





way the people in Schenectady went about it. I have seen them at work and I tell you this victory was won by hard, ceaseless effort. In conclusion let me tell you that the day we have been looking forward to is nearer, much nearer, than we have ever dreamed of.

Russell's speech was greeted with thunderous applause and cheers for the "next Presidential candidate of the Socialist party."

How true Russell's remarks were with regard to the respect which the Socialist party now commands in New York was testified to by Julius Gerber, organizer of Local New York.

Gerber said that the campaign this year was carried on without any interference from the police. In fact, the police were distinctly courteous to Socialist speakers—a thing that had never happened up to this year.

This same spirit, Gerber said, was evident in the polling places all over Manhattan. Socialist watchers were not molested by thugs and bullies, as they have been in years past.

All our readers will remember we predicted that this election would result in some startling demonstrations of the growth of Socialism in the up-State cities. These predictions have been amply fulfilled.

Though the reports are as yet most meager, enough is known to prove beyond doubt that at last the working class of this State is arousing itself to action. The politicians who, in their immeasurable ignorance, assured us that this was an "off year," in a certain sense spoke better than they knew.

Auburn, the home town of Reform-er Osborne, has elected an Alderman and has lifted its vote from less than 400 to nearly 1,600.

In the City of Buffalo, where a few years ago the movement was languishing, the workers have sprung a surprise on their exploiters by rolling up a Socialist vote of nearly 4,500, in comparison with some 2,500 last year.

At this writing the first returns from but a few cities have come in, but all show enormous progress.

Outside the State, indications show that the progress of Socialism is universal. Bridgeport, Conn., reports an increase of some 1,200 Socialist votes over the election of last spring, has elected one Alderman, and gives a total of 3,625 Socialist votes out of 13,000, or nearly 30 per cent of the total.

Mansfield, Ohio, has been completely carried by the Socialists, the Mayor and the entire city ticket being reported elected.

A report from Paterson, N. J., gives the Socialists a gain of 100 per cent over last year, and several candidates of the party were within measurable distance of being elected.

In spite of the fact that this was an "off year," returns from Greater New York show a good increase in the Socialist vote in nearly every Assembly District. The following are the results:

Table with 3 columns: A. D., 1911, 1910. Rows include First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Totals.

Table with 3 columns: A. D., 1911, 1910. Rows include First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Totals.

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SCHENECTADY VOTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

He next hired a theater here and held services Sundays. Recently his church, which he called the People's Church, was united with the Congregational Church. There were two pastors for a short while, but the Congregationalist pastor quit the job and departed from the town. For the past year Dr. Lunn has been publishing a Socialist weekly newspaper, the Citizen, in which he has boomed his candidacy for mayor, with what success is shown by his election today.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 7.—The Socialist party city ticket was elected today by an average plurality of more than 2,000. A majority of the Aldermen were elected by the Socialists and Herbert Merrill was elected as member of the Assembly by 1,000 plurality. Dr. Lunn, the victorious candidate for Mayor, is being given a great ovation tonight.

The full city ticket elected today follows: Mayor, George R. Lunn. For President of Common Council, Russell H. Hunt. Controller, John L. Myers. City Treasurer, Philip Andres. Assessors, Richard J. Verhagen, Stephen W. Schwartz.

New Castle Goes Socialist. NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 7.—Early returns indicate an overwhelming Socialist victory, the Socialists having a majority in three of the eight wards, and a plurality in another, which will give complete control of the city even if the remaining wards are lost.

The Socialists have fought a straight class fight, the capitalist press bombarding the party with charges of "free love," anarchy and all the usual rank lies. In addition, barrels of money were spent by the old party politicians, but nothing availed to stem the irresistible sweep of the Socialist tide.

The next mayor is Walter V. Tyler, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The ticket is working class from top to bottom.

Reading Socialists Carry It. READING, Pa., Nov. 7.—The Reading Eagle, Independent, says the Socialists have swept the city, electing the following ticket today: "Divine Right" Baer, president of the Reading Railroad, whose home town it is, brought every ounce of his influence and a large quantity of his money to bear upon the situation to save the "disgrace" of a Socialist victory. His divinity, however, failed to withstand the Socialists' appeal to reason, and he has gone under.

The ticket elected by the Socialists was made up as follows: Mayor, Edward W. Laffer; city Controller, Christman Baum; city treasurer, Stephen L. Lawrence; city assessors (four years), John S. Fritz and Charles M. Hish; (two years), Robert McLean; school directors (six years), Asher D. Stichter, Robert B. Ringler, Charles F. Sands; (four years), Orrie D. Brown, Albert J. Freeman, L. B. Wilson; (two years), John A. Amienbach, Charles A. Maurer, E. E. Hafer.

Merrill Is Re-Elected. HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 7.—Charles H. Merrill, the only Socialist member of the Massachusetts Legislature, was re-elected for the second time today.

5,000 Votes in Toledo. TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Early indications point to the re-election of Brand Whitlock for Mayor for a fourth term, and the entire independent ticket with the possible exception of Police Clerk.

Nearly 20,000 votes were cast here today, which breaks all records for local municipal elections. Senator David Kellar, Republican, is running second.

W. F. Reis, Socialist, is third, and C. S. Ashley, Democrat, fourth. The Socialist vote is running high and will likely reach 5,000.

Socialist Alderman in Auburn. AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Socialists more than trebled their vote today, increasing their vote from 386 to 1,455, and electing a member of the Auburn Board of Aldermen and a member of the Cayuga County Board of Supervisors. The Socialists amazed the party by their increase in strength.

The defeat of Thomas M. Osborne, president of the Democratic League, who was running for Mayor of Auburn, was attributed to two causes by Charles F. Rattigan, Democratic State committee man, who was manager of the Osborne campaign. Rattigan laid it to the trebling of the Socialist vote in Auburn and to the open alliance of the Tammany wing of the Democratic party with the Republican organization.

Revised returns give Richard Grace, Republican, 1,800 plurality over Nelson L. Drummond, Democrat, insurgent who was up for re-election.

An Alderman in Bridgeport. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 7.—The Bridgeport Socialist party elected one Alderman at today's election, and increased their vote more than 1,200 over the vote last year in the State campaign. The total vote cast for the Socialist candidates was 3,625, out of a total for all parties of 13,064. Clifford B. Wilson, Republican, was elected Mayor by a majority of 303.

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The Socialists have conducted a hot campaign, and gave the old parties the scare of their lives.

Big Vote in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—George J. Karb, Democrat, defeated Mayor George S. Marshall, Reform Republican, for re-election by a plurality of 6,000 on a total vote of 43,000. Marshall lost thousands of votes as a result of his attitude during the street car strike a year ago. The vote is coming in slowly, and Marshall may be beaten for second place by Alva C. Eby, Socialist.

Karb served two terms as Mayor sixteen years ago and also has had two terms as Sheriff of Franklin County. He declared himself for law enforcement, but would not specify his attitude on Sunday closing, social evil and other reforms which have been part of Mayor Marshall's program.

Newton J. Baker, Democrat, and protégé of the late Tom L. Johnson, has been elected Mayor of Cleveland over Frank Hogan, Republican. Brand Whitlock, Independent, and novelist, has been elected Mayor of Toledo for a fourth term, as has also Mayor A. Turnbull, Democrat, at Canton. The latter was pressed closely by Charles Shilling, Socialist.

Two Councilmen in Elizabeth. ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Socialists increased their vote from 1,000 last year to 1,200 and elected two Councilmen, Harry F. Foley for the 2d Ward, and Otto Stegmaier from the 5th. Foley's plurality was 41 and Stegmaier's 150. A third Councilman is possibly elected. In addition to the Councilmen, a Justice of the Peace and a Police Justice was elected in the 2d and 5th Wards. Other minor officials were also elected by the Socialists.

Runs Second in Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 7.—In the municipal election in this city today Beard, Democrat, was re-elected mayor by a vote of two to one over Suttiff, Republican, Stewart, Socialist, ran ahead of the Republican by about a hundred. Incomplete returns show Beard, 1,250; Stewart, 780; Suttiff, 650.

