walks the main street of the town and meets everywhere those who work with him. It is a most natural thing in the world for them to converse about the leaflet they have read. If it is Saturday night the whole town has been placarded with advertisements of the Socialist meeting at the public square. Crowds of workers move thither and their education continues. At one of Comrade Strebels' open air meetings at Schenectady last summer 300 pamphlets were sold. Some comrades went to work in one of the Schenectady shops during the campaign and sold 240 volumes of a late popular Socialist work. From their headquarters a group of comrades may start out on a Sunday morning and cover the whole town with Socialist literature. The Socialist party can "get at" Schenectady.

Schenectady's population is wholly industrial. The only organization of its shop life is a Socialist training in itself. The workers recognize their mates in labor union and church, on the street corner, in the saloon or at the baseball game. There is social contact. Deep personal friendships make personal propaganda easy.

Finally, I am going to divulge a secret which no one in New York would have even faintly surmised. When a football team is running up a big score every member of the team honors, admires and encourages every other member. After a touchdown admiration flows into love, and the warriors hug each other. There is honor enough to go round. But when the team is thrashed out of its boots, and is ashamed to go home, then the coach and captain begin to swear at the men. The quarterback blames the center for a poor pass and the runner says he would have made his gain if the other fellows had kept out of his way. What is no one's fault is turned into every one's blunder.

Of course, it isn't that way in the Socialist local in Schenectady or Milwaukee, or Columbus, or Reading. It will not always be so in New York.

## OUR SUBWAYS.

By SEC.

It is amusing to read what the capitalist newspapers say and propose about the new subway, which we must have to go to and from work, and to note how they utterly ignore the opinion and actual needs of the working people. This morning one of them (our wealthy neighbor, the Times) writes an apology for the Interboro Company, so smooth and suave as to be nauseating, to say the least. Listen, this is what they say: "Shouts (the head of the Interboro Company) is about to accomplish the incredible task of starting an era of good feeling by offering to spend \$107,000,000 if the city will spend \$53,000,000." (The reason they don't want more than \$53,000,000 is that it is all there is.) Then they go on as follows: "Mr. Wilcox, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, has done wonders to elicit an offer such as that, and just at a time when it seemed as though all his labors had failed." These are the words printed by one of our so-called big papers, and all they want now is for us to believe it. Some will actually do so, and in the end our present city government will let the Interboro Company have its way, thereby making the Interboro anti-trust, too rich to be controlled by the people, instead of accepting some other and better plan and showing the capitalists that they do not own the earth. A fact that cannot help striking the average workman is that in a discussion so important as the present, you never hear the voice of any intelligent or independent city official raised on their behalf. All the high paid city officials seem to stick to their motto: "Never explain," and the result is that all the information we get on the subject comes from the other side, and consists of a lot of figures and smooth and hypocritical talk. They have the money, buy the brains, put away any scruples they may have as individuals, and go ahead and rob the people. They have done so in the past and are doing it now, and it will take some good, hard work and rally on the part of the working people to stop it, and nothing else will.

The present city government has plenty of money coming in, so why not buy some brains, find out intelligently what this is all about, analyze the propositions, and place them in position to talk business to the capitalists, instead of turning for advice to the chamber of commerce, the hotel of the capitalists?

New read further what the Times says: "Gentlemen—as are these proposals, they are rivaled in importance by the method by which they are reached and the future provided for." The Interboro is willing that its present so-called seventy-five-year franchise shall be converted into a forty-year term. Beautiful and generous sentiments, indeed. If they had said: Give us a seventy-five-year franchise and we will carry the people for twenty-five years, it would have looked like a franchise. In mathematics their

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### THE "FREE PRESS."

Editor of The Call:

What Comrade Marot says about the distortion or suppression of news by certain papers in yesterday's Call has been borne out by my experience.

Two of the worst papers in this respect are the Times and the World. I have at various times written these papers, and my letters, when printed, have always been so garbled as to destroy the point of my remarks. I can, without unduly praising The Call, say that it is the fairest, the most just paper in the city. For every lie or omission of important facts (for no paper is infallible) in The Call, there are two in the Post, four in the Herald, five in the American and Journal, nine in the World, ten in the Times, and twelve in the Sun. To confirm this, look at their articles on Portuguese and Mexican affairs and the Warren case. And one thing more: If The Call thinks a letter worth printing it never garbles it. The Call is not afraid to print letters that are not ultra-conservative. Taken all in all, for giving the real news, for truthfulness, for fairness, for literary value, The Call is the best paper in the city. S. G. RICH. New York, Dec. 7, 1910.

### FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

Editor of The Call:

May I say that I very much like the way the dissecting knife is being used in the editorial and other columns of The Call? Children are dreadfully fond of seeing the inside of things. Their curiosity and interest can be in no way so quickly and thoroughly aroused and developed as by showing them the inner workings of things—specific, definite things, to which they stand in some near relationship and about which they are supposed to know something. I hope the knife will keep up its good work with ever accumulating results.

I am sorry you advocated taking the Harriman park. Why should we accept stolen goods as a gift? I would not have taken it! No, never! But, of course, I had no vote. LOUISE W. KNEELAND. Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1910.

### THE CHURCH.

Editor of The Call:

In this morning's Call Comrade French makes a most suggestive point, that a Church exempt from taxation is a subsidized Church and violates the American principle of religious freedom. But why does he confuse the issue with such bitter statements about the present character of the Church? Does it mean that if the Church really practiced Christian charity it ought to be exempt from taxation? Or if the Church abolished prostitution and child labor it ought to be exempt? Does a Socialist seriously suggest that a wholesale distribution of Church property among the disinherited would really affect the problem of poverty? How would that differ from the private aims that help tide over some crisis and leave the poor in their chronic poverty as before? It seems to me that the economic situation that creates poverty would be unchanged. If some one will tell us how the Church could immediately abolish prostitution and child labor and the need of alms and the wealth of the Church without such an economic change as we Socialists are working for, we could better follow the reasoning of Comrade French's article.