Reports of the Socialist vote received last night from various points were as follows: BUFFALO, 4,400; last year, 2,515. Niagara Falls, 401; last year, 104. Gouverneur, 687; last year, 418. Hornell, 375; last year, 219. Jamboree, 54; last year, 27. Jamestown, 484; last year, 480. Auburn, 1,455; last year, 386. Lancaster, 72; last year, 32. Lackawanna, 64; last year, 9. Aurora, 57; last year, 25. Amsterdam, 227; last year, 78. Northport, 30; last year not given. Green Island, 48; last year, 22. Ithaca, 80; last year, 72. Ogdensburg, 116; last year, 53. Glens Falls, 241; last year, 98. Salamanca, 162; last year, 119. Medina, 21; last year, 10. Syracuse, 2,137; last year, 1,848; last Mayorality election, 648. Johnstown, 382; last year, 181. Endicott, 101; last year, 32. Andes, 15 in two districts for Dr. Mowbray, candidate for Assembly; last year, 3. Poughkeepsie, 170; last year, 66. Yonkers, 300; last year, 250. Rochester, 2,805; last year, 1,926; four years ago, for Mayor, 1,030. Troy, 303; last year, 399. Oneida, 186; last year, 187. Rotterdam, 1st District, 90 for head of ticket; last year, 70. Mount Vernon, 148; last year, 143. Albany, 560; last year, 212; 1909, 115. Binghamton, 1st District, Town of Union, 6 straight ballots, total 16; 4th District, 10 straight, total 15; 5th District, 10 straight, total 26. Three districts in the Village of Lestershire show total vote for head of ticket, 51; straight, 26.

NEW JERSEY. Paterson vote shows increase of 150 per cent, may reach 2,000; last year, 804. North Haledon elects Sam Buser as Tax Collector. Newark shows 45 per cent increase. Haledon, 96; last year, 62.

MASSACHUSETTS. Taunton, vote for Carey for Governor, 70; last year, 60.

CANDIDATE A SUICIDE. CANONSBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—James M. Collins, a well known business man and a candidate for borough auditor, was found dead today at his desk with a bullet in his brain. Financial troubles are believed to have caused him to end his life.

FOUR TEXANS PUT ON TRIAL FOR LYNCHING. FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 7.—Four men, charged with the murder of Fernando Gomez, who was lynched at Thorsdale several months ago, have been placed on trial at Cameron, south of here. They are Ezra Stephens, G. P. Noack, Harry Wuench and Z. T. Gere.

The trial is of special importance because of international complications. The Mexican Consul and others of his nationality prominent in Texas insist that Gomez was only 12 years old and weighed but fifty pounds. The State insists that he was 19 years old. The Mexican Government has interested itself in the case because of the methods used in lynching.

On June 19 he was stabbed to death at Thorsdale Charles Zettinger, after the latter had called him a name. A Constable who arrested the boy placed a chain around his neck, and while he was looking for an automobile a crowd seized the prisoner and dragged him to a water tank, where he was hanged. He was nearly dead when strung up.

SUFFRAGE BILL NEXT. LONDON, Nov. 7.—Prime Minister Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that a bill dealing with adult suffrage would be introduced at the next session of Parliament.

TWO DROWN IN RIVER CRASH. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 7.—The steamer Lightwood, carrying a large cargo of cotton, struck a snag in the Arkansas River early today and sank near Pine Bluff in fifty feet of water. Two negroes were drowned.

TAMMANY CARRIES NEW YORK COUNTY

(Continued from Page 1.)

pers of his step-father. The number of cases was the smallest in recent years.

Russell Tylor, secretary of the Relief Society of Friends at 222 East 16th street, demanded that a voter be arrested in the voting booth of the 3d Election District of the 2d Assembly yesterday morning for not giving his right eye.

The man was Patrick J. Morrow, of 56 New Chambers street, who gave his age as 35 when voting. Tylor declared that when registering Morrow had said he was 37. In the Tombs Court Magistrate Freschi discharged Morrow.

Antonio Pietrolongo, of 223 Mott street, was arrested for illegal voting in the booth of the 7th Election District of the 3d Assembly District at 394 Broome street, on the authority of a typewritten notice from the Republican County Committee.

Nicholas Lucas, chairman of the Board of Inspectors, greeted Pietrolongo, having known him as a voter for the last few years, permitted him to vote and then ordered his arrest under the terms of the notice of the Republican County Committee, which demanded that Antonio Pietrolongo, of 223 Mott street, be arrested if he attempted to vote. The notice further said that the Postoffice Department notified the committee that a registered letter addressed to Pietrolongo at the Mott street address, had been returned. The notice was signed by the printed signature of Samuel S. Koenig.

In the Tombs Court Magistrate Freschi asked the chairman how long he had been taking orders from any committee, and upon their authority caused men to be arrested. He pointed out the difference in the names—"Pietrolongo" and "Pietromongo," and discharged the voter.

Timothy J. Sullivan, of 21 Stuyvesant street, was arrested in the election booth of the 19th Election District of the 3d Assembly District, because the number of his house was wrongly entered upon the books. They said that he had given 31 as the number, and he said that he had given 21, and that it was the mistake of the poll clerks. He was also discharged by Magistrate Freschi.

William Randall, a salesman, living at Mills Hotel No. 2, charged with illegal voting, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court.

Late reports from up the State, although showing a Republican victory in the election of delegates to the Assembly, local and minor officials were elected in many sections by the Democrats on local issues. The results at principal centers:

NYACK.—George A. Blauvelt, Democratic candidate for member of Assembly in Rockland County, is re-elected by a small majority. MONTICELLO.—John K. Evans, Democrat, conceded elected to the Assembly in Sullivan County over Gabriel F. Curry, Republican.

PENN YAN.—Yates County swung back to the Republican column, electing Edward C. Gillett to the Assembly by 622 plurality over Frank M. Collins, the present incumbent. KINGSTON.—Andrew Cook, Republican, is elected member of the Assembly from the First Ulster District. Samuel C. Waring, Republican, is re-elected from the Second Assembly District.

WHITEHALL.—J. S. Parker, Republican, is re-elected to the Assembly from Washington County. Edward C. Whitmyer, Republican, carried the county for Supreme Court Judge. TROY.—S. Frederick Schwarz, Democrat, is elected member of the Assembly in the First District by a majority of 581. The Second District is claimed by the Democrats, but is still in doubt. The Democrats made a clean sweep of this city.

UTICA.—For the first time in many years Oneida County will be represented in the Assembly by three Republicans—Entwistle, Allen and Cross. The two last named were re-elected. ITHACA.—Assemblyman Miner McDaniels, of Tompkins County, insurgent Democrat, swept Tompkins County in today's election, and his plurality will reach about 850 at least. In this city the Democrats made a clean sweep.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Republican gained heavily in Poughkeepsie. Aldrich, Republican, for Assembly carries Poughkeepsie by 212. Last year Chanler, Democrat, carried it by 194. Indications are that Aldrich, Republican, is elected to the Assembly from the 2d Dutchess District, and Smith, Republican, from the 1st District.

HEMPSTEAD.—Corrected returns from Nassau County give Jeremiah Wood, Republican, for Assembly, 2,100 plurality. The pluralities of the Republican judicial candidates, 2,368, with the exception of J. C. Van Sicken, whose plurality will be 2,590.

DUNKIRK.—John Lee Sullivan, of Dunkirk, Republican, is elected Assemblyman from the 2d Assembly District of Chautauque County, by an estimated plurality of more than 2,000 over C. F. Bigler, Democrat, of Westfield.

HERKIMER.—Bridenbecker, insurgent Democrat, is defeated for the Assembly by Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, who will have 300 majority. RAVATIA.—Geneese County elected Clarence Bryant Assemblyman by a safe majority.

MALONE.—Alex. McDonald, Republican, is elected to the Assembly from Franklin County. DUNKIRK.—The Rev. Julius Lincoln, of Jamestown, Republican candidate for member of the Assembly from the 1st Assembly District, Chautauque County, is elected. CARMEL.—John R. Yale, Republican re-elected to the Assembly. MEDINA.—Orleans County elected a Republican Assemblyman, the whole county ticket going Republican.

trict John D. Stivers, of Middletown, was chosen.

OWEGO.—Assemblyman Otis S. Beach, insurgent Democrat, was defeated for re-election in Tioga County by John G. Pemberton, Republican, whose plurality is 206.

ROCHESTER.—Jared W. Hopkins, Simon L. Adler, August W. Wallart, Cyrus W. Phillips and William T. Keys, all Republicans, were elected members of Assembly from Monroe County districts today.

OGDENSBURG.—Frank L. Seaker, Republican, was elected to the Assembly from the 1st District, St. Lawrence County. Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., Republican, was elected to the Assembly from the 2d District, St. Lawrence County, by about 2,500.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Alden Hart, the present Assemblyman, Republican, was re-elected. He lost Johnston City by 75 to William T. Briggs, Democrat, but carried Gloverville by 1,000, which will be sustained by the outlying districts of the county.

ALBANY.—Mayor James B. McEwen, Republican, is re-elected Mayor of Albany by a plurality of about 3,500. Albany Assembly re-elects three Republican Assemblymen today.

ITHACA.—Minor McDaniels, insurgent Democrat, is re-elected Assemblyman from Tompkins County. OSWEGO.—Thaddeus C. Sweet, Republican, was chosen Member of the Assembly for a third term over J. C. Knight, Democrat. The Republicans carry all county offices.