But perhaps Comrade French thinks that because the Church seems helpless to do these things and because the Church is not likely to become a school of Socialist economics, it therefore has no function that society can recognize, or that it has departed so far from the spirit of Jesus as to forfeit the respect of honest agnostics. On both of these points, if I have correctly understood Comrade French, I must take issue with him.

The Church is true to the spirit of Jesus in being a constant witness to the supreme value of the inward motive of the unseen and spiritual things of life. It is true that these cannot be developed apart from some material expression of them, and so those of us who go to church are continually taught. When the Church or the individual Christian fails to realize the connection, there is unfaithfulness to truth, but the fact remains that it is for the sake of the unseen, inner life that Jesus and the Church have dealt with material matters.

Also, Jesus did not teach economics, but social principles, justice, co-operation, brotherly love, and He worked with individuals for individual regeneration and through individuals for social regeneration. The Church is still working with individuals and is still teaching. With ever increasing emphasis, these same principles of justice, co-operation and brotherly love. When the Church awakens to the full implications of all that she is teaching, she will in many things do differently and her denunciations of capitalism will be more searching and terrible than any Socialist's tirade. I dare to believe that that day is rapidly approaching. But in the meantime do not be too hard on our inconsistencies, tangled up as we are in a vicious system, and let those Comrades who are unbelievers criticize the Church fairly and be, if not reverent toward, at least silent about those spiritual truths in Jesus' teaching and the Church, which they do not understand. ANNA ROCHESTER. Englewood, N. J., Dec. 6, 1910.

### THE TRIUMPH OF FACT OVER THEORY.

"Don't you believe the husband is the head of the house and should have the final say?" "Certainly I do." "Then why don't you come out in the open and say so?" "Because my wife won't let me."—London Id.

Editor of The Call: I am sorry you advocated taking the Harriman park. Why should we accept stolen goods as a gift? I would not have taken it! No, never! But, of course, I had no vote. LOUISE W. KNEELAND. Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1910.

## POTPOURRI

### THE FLOW.

By WILL OGLIVIE.

From Egypt behind my eyes their steady step and slow Northward and east and west to the desert sand and snow; Down through the centuries, one, turning the clock's shower. Till there's never a land beyond sun but has blossomed to my power.

I slid through the sodden streets with my grunting humphs and steers. I turned the turf of the Times in Rome's imperial years. I was left in the half dawn when Charolais came. Giving his farm for the Fountaine to save his nation's name.

Over the seas to the north I white cliffs and a sea blue; And my path was glad in the high grass as my steed Devons drew: My path was glad in the high grass, for behind me the corn that was life to the men that called the steed the world.

And later I went to the north and day by day drew down A little more of the purple to join to my kingdom's crown. And the whamps wheeled out moorland, but the crew stayed with me. Where the Clydesdales drummed marching song with their feathered feet on the loam.

Then the new lands called me ward; I found on the wide A toll to my stoutest daring toe to test my pride: But I stooped my strength to the black loam, and I found labor sweet. As I loosened the soil that was piled firm by a million feet.

Then further away to the northward and outward still (But idle I crossed the Scotch, there no plough may till) Till I won to the plains, snow and there on the edge of snow I ribbed them the fencibles fields, and taught them to and sow.

The sun of the southland called I turned her the rich lines Where her Paramatta peach grow and her green vines: I drove her cattle before me, dust and her dry dung shed. I painted her rich fawns golden, taught her to sow and reap.

From Egypt behind my eyes, I stately step and slow I have carried your weightiest don, ye tollers that reap a new! I am the ruler, the king, and I the world in feel. Sword upon sword may ring, but triumph shall rest with me.—London Spectator.

### REASON ENOUGH.

Minister—Mackintosh, why you come to church now? Mackintosh—For three reasons. Fairly, I don't like you. Secondly, I don't like your money. Thirdly, it was in your kind of met me wife.—Sydney Bulletin.

### HONOR AND HEALTH.

"The Cross of the Legion is a dreadful thing for health." "How's that?" "There's nothing like it to cause long promenades in the park."—Fliegende Blätter.

### NOT GOOD ON DATES.

Clergyman (to applicant for marriage certificate)—Have you no when you were married? Applicant—Well, sir, I can't say. I know 't were snowin' the time.—Punch.

### MEANING WHO?

"Some man," said Uncle Eben, "a way of tellin' you to be your own like day thought dey was provin' on de Ten Commandments."—Washington Star.

### THE BETTING EVIL.

Walter (down speaking) Wild duck, one! Voice from the Kitchen—Just my luck! Backed another 'un.—Eng. Ill. Magazine.

### A GLEAM OF HOPE.

Artist (to burglar)—If you way—if you should manage to get of them, would you mind send your customer's address?—Life.

### YOUR FUTURE.

Eat, drink and be merry to-morrow you may die.—The parol.

### Lady (annoyed by constant of baby)—Poor little dear! Is or girl?

Mother (delighted at the attack)—A boy.

### Lady—Well, perhaps you mind getting out at the next week? What's he doing in a ladies' moment, anyhow?—Tit-Bits.

This year's corn crop is the ever produced in the United States. The Democrats have not as in a claim for the credit of the cage Record-Breaker.

### T. F.'s course during this year reminds me of the teacher who the whole school up in a line morning the first thing and morning a looking on general principle.

That gurgling sound is the voice of the baby. The Democrats have not as in a claim for the credit of the cage Record-Breaker.