BALLSTON.—George N. Whitney, Republican, defeated William M. Martin, Democrat, for Member of the Assembly. ELMIRA.—Robert P. Bush was elected Assemblyman from Chemung County by 1,500 plurality.

RIVERHEAD.—D. C. Talmage is re-elected Assemblyman in 1st District in the 2d, George L. Thompson, Republican, is elected.

DEMOCRATS CARRY HUDSON COUNTY, N. J. Hudson County, N. J., went Democratic yesterday in a landslide. Peter Wedin defeated Mark M. Fagan, the Progressive Republican candidate for Sheriff, notwithstanding all the startling disclosures of scandals in Democratic official county places. A solid delegation of twelve Assemblymen, nine out and out Wilson Democrats, was elected as follows: James C. Agnew, Joseph M. Branagan, George F. Breeninger, William S. Davila, George Thomas M. Donnelly, Charles M. Egan, Cornelius Ford, Thomas F. A. Griffin, Peter H. James, Thomas F. Martin, Charles E. S. Simpson, Philip Steurwald.

Surrogate John P. Egan, was re-elected, defeating John P. Gardner, regular Republican, of Hoboken. In Jersey City, Mayor H. Otto Wittmann, was re-elected for a third term, completely snoring under Andrew Knox, Progressive Republican, by a majority, which may reach 12,000 in a total vote of 38,455. Ernest J. Heppenheimer, President of the Board of Aldermen, was re-elected, beating James E. Pope, Progressive Republican, and Frank Hague and John Prout. Wittmann Democrats, were elected members of the Street and Water Board.

In Hoboken, Freeholder Martin Cooke, regular Democrat, was elected Mayor in a three-cornered race with ex-Mayor George H. Stell, Independent Democrat, and James O'Rourke, a Democrat, running on the Republican ticket.

TRENTON.—Indications point to another Democratic landslide throughout the State. Democrats have carried the Senate and probably the House, and may have elected the Congressman in the 1st District.

PATERSON.—Early in the afternoon the election of Mayor Andrew F. McBride, Democratic third term candidate for Mayor, was generally conceded by 900 majority and re-elected a Republican county ticket, Assemblymen, Freeholders and County Clerk will win.

The Republican Assembly ticket is headed by House Leader Thomas F. McCran, and consists of Assemblymen Amos Radcliffe, Assemblyman Leonard Pikeart and two new men.

MORRISTOWN.—Scattering returns indicate the election of William F. Burch and Joseph G. Wells, Republicans, to the Assembly to succeed Eugene S. Burke and Albert Bunn, Democrats, the incumbents from Morris County.

CAPE MAY.—James M. F. Hildreth, Republican, was elected to the Assembly by about 600 plurality.

BRIDGETON.—Camden County elects Albert B. McAllister, Republican candidate for Assembly, by plurality of at least 1,400. Harry J. Garrison, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, swept the county by a plurality larger than ever given a Democrat in this county. The city voted no license by a small majority.

LAMBERTVILLE.—Oliver C. Holcombe, Democrat, is elected Assemblyman from Hunterdon County. BELVIDERE.—Thomas Barber, Democrat, was elected Senator in Warren County. Henry O. Carhart, Democrat, was elected Assemblyman.

JAMES H. MAURER OF READING, SOCIALIST MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE, WILL LECTURE IN THE Rand School Reading Room 112 EAST 19TH STREET, SUNDAY, NOV. 12, AT 8 P. M. Admission by ticket. Get your tickets in advance at the School. Price, 25 cents.

Frothingham, who has been Lieutenant Governor for the past three years. To add to the chagrin of the Republican leaders, who believed from the early return that the whole ticket had been victorious, there is every indication that David I. Walsh, the Democratic nominee, has been elected Lieutenant Governor over Robert Luce. Foss carried Boston by a plurality of about 22,000 as against 27,700 last year. The 321 towns in the State gave Frothingham a lead of about 18,000 over Foss, but the Republican nominee fell slightly behind in the thirty-two outside cities.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM JERSEY LEGISLATURE. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Election returns from different parts of the State tonight were brim full of surprises. At a late hour both Democrats and Republicans were claiming control of the Senate, which seem likely to stand 11 to 10 in favor of the one side or the other. The complexion of the House, which was Democratic last year, depended entirely over the results in Essex County, neither side having elected sufficient members to control it without the twelve men from Essex. William J. Browning, of Camden, for many years Republican clerk of the House of Representatives, was elected to Congress to succeed the late Henry C. Loudenslager. Mr. Browning defeated ex-Senator Thomas M. Farrell, the Democratic candidate, by a greatly reduced majority from what they were given in this district.

EARLE THE VICTOR IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Incomplete returns at midnight indicate the election of George H. Earle, Jr., as Mayor by a small plurality over Rudolph Blankenburg, Independent Republican and Democrat. Earle's lead probably will not be more than 10,000. It is likely that he will carry with him the Republican candidate for Controller, City Solicitor, Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds and Coroner. This is an indecisive finish to one of the hottest municipal fights Philadelphia has ever seen. William S. Vare, interested in big municipal contracting interests, tried for the Republican nomination, but was beaten by Earle, backed by United States Senator Penrose and James P. McNichol, another contractor. There was some soreness among the Vare followers, but they were mostly swung into line.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Game Warden John C. Reinbold had a desperate struggle with Andrew and Joseph Supchak, of Clifton, in the woods near Lodi this afternoon, and he had to use a shotgun to subdue the men named. The men had hunting licenses but refused to show them, and when placed under arrest they attacked the Game Warden. Justice Pratt fined Andrew \$10 and Joseph \$24.

SLAY GIRL'S ASSAULTER. CLARKSVILLE, Tex., Nov. 7.—Within three hours after Riley Johnson, a negro, had attacked a young woman at the farmhouse, near Clarksville, today, and had clubbed the mother into insensibility when she responded to her daughter's appeals for assistance, he was captured by a sheriff's posse and shot to death by bystanders when, terrified by threats of lynching, he made a break for liberty.

Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union Local 38 TAKE NOTICE A General Member Meeting of all Branches of LOCAL 38 Will Take Place Thursday Evening, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock Sharp AT THE Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street The special business of the evening will be election of an organizer for Brooklyn in place of Comrade Pismanoff, who resigned from that position. LADIES' TAILORS AND DRESS-MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 38.

The Rose Door The Story of a House of Prostitution by ESTELLE BAKER It is roughly estimated that there are over 500,000 women and girls in the United States who earn their living by the sale of their bodies. Much has been written about "the oldest of all the professions;" investigations have been made; statistics prepared; judgments pronounced and rigorous means of suppressing prostitution have been attempted—to no avail. It has remained for Socialism to discover the Cure for the Social Evil. Miss Baker's book is not a preachment, nor a theory or a "study," but a living, gripping story of the Actual Lives of four Women of the Streets, with all the heart hunger, the yearning for maternity, and the sordid commercialism with which the Public Woman is always at war. Read The Rose Door. Go down into the depths of pain and love and misery with your Sisters of the Street. There you will find the cause of their degradation—and the cure for the great Social Evil. Get this book for your daughters and your sons. You need it and your neighbor will be a wiser and better man for having read it. Handsomely bound in cloth; illustrations by Ralph Chapin. First edition quickly sold out; second edition ready. Price One Dollar; we pay postage. Address THE NEW YORK CALL BOOK DEPARTMENT, 409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK CITY



# WANTS NO COURT RULE ON LIABILITY

## Gompers Declares Judiciary Ill Qualified to Met Out Workingmen's Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Sincere objection to the appointment by any court or executive authority of boards to pass on the application of the proposed Workmen's Compensation Law was made this afternoon by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, before the Senatorial Commission framing them.

Senator Sutherland, the chairman, had believed the administrative boards should be appointed by the courts, "so as to keep them out of politics."

"That implies," said Gompers, "that courts are free from political influence, and as to some of them, I believe there is a difference of opinion on that point."

"What do the men who become judges know about industry and accidents in industry? I would prefer to remove the appointment as far as possible from the courts. Judges, as a result of their schooling and their environment, have no conception of the conditions of industrial life. Their decisions would be prompted by what they knew, or thought they knew, and not according to conditions as they actually existed."

### Competent Boards in Germany.

"In Germany representatives of labor organizations and employers determine questions relating to workmen's compensation. I do not criticize all courts, but as to some of them I have very decided opinions."

The joint commission continued its meetings today with more than fifty labor leaders and railroad representatives in attendance. The plan which the commission now has in mind follows the English system, which contemplates that each employer shall compensate injured employes.

Representatives of the International Harvester Company and the New York Edison Company explained to the commission the voluntary liability systems now in use with these concerns. John Garretson, of the International Organization of Railway Conductors, told the commission that workmen wanted a law that would insure them of their common law rights.

As to the provision for the payment of a lump sum to a workman or his dependent, Gompers said:

"There may possibly come a time when the payment of a lump sum to a man wholly incapacitated would be of advantage to him, but there would be a great risk in investment. I think it better to safeguard him and his dependents by weekly or monthly payments, so that they might be saved from charity or pauperism for life-time. The chances of a man entering into competition with concentrated wealth is not promising."

### Corporation "Staked" Widow.

Chairman Sutherland spoke of a case in which a corporation, in payment for a man's death, instead of paying money established the widow in the delicatessen business, which was more profitable to her than a lump sum of money would have been.

"Well, in these days," said Gompers, "even the delicatessen business is pretty well organized, and inexperienced persons entering it would be liable to fail." Gompers suggested an improvement in a section of the proposed bill which would require each railroad to pay its own compensation.

"There should be power somewhere," said Gompers, "to provide the best possible protection on all railroads for passengers and employes. If railroads contribute to a general fund it would prompt those with a most effective appliance to use their influence to force others more poorly equipped to come up to the highest standard."

### CALL TO AID LOS ANGELES CAMPAIGN

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party has adopted the following motion, submitted by Morris Hillquit and George H. Goebel:

"That a call be issued in the name of the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary, addressed to the locals of the party, for immediate and liberal financial support of the Los Angeles comrades in their pending campaign; also that two speakers, at least one of them a woman, be sent to Los Angeles forthwith at the expense of the party."

In accordance with the above motion, a call will be sent to the locals. Action need not be delayed until the call is received, however. Send all contributions to John M. Work, Acting National Secretary, 205 West Washington street, Chicago.

Telephone 1539 Harlem

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NOTICE! I respectfully notify all my friends, patrons, and my friends of the Workers' Circle, inasmuch as I opened a new place with a view to...

## LIQUORS AND WINES

As 44 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

I respectfully invite my friends and patrons to my new place, which is located at 44 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

My friends, patrons, and my friends of the Workers' Circle, inasmuch as I opened a new place with a view to...

My friends, patrons, and my friends of the Workers' Circle, inasmuch as I opened a new place with a view to...

My friends, patrons, and my friends of the Workers' Circle, inasmuch as I opened a new place with a view to...

# Notice to Cutters

A Special Meeting of the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, will be held

## Wednesday Evening, Nov. 8, 1911

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE.

Special business of the evening will be the question of reducing initiation fee for cutters in the waist, dress, costume and underwear trades. All cutters working in these branches of the trade are especially requested to be present.

# MANCHUS MURDER SUSPECTED GENERAL

## Wu Lu-Chen, Asleep in Tent, Is Killed by Suspicious Loyalists.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7.—Governor Wu Lu-Chen, of Shanghai province, has been assassinated by Manchu soldiers. The Manchus accused him of treason to the throne.

The Governor was asleep in his tent at the encampment at Shikachuang when killed. Thirty Manchu troopers rushed the guard suddenly, dashed into the tent and cut the Governor to pieces.

In the meantime an alarm had been given, soldiers faithful to the Governor surrounded the tent and the assassins were caught to a man. They protested that Wu's professions of loyalty to the throne were false and that he was secretly urging a massacre of all the Manchus. The entire thirty will be beheaded.

### Assassination Manchu Mistake.

Politically Wu's assassination was a capital mistake for the Manchus in two ways. It will enrage the rebels and it deprives the throne of a true supporter. Wu was a revolutionist up to the time of the issuance of the imperial edict granting constitutional government to China. Like Yuan Shi Kai, he favored acceptance of these concessions, believing they obliterated the necessity for the dynasty's overthrow.

Hoping that he might win the Shansi rebel leaders over to his views, the Emperor recently named him Governor of the province, and he had practically accomplished his mission when killed. By his assassination all the work that he had accomplished is undone.

The revolutionists are convinced that no Manchu can be trusted, no matter what he may promise, and the efforts of Yuan Shi Kai, and others like him, to save the dynasty, are almost certainly rendered hopeless. The general opinion here is that Yuan's own fate will be sealed if he trusts himself among the Manchus at Peking by going there to accept the Premiership, as the government is urging him to do.

### Nobles Commit Suicide.

Yesterday's reports that the capital had fallen into the rebels' hands seem to have rested on the fact that several Manchu nobles, facing the loss of their pensions and power, committed suicide, possibly by agreement among themselves.

In evidence of the critical situation in the capital, however, the American and British legations are known to be planning joint arrangements for protecting foreigners in the event of an outbreak of violence, either by the revolutionists or by the desperate Manchu element of the population, which is still vowing an indiscriminate massacre of the Peking Chinese. If there should be a rebel attack from outside, or a revolutionary uprising within the city walls.

### Meeting Demands Republic.

Three days was granted to the imperial government at an enormous mass meeting at Linan-Fu, Yun-Han province, today, to agree to a republic. Failing this the meeting adopted a pledge to join the rebels.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese Minister to Washington, definitely announced himself today as a supporter of the new Chinese republic. The doctor's selection as Minister of Foreign Affairs under the provisional government was given out yesterday, but considerable doubt was felt at the time whether he would care, by accepting the post, to commit himself to the new regime while yet at so early a stage.

### PEKING, Nov. 7.—Ordered by the government here not to resist the rebels, the Viceroy of Manking committed suicide today. The Tartar general commanding the Manchu garrison of the same town says he will resist a rebel attack in defiance of orders from Peking.

# UPHOLDS REPUTATION OF ALBERTA BONDS

EDMONTON, Alberta, Nov. 7.—Justice Stuart, of the Supreme Court of Alberta, has granted the province the right to collect from the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway \$7,400,000, proceeds of the company's bond sale guaranteed by the province.

In its decision, the court holds that the Legislature did not go beyond its power in repudiating the bonds. The railway company was organized by W. B. Clark, of Kansas City, and the government guaranteed the bonds, which were sold to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Later the Legislature repudiated its guarantee. The proceeds from the bonds are in Alberta banks. The province is building the road itself.

# 150,000 INERS WANT INCREASE IN WAGES

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—One hundred and fifty thousand coal miners in Eastern Pennsylvania will strike on April 1, 1912, unless they are given a wage increase of 22 per cent, according to President John F. White, of the United Mine Workers, here today.

Increased cost of living and nine years without an increase in wages is given as the reason by the mine workers' president.

# Reingold Beer

Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

63 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND FURNISHINGS. Linder & Berger

1201 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn. We Give Green Trading Stamps.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN

427 Ketcherbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

# PORTO RICO WANTS FULL CITIZENSHIP

## Santiago Iglesias to Ask A. F. of L. Convention to Demand Promised Privilege.

When Porto Rico passed under the tender care of the United States in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American war, the people of that island were informed that part of the program of happiness in store for them was citizenship in the land of their new owners.

That promise has been reiterated by both Republican and Democratic parties ever since with all the solemn effrontery of the professional swindler, and last night Santiago Iglesias, delegate from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens in Atlanta, Ga., next Monday, told a Call reporter that one of the main things he hoped to secure from the convention was a resolution calling upon the United States Government for the fulfillment of its pledge.

"The Porto Ricans," said Iglesias, "are today a people without a country, and they have been in that condition since the conquest of the island in 1898. Should a Porto Rican come to the United States, he comes as an alien, and has to go through the five years' qualification for citizenship. A short time ago a Porto Rican in San Francisco applied for citizenship. He pointed out that he could not sign the ordinary form, since it called for his renouncing some country or allegiance, and he had none to renounce. The clerk thereupon altered the form, making it read 'The Republic of Porto Rico was renounced.'"

This is a condition that every class in the island feels keenly. The workers, the middle class, the plutocracy all alike feel the indignity and resent it bitterly. But it is particularly difficult for the workers who are endeavoring to organize.

"When we urge the workmen to join the union, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., the employers say to the workers, of whom at least 75 per cent are illiterate: 'Why do you want to join that union? It is affiliated with the people in the United States who deny you citizenship.' Because the workers are ignorant, and cannot read or write, this argument appeals to many of them, and the organization is hampered.

### Parties and Politics.

"What is the relation of parties and classes in Porto Rico?" Iglesias was asked. "What do they want and what do they stand for?"

"The native middle class," said Iglesias, "want to secure American citizenship in accordance with promises made and repeated. But they want it very largely in order to put a check upon the growth and enterprises of the American capitalists who have come to regard the island as a great factory. The native capitalists want a bigger share of the plunder, and American citizenship will help them to realize their object."

"In addition, practically all high offices are held by Americans sent from the United States, and these offices, too, are wanted by the middle class of the island. Accordingly, there is increasing friction and opposition between the Americans and the native middle class."

"The working class, on the other hand, while it wants full citizenship, desires it in the first place as an elementary right. It wants it because its anomalous position makes it difficult to organize the workers. The American officials recognize that the workers do not mind much whether they are exploited by Americans or Porto Ricans, so long as exploitation is inevitable, and try to play off the working class against the middle class. It is in order to get rid of the exploitation by both factions that the workers want citizenship."

### Monstrous Exploitation.

"What is the economic position of the island and the workers?" was asked.

"The trade of the island has increased from \$14,000,000 in 1898 to \$78,000,000 in 1911. Before the American conquest there were few industrial workers, while there are now about 20,000."

"Of agricultural workers, however, there are about 400,000. Most of these work ten hours a day and get a starvation wage. On the coffee plantations the wages vary from 10 to 25 cents a day. On the sugar plantations the wages vary from 45 to 75 cents a day. You will appreciate what this means when you know that \$1 a day is the least on which a man can live in decency."

"Needless to say, these wretched wages are not due to the poverty of the bosses, for dividends of 27 per cent are commonly paid. At the same time the workers are organizing. There are 122 unions, 52 of which are agricultural. The wages of the industrial workers have been raised to an approximately living level by the unions, and strenuous efforts are being made to better the condition of the agricultural workers."

### CATCH 21 JAP FISHERMEN.

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Nov. 7.—Twenty-one Japanese fishermen were arrested today by an agent of the United States Fisheries Bureau on a charge of illegal fishing in Alaskan waters. The Japanese were placed in jail here, and their boats and gear seized. The United States Grand Jury has recommended that fishing by aliens be prohibited.

### BLOWS OF HOOF FATAL.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 7.—In an unusual accident on the roadway of the Thorndale Stock Farm here today, Charles Gardner, while driving a trotting horse, fell forward from the sulky seat and was killed by the animal's hoofs.

### CAUGHT OF THE SLIDER.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND FURNISHINGS. Linder & Berger

1201 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn. We Give Green Trading Stamps.

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427 Ketcherbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

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# SPORTS

## ANXIOUS FOR MATCHES.

Minneapolis Welterweight Has Record of Five Knockouts.

From far away Minneapolis comes a cry for matches from Labe Saffro, a welterweight, who, according to his record, which his manager George W. Wenzel, sends The Call, gives one the impression that he would stand at least an equal chance in a contest with the best of the boys in this city. Saffro has scored five knockouts in his last eight fights, and all inside of eight rounds. Wenzel is anxious to secure a match for his protegee around here, confident that Saffro will reap fame and lucre as some of his fellow Westerners have and are doing, and therefore invites communication with managers desiring his boy's services.

Among those whom he has knocked out are Kid Grantley, Art Godfrey and Tim Graham, all of Minn.; Mike Brown and Tom Thompson, of St. Paul, and Young Savers, of Duluth. He has also boxed exhibitions with Bat Nelson and Mike Gibbons. Wenzel's address is care of Duplex Safety Coal Hole Cover Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

## CLASSY WRESTLING MONDAY.

Mehmet Cowdrill, the newly arrived champion wrestler of Turkey, whose manager, Antoine Pierre, claims can defeat both Mahmoud and Frank Gotoh the same night, will make his appearance on the mat next Monday night at Suler's Harlem River Park and Casino. Hans Lehner, the burly Bavarian heavyweight, who has met all the big foreigners, will test the Turk's skill and strength to the full limit in a finish match. As Dr. B. F. Roller, the clever Seattle physician, who bars no one, will also appear against Ivan Romanoff, the giant Russian Cossack, the international wrestling events should attract a big crowd.

## ELIOT RAPS FOOTBALL.

"No, I didn't see the Harvard-Princeton football game," said President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of the former university, departing aboard the Kronprinz Wilhelm for a world tour yesterday. "It's too dangerous. No college should have a sport that even professionals fear. Yes, I believe it's more dangerous than prizefighting. There's only one worse sport—aviation. That's really demoralizing to the spectators. The army should take care of the perfecting of the art of aviation."

Special effort is being made by the committee in charge of the dinner to acquaint the members of the society and friends of the society with one another. Tickets may be obtained at \$1 each from Miss Margaret G. Batchelder, 122 Flushing street, Brooklyn. The dinner committee particularly requests that all those intending to be present at the dinner should make their reservations immediately, as in so doing they will greatly simplify the work of the committee.

## UNION LABELS.

Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made goods always place in their advertisements the fact that their goods are UNION MADE.

## BOYS' HATS

Complete Line of

Schrier Brothers

H. Delventhal

PARKS AND HALLS.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

Labor Lyeum

Labor Temple

ARLINGTON HALL

UNION LABELS.

## Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

## CHIEF JUSTICE JAY'S RESIGNATION.

Of all the Supreme Court's Chief Justices, only one resigned. All of the successive others hung on through doddering old age until death, never letting go their grip until compelled to by a mocking power that they could not adjudge in contempt. All except the one referred to—John Jay.

Why did Jay give up the foremost political job in the country? Why did he abdicate the judicial crown? There was something very strange in his voluntarily quitting the Chief Justiceship and the most exalted post in the land. There were reasons why he stepped down. Very good reasons, which will be duly set forth in the next installment of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States" in next Sunday's Call.

Jay resigned in order to put through a "little joker" in a treaty with England, by which another Chief Justice was able to snatch a big estate and certain Tories were able to recover confiscated estates.

That was one reason. There were other reasons, not the least of which was the French Revolution, which drew the aristocracy of all countries together. Jay was sent abroad as the representative of the American aristocracy to do all in his power to defeat the end of the French Revolution.

You thought that you read "history." But Myers' work shows that the writing of real history is only beginning. Here is a genuine history—all facts and no fables. Read it, remember it, read it!

# Bargain "Ad" No. 1

The works of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, Froster, Hahn, Hildebrand, Karl Marx, Clifford, Green Allen, and about 30 more Liberal Authors in one set, entitled

# "HUMBOLDT LIBRARY OF SCIENCE"

Eighteen large, heavy volumes, in red cloth, gold letters. Published by the 20th Century Press, for \$50.00.

We have 25 sets left, and we will sell them to The Call readers for \$15.00 per set. Express extra. A real bargain not to be duplicated after these sets are sold. For full details address,

## REGENTS BOOK STORE

1 Rutgers St., New York.

# MAURER TO SPEAK ON RESULTS OF ELECTION

The various indications given by yesterday's vote will be treated by the speaker at the dinner of the New York Chapter of the International Socialist Society next Friday evening, November 10, at 6:30 o'clock, at Kall's Restaurant, 10 Park place.

The principal speaker is to be James H. Maurer, the best Socialist representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature and one of the most prominent leaders of the Socialist movement in Reading, Pa. The other speakers will be Robert Hunter, who polled a large vote when running for Governor of Connecticut last year on the Socialist ticket. The third speaker will be the Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, who will speak on the results of the election as viewed from the Republican standpoint.

Special effort is being made by the committee in charge of the dinner to acquaint the members of the society and friends of the society with one another. Tickets may be obtained at \$1 each from Miss Margaret G. Batchelder, 122 Flushing street, Brooklyn. The dinner committee particularly requests that all those intending to be present at the dinner should make their reservations immediately, as in so doing they will greatly simplify the work of the committee.

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Labor Lyeum

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ARLINGTON HALL

UNION LABELS.







SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Executive Committee—239 East 43rd St. 10 Executive Committee—162nd Street and Amsterdam Ave. Noon Hour Meeting.

There will be a meeting at noon to the corner of 24th street and 4th Avenue, under the auspices of the committee for Special Propaganda Women. George R. Kirkpatrick and Rose Schneiderman will be present.

Branch 9's Thanksgiving. A campaign is over—long live the revolution. Our political New Year, we renew our resolutions, and with greater determination to reach our goal.

Let us pause for just one brief moment and warm the cheeks of our faces with the genial glow of Comradeship. And if any goblets are offered—let the "Carrie Nations" rejoice.

We can carry this nation in spite of an occasional drink. Here's to the occasional New Year, full of promise.

And now for the official celebration: Branch 9 has designated Saturday, November 11 as a day of singing, and the Bronx Labor Council, 705 Courtland Avenue, corner 154th Street, as the scene of revelry. Come all ye, whose hearts are throbbing with the drum-beat of world conquerors.

Tickets, including hat check, are 25 cents to be had at the Bronx Lyceum, or at the Labor Lyceum, on the night of the entertainment. Comrades come to Branch 9's thanksgiving.

BRANCH 9. Rand School Lecture. James H. Maurer, of Reading, Pa., Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will give a lecture in the Rand School reading room, 112 18th Street, on Sunday evening, November 12. Admission will be by ticket, and only a limited number will be sold.

Campaign Contributions. The following contributions to the campaign fund of Local New York were received to October 25, since the last acknowledgment. The work of collecting has been unusually widespread this year, the individual amounts being so numerous that it is impossible to publish more than the number, and the name of the Comrade collecting on same, with the total amount.

While lists were to be returned not later than November 1, still there seems to be many who yet find opportunities to secure further funds, and therefore, keep up the work until the last. All lists should be returned, however, by Friday, November 10. Remit cash or check to A. E. Marsh, financial secretary, 239 East 84th Street, city.

B. Spinrad, \$1; Louis Baum \$1; Owen McPartland, \$1; Dr. I. Ortman.

SAMUEL W. EIGES COUNSELLOR AT LAW. 182 Nassau St., New York City.

Thomas G. Hunt. Make and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS. 80 5th Ave., cor. 29th St., Manhattan.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 100 2d Ave. Bpt. 84th & 85th Sts.

Pharmacist. GEORGE OBERDORFER. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street.

Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

SECOND ANNUAL Entertainment and Ball TO BE GIVEN BY THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE At NEW STAR CASINO 115 East 107th Street Friday Evening, November 10 TICKETS, including Warrent, 50 CENTS

35; George Firnkas, \$1; Charles Turk, \$2.25; E. H. 1; Rose L. Lewis, \$1; Fr. Rapp, \$1.50; Arthur E. Marsh, acct., \$6.50; Gertrude Mendelson, \$2; L. Koehler, \$1; S. A. Lavine, 50c; William Lavine, 50c; Elias Wolf, \$1; Bertha Eger, \$2.50; John J. Witt, \$2; Adolph Deoves, \$1; J. Samsanoff, 75c; Hy. B. Kunz, \$1; Jacob Berman, \$7.25; Albert John, \$3.50; A. F. Dieckman, \$1; Frederick C. Genz, \$3.25; L. Kaufman, \$1; A. Lerner, \$2; A. Wolftraub, \$1.25; S. W. Elges, acct., \$1.25; William Kessler, \$2.75; M. Getter, \$2.15; Ernest Lillenthal, \$11; Giovanni Innamorato, \$2; Karl Loschner, \$1.25; Adele Meyer, \$2.95; Gus Schulz, \$1; John Steber, 50c; John Rapp, \$4.50; John Roemer, \$1.60; W. F. Ehret, \$4; William Hallstein, \$1.50; Martin Kraemer, \$3.10; Paul Oehmickel, \$1; C. Schad, \$6; Ernest Schreiter, \$6c; Adolph Spronk, \$2.20; L. Reinicke, acct., \$6.50; Henry Borstman, \$2.55; J. Schontag, \$2.66; Jacob Falter, \$4.50; A. Mader, \$4.75; W. Koehne, \$5; C. Hoffman, \$1; H. Schreiter, 50c; Adolph Spronk, \$2.20; Frank Herp, 50c; Rudolf Holman, \$1.25; Gustav Koch, \$4.50; Henry Wollenhauf, \$6.50; Rose Hagno, \$2.75; Adolf Kergel, \$3.75; Antonie Kergel, \$1.75; J. Sleib, \$1.50; A. Woltz, \$3.75; L. Engelman, \$1; Fred and Kate Freudenfeld, \$2; Peter Lodzin, \$1; Mrs. E. Peremi, \$1.35; D. Schlosinger, \$1.55; Boris Freeman, \$1.65; Nicholas Spiridovich, \$1.40; Stefan Gegus, \$2.15; John Mauch, \$2.50; Branch 157, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, \$2; Branch 16, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, \$4.55; Bakers' Union, No. 164, collection by William Plenge, \$5; Bakers' Union, No. 164, collection by William Plenge, \$9.40; Furriers' Union, balance on list, \$1.60; Furriers' Union, balance on list, \$2.90; Liedertafel "Egalite", \$4.05; Liedertafel "Egalite", \$3.10; Liedertafel "Egalite", \$2.40; Manner Gesang Verein "Teutonia", \$2; J. Boehm, 50c; Christian Ruppel, \$3.65; Michael Miller, 50c; G. Schulz, 50c; I. L. Fingerhut, \$1; Branch 1, on acct., \$27.25; Branch 1, on acct., \$5; Branch 6, \$1.25; William Halpern, \$1; Abraham Cohen, \$3.70; David Rosowsky, \$1; Hans Heinrich Uhl, \$3.70; Karl Beyer, \$3.25; Charles Weyhrauch, \$3.10; Finnish Branch, on acct., \$1.35; Mrs. Rand, \$2.75; total, \$398.81; donations, \$115.38; total, \$494.27. Previously acknowledged, \$1,280.89; total to date, \$1,705.14.

platform and an application blank, printed on one sheet, were ordered. Gold and Uswald were assigned to get election returns at the Labor Temple, New York. The secretary reported that he had visited The Call Board of Management, and that the local's request that the Central and Executive committees minutes be printed in full had been granted, and that matter would be discussed at the next meeting of the board.

The financial report was: Income, \$1,465.77; expense, \$1,216.89; balance, \$248.78. A motion was carried that the different organizations in Brooklyn be circularized to the effect that the Socialist party would furnish them capable speakers who would lecture on the problems of the day.

A committee consisting of Lipas, Pratt and Uswald were elected to take charge of this matter. On motion the Comrade was instructed to secure a capable Comrade to organize the distribution of literature at the various meeting halls throughout the borough. The request of the Socialist Sunday School Union that we elect an organizer for the Socialist Schools in Brooklyn was referred to the Central Committee, all capable Comrades who desire to take up the work, being asked to send in their names.

HARRY USWALD, Secretary Local Kings. QUEENS. Central Committee Meets. The Queens County Central Committee met on October 29. Comrade H. Gronbach, chairman. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Eight applications for membership were read and the applicants admitted. Several bills from the Co-operative Press were given in care of Comrade Burkli. A letter from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor informing us that the Kresge is and 10c store, in the city, are on the unfair list, was received and the Comrades instructed to take note of this. A communication from the Cigarmakers' Union was read and accepted. A letter from the National office was accepted and placed on file. Ten dollars was donated to the City Campaign Fund of Los Angeles. A letter from Local St. Louis was read, and we indorsed the resolution contained therein.

The report of the local organizer was accepted. The W. S. and D. E. F. Branch 59, have donated \$30, and the Carpenters' Union, Local 31, \$50 to the funds of the local.

The organizer reported that lectures have been arranged at the clubhouses for the following dates: November 12, 3:30 p.m.; November 26, December 10 and 24. It was moved and carried to hold a general party meeting on the first Sunday in December. Report of the Entertainment Committee was accepted. Report of the Judiciary Committee was accepted. Report of the McNamara delegate was accepted.

A. ROBBT, Secretary. SHAMOKIN, PA. Close to 1,300 persons assembled in the Fraternity Theater on Sunday to see and hear the Socialist party county candidates speak on the principles of the party. The candidates were: For judges, Sidney A. Schwartz and Elwood D. Fulton; for District Attorney, D. Webster Shipman; for treasurer, Jerry M. Christ; for phonotaphy, William G. Lenker; for sheriff, Jacob W. Renn; for commissioners, George E. Richie and James A. Donnelly; for coroner, Dr. M. Gearhart; for auditors, Edwin O. Cassler and Charles H. Crone. The audience was filled with enthusiasm, and applauded almost continuously.

NATIONAL NOTES. The National Committee is now voting on a question submitted by the acting National Secretary as to whether Comrades otherwise eligible for the National Executive Committee, but who have been assigned as lyceum lecturers after the first of January, shall be placed on the ballot. Vote will close November 10.

Nominations for National Executive Committee and National Secretary closed at the National Office on October 31. All nominees having received five or more nominations have been notified. Acceptances and declinations will close November 10. The copy for the ballot cannot be sent to the printer until after that time. The ballots will be shipped to the State secretaries as soon as possible after that date.

Since last reported a contribution for the McNamara Defense Fund amounting to \$10 has been received from Branch 33 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Gloversville, N. Y.

The National Finnish translator-secretary has also received contributions for the McNamara Defense Fund as follows: Finnish Branch of Local New York City, \$10.50; A. Monkkonen, Cuyuna, Minn., \$1.60.

The above contributions have been forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The following Comrades have received the requisite number of nominations to qualify as candidates for member of the National Executive Committee. The number of locals nominating each is indicated by a figure following the address of the candidate:

Oscar Ameringer, Oklahoma City, 22; Reddin Andrews, Tyler, Tex., 5; J. Mahon Barnes, Chicago, 7; S. E. Beardsley, Shelton, Conn., 6; W. J. Bell, Tyler, Tex., 6; J. O. Bentall, Chicago, 3; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, 158; Clyde A. Berry, Joplin, Mo., 7; Frank Bohm, Chicago, 23; O. F. Branstetter, Oklahoma City, 15; George D. Brewer, Girard, Kan., 5; Phil H. Callery, Huntington, Ark., 6; James F. Carey, Boston, 46; John C. Chase, Lincoln, Neb., 7; Stanley J. Clark, Dallas, Tex., 30; Tom Clifford, Cleveland, 6; John M. Collins, Chicago, 7; J. T. Cumble, Sulphur, Okla., 5; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., 30; Lewis J. Duncan, Butte, Mont., 12; A. H. Florent, Denver, 3; Con F. Foley, Pottsville, Pa., 7; Winfield R. Gaylord,

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Milwaukee, 15; Adolph Germer, Belleville, Ill., 21; George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J., 24; Job Harriman, Los Angeles, 23; Frank J. Hayes, Indianapolis, 7; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, 9; William D. Haywood, Denver, 30; Thos. A. Hickey, Hallettsville, 9; Morris Hillquit, New York, 94; Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark., 11; Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Norwood Park, Ill., 12; Robert Hunter, Noroton, Conn., 48; Alex. Irvine, Los Angeles, 20; Charles H. Kerr, Chicago, 5; George R. Kirkpatrick, New York, 12; Ralph Korngold, Danville, Ill., 5; Tom J. Lewis, Portland, Ore., 8; Lena Morrow Lewis, San Francisco, 69; Caroline A. Love, Chicago, 10; Anna A. Maler, Everett, Wash., 15; Theresa S. Malkiel, New York, 5; James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa., 40; Sets (Dick) Maple, McCallen, Nashville, Tenn., 12; William McDevitt, San Francisco, 3; E. R. Melitzen, Hallettsville, Tex., 33; W. S. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo., 5; J. N. Morrison, Benson, Ariz., 3; W. S. Noble, Ranger, Tex., 5; Kate Richards O'Hare, St. Louis, Mo., 52; James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind., 12; Mary O'Reilly, Chicago, 5; E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark., 5; Marguerite Prevey, Akron, Ohio, 8; Stephen Marion Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind., 6; Leo L. Rhodes, Grand Saline, Tex., 8; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, 14; W. F. Ries, Toledo, Ohio, 17; Robert B. Ringler, Reading, Pa., 10; Sumner W. Rose, Biloxi, Miss., 14; Charles Edward Russell, New York, 40; C. E. Ruthenberg, Cleveland, 5; Emil Seidel, Milwaukee, 20; May Wood Simons, Girard, Kan., 22; A. M. Simons, Girard, Kan., 23; John W. Stoyton, McKeesport, Pa., 15; Henry L. Stohand, New York, 6; John Spargo, Bennington, Vt., 54; Rose Pastor Stokes, Stamford, Conn., 6; J. G. Phelps Stokes, Stamford, Conn., 9; Gustave A. Strebel, Syracuse, N. Y., 9; Fred G. Strickland, Dayton, Ohio, 23; Elizabeth H. Thomas, Milwaukee, 6; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, 21; H. C. Tuck, Oakland, Cal., 5; Ernest Untermyer, Lewiston, Idaho, 8; Thomas Van Lear, Minneapolis, 10; Joshua Ward, New York, 7; William A. Ward, St. Louis, Mo., 6; Fred D. Warren, Girard, Kan., 32; J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kan., 6; Ben F. Wilson, Girard, Kan., 4; J. Stitt Wilson, Berkeley, Cal., 4; John M. Work, Chicago, 16.

The following Comrades have received the requisite number of nominations to qualify as candidates for national secretary. The number of locals nominating each is indicated by figures following the address of the candidate:

Bentley, C. C., Chicago, 7; Branstetter, Otto F., Oklahoma City, 21; Debs, Theodore, Terre Haute, Ind., 7; Haywood, William D., Denver, Colo., 6; Oneal, James, Terre Haute, Ind., 6; Ringler, Robert B., Reading, Pa., 23; Work, John M., Chicago, Ill., 152.

Acceptances and declinations will close November 10. The names of nominees not heard from on or before that date will not appear on the ballot.

Of the above nominees for the National Executive Committee, the following have accepted the nomination: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. T. Cumble, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Winfield R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis.; Adolph Germer, Belleville, Ill.; Job Harriman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Alexander Irvine, Los Angeles, Cal.; George R. Kirkpatrick, New York, N. Y.; Tom J. Lewis, Portland, Ore.; Anna A. Maler, Everett, Wash.; Theresa Serber Malkiel, New York, N. Y.; James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa.; Sets McCallen, Nashville, Tenn.; E. R. Melitzen, Hallettsville, Tex.; Kate Richards O'Hare, St. Louis, Mo.; James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark.; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; W. F. Ries, Toledo, Ohio; Sumner W. Rose, Biloxi, Miss.; Frederick G. Strickland, Dayton, Ohio; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, Wis.; William A. Ward, St. Louis, Mo.

The following have declined the nomination: J. Mahon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.; J. O. Bentall, Chicago, Ill.; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Florent, Denver, Colo.; Ralph Korngold, Danville, Ill.; Caroline A. Love, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Edward Russell, New York, N. Y.; Emil Seidel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas Van Lear, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred D. Warren, Girard, Kan.; J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kan.; John M. Work, Chicago, Ill.

For National Secretary—John M. Work, Chicago, Ill., has accepted the nomination. Theodore Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., and James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind., have declined the nomination.

Advance Organizers for the Lyceum Bureau. E. F. Cassidy—November 8, Gloversville, N. Y.; 9-16, New York City. W. R. Killinbeck—November 8-9, Elizabeth and Union counties, N. J.; 10-12, Paterson and vicinity; 13-16, Hudson County. Ernest Morre—November 8, Lockport, N. Y.; 9, Niagara Falls; 10, Batavia; 11, Fredonia; 12, Jamestown; 13, on route; 14, Salamanca; 15, Olean; 16, Hornell.

National Organizers and Lecturers. L. B. Carter—November 8-14, North Carolina, under direction of the Provisional State Committee. P. W. Gallentine—November 8-14, Arizona, under direction of the State Committee. Robert Rives LaMonte—November 8-14, Ohio, under direction of the State Committee. E. Shikoffsky (Scandinavian)—November 8, Hancock, Mich.; 9-10, Calumet; 11-12, Laurium; 13, Bessemer; 14-15, Ashland, Wis.

The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the National Office. JOHN M. WORK, Acting National Secretary.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

George H. Goebel, national organizer of the Socialist party, believes that Alaska offers a very favorable field for Socialist propaganda. Goebel recently made an organizing tour of Alaska, with excellent results. He was recalled by the National Committee, it being the opinion of the committee that the results to be attained in Alaska were not worth the expenditure of money necessary to keep an organizer in the field.

Goebel thinks differently, and in support of his contention has sent the following letter to the National Executive Committee:

Comrades—I presented to your August session a report to date of my Alaska tour. On my return, September 26, from Alaska, I found awaiting me at Seattle the Bulletin announcing that a majority of the National Committee had voted to recall me from Alaska. In view of this singular action by the committee (many, if not all, of whom must have been absolutely ignorant of conditions in Alaska), I feel that justice to the rank and file at home and the Alaskan Comrades in particular, demands a further report.

It seems an outrage that having given of time and money and effort as did the Alaskan Comrades that they should find their own Comrades voting to treat them the same as do the capitalist politicians at Washington as savages and wards, to be exploited but never helped. Certainly it would seem the province of a national organization, through its committee of officials, to develop and organize every portion of the territory under its jurisdiction, even though it entail expense, as was not the case with the work in Alaska.

Comment has been made that we should confine our efforts to industrial centers. Alaska is nothing but industrial—I doubt if there are fifty farmers in Alaska, and hot house gardeners would be a better term even for them.

And from a merely political viewpoint, Alaska should have immediate co-operation and help. It seems certain Congress in this winter, will give Alaska some form of territorial government. As the mass of the people are of a radical disposition, disgusted with old parties, have the working class viewpoint, and show a wonderful amount of class consciousness, it is more than possible the Socialists would be found with a majority control of the Legislature. They would also have a fine chance of electing a delegate to Congress.

Alaska and its resources bids fair to be one of the big issues of the coming Presidential campaign. The Alaskan Congressional election is held in August. Just as the Presidential campaign is assuming full headway, there would be thus certain strategic value in an announcement flashed at such time over the entire United States that Alaska had elected a Socialist to Congress.

No man can guarantee this would be the case, but my experience there, the reception accorded me, the great hunger shown for literature, the high average of the intelligence of the entire population, their freedom from bigotry and the strangeness of the Alaska syndicate upon all classes alike, with resultant spirit of revolt and desire for relief, compels me to believe that the expenditure of \$1,000 for speakers and literature in co-operation with the Alaskan Comrades would give us a working class victory. It may be that not even that sum would be needed, as my tour not only made all expenses but left a balance of \$161, as shown by the following summary of my itemized monthly reports to the National Office.

Receipts—Collections and donations, \$225.52; dues collected from new locals, \$276.70; total, \$1,202.23. Expenses—\$1,040.54; surplus, \$161.69.

In addition to covering all expenses of my trip I raised money for halls, printing, etc., amounting to large sums in every town. At Fairbanks and surrounding camps, for instance, we raised in one week over \$400 for local expenses in addition to \$146 given me and \$125 left with the local as a literature fund.

While the trip meant strenuous work, unceasing exertion, and many a weary experience, from being washed into the sea, to that of being sat on by "Pinky," the mule, yet all this was more than matched by the generosity of these people, men whose yearly wages do not average over \$500 freely giving \$5 and \$10 each, and other Comrades whose working days, because of seasonal limitations, cannot exceed ninety or one hundred, giving from one to four days "mushing" up the Greeks, spreading the word.

We now have locals or members-at-large in practically every town or camp of consequence in the territory, both on the coast and in the interior, as follows: Eekahoon, Prangins, Petersburg, Juneau, Douglas, Selkirk, Skagway, Cordova, Valdez, Cliff Mine, Seward, Hillsboro, Nome, Eagle, Deadwood, Jack Wade, Kemperville, Hot Springs, Tofty, Oines, Cleary and Fairbanks. Through the latter local the entire surrounding country, made up of mining camps and small towns, can be handled.

My experience as organizer teaches me that organizing work, to be permanent and effective, must be followed up. I, therefore, in closing suggest the following policy for Alaska, and ask the committee to put it in effect:

First—Direct the National Secretary to furnish to each town on the southeast and southwest coast sufficient leaflets to permit a weekly house-to-house distribution for the four winter months. This would mean about 5,000 leaflets per week, a total of 75,000 leaflets. All these coast towns can be reached at all seasons, and in each case Comrades who would distribute them carefully, while the people, having little to do, will read greedily.

Second—Arrange to at once send a speaker, with organizing ability, to

ALASKA IS RIPE FOR SOCIALISM

George H. Goebel Declares Territory Is Fertile Field for Propaganda.

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# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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## THE BEGINNING

In New York State the ice has been broken, broken pretty thoroughly.

Schenectady has elected a Socialist Mayor. In other cities and towns Socialists have been elected to office. Buffalo has nearly doubled its vote.

If the good work is kept up, not only will the ice be broken, but the backbone of capitalism will be broken, and speedily.

This has been a case where the Socialist party has steadily and systematically campaigned. It has gone forward frankly with its full program, and it has asked for votes only from those who were willing to accept that program.

The number of them is increasing with leaps and bounds.

This was an "off year," a year when voters were supposed to be indifferent. But that they are not indifferent to the horrible economic conditions prevailing is shown by the vote.

Though every possible influence was used to keep the voters to their old allegiance, a point has been reached where this is no longer possible.

In the news columns the full story is told. The working class, politically represented by the Socialists, are making big advances. The rising tide of revolution cannot much longer be held back.

This year the voters line up for the great general election of next year. What the workers are going to do is shown by the vote that has come in. It is going to be the greatest, most encouraging advance the workers have yet made.

After this vote, after the encouragement that has been given, it is directly up to the whole Socialist party of the whole country to begin the greatest campaign this country has ever seen.

It should no longer be a question of whether or not we make a trifling gain—BUT OF HOW MANY OF THE ADVANCE GUARD OF SOCIALISM WE ELECT TO OFFICE.

We can do it, if we work.

But it means work, hard, ceaseless work.

Yet, as the party is ready for it, as it is able now to handle the problems that confront it, there is no doubt the work will be done.

A beginning has been made.

New York State for the first time shows it is on the Socialist map. But it is there to stay, and it will have ever and ever bigger representation.

New York City cannot lag behind. It must follow the rest of the State, for everywhere things are ripe for the great revolution, for the great victory of the working class through the overthrow of economic tyranny by means of the Socialist party.

## THEY SEE THE POINT

A circular, issued to the "Marble Quarry Owners and Marble Dealers of the United States," says "The situation in the marble industry in New York has materially changed in the past few months. For a number of years past the cost of marble material for interior decoration has been increasing in such alarming proportions that it is now necessary to make some move to control the ever increasing cost of production by curtailing, at least, and, if possible, destroying the power of the unions of the industry in New York. This can be accomplished. The movement to that end has been started and bids fair to be successful. We are so confident that we believe there are good prospects of establishing open shops in New York in that industry."

That is a clear statement of the position occupied by a trade union. If the union can be beaten, if open shops can be established, then it is possible to beat down wages. That is what the employers are seeking to do, though all of them are not as frank in stating it as the quarry owners and marble dealers.

For several weeks now the marble workers have been fighting one of the hardest battles in which a labor union ever engaged. The fight is one that concerns not only the men directly engaged in marble cutting, but every man engaged in the building trades.

Further, not only is this great mass of workers concerned, but every other industry is concerned, because when certain employers are able to conduct a successful fight against one body of workers, it is an incentive for other employers to go ahead and do likewise.

The circular continues: "Beat the unions in the present fight and it will be years before they recover. In the meantime you will have the satisfaction of accumulating riches as great as some of the New York dealers accumulated under the so-called protective system in the past."

How will they accumulate those riches?

By grinding down wages.

The employers see how riches, how wealth, may be accumulated. It is done through giving the workers less money and through forcing them to labor longer hours.

That is what the open shop always has as its object. Where profits are concerned, employers have no theories and no scruples. They will sacrifice anything to increased gain. But they see that in the trade union it is the workers who are after increased gain, so they seek to deal a blow so hard that "it will be years before they (the unions) will recover."

This is a frank, almost brutal way of summing it up. The employers in the marble industry are fighting for the purpose of reducing wages and increasing hours, because through such a process they increase profits.

As the cost of living has been steadily going up, as rents have vastly increased here in New York, the wages received to the present time by the marble workers were utterly inadequate. Skilled men, with fairly steady employment, found it hard to exist. But the employers are anxious to take away from the workers even the present standard of living. They are anxious to reduce the workers to a still lower plane.

They know how it can most easily be accomplished—that is, through the destruction of the Marble Workers' Union.

In the face of such a brutally outspoken statement as this, wherein the employers show they are bent on reducing the men to virtual slavery, every worker in every craft should rally to the support of the marble workers. If the marble workers are defeated, it will be the turn of the other workers to undergo the same treatment within a short time.

## PARKHURST ON GOODNESS

Dr. Parkhurst knows all about goodness, possibly because, through investigation of it, he knows so much about badness.

Anyway, it would seem so from his writings in the Evening Journal—that is, if he writes any part of them, except his name—and there is a possibility even the name is electrotyped.

With that profound air of wisdom from celestial headquarters that always distinguishes him, he says:

Unfortunately, we cannot always be as confident that those who believe in what is good will vote for what is good as we can be that those who believe in what is bad will vote for what is bad. A good man is not so certain to be constrained by the moral attractions of what is right as a bad man is to be constrained by the cash value of what is wrong.

So it is quite plain that if we ever wish earnestness, we must all become wicked. The wicked man, with a zeal worthy of a bet-

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

## HANDICAPPED



## YVONNE

By S. MARJENE, in 'l'Humaine.

The Godefroyts had had fifteen servants in six months when Yvonne came to them.

Mr. Godefroyt earned 2000 francs in the State railroad office. He had married a woman without money and a child had come to them almost at once. Mrs. Godefroyt, who believed that she had "a position to keep up," demanded a maid to do the housework. Only because the low salary of her husband did not permit her to give good wages, she took "beginners" from the country, and paid them very little.

Poorly nourished, and obliged to stand the ill humor of their "master and mistress," who were always worried about money matters, the poor little servants were quickly fired out. The child, badly brought up, stubborn and naughty, struck them. Some put up with this life for a month in order to get their references, others did not stay on any day.

For a month after she had reached Paris and after her aunt had taken her to the employment bureau, the manager had offered Yvonne to more than twenty middle class women, but they did not want her.

"She is too pretty," said these ladies. "One cannot take such frumpy good looks into the house without disturbing things."

Yvonne went wherever the manager told her that this reply had been made.

She surely was pretty, with her wavy blonde hair, with her blue-green eyes, her little mouth and snow white teeth. But she hardly knew she was pretty, and sometimes she suspected it must be a crime to be pretty.

Mrs. Godefroyt took her as a nursemaid. But she required her to give up the name Yvonne, "too distinguishable," and take the more common name, Mary.

The first few days Yvonne did not respond to the strange name; she became used to it with difficulty. She found that for 15 francs a month she had to much work to do and must lose her name into the bargain.

Patience she bore with the bad humor of Mrs. Godefroyt, who was irritated by her pretty face and whom even her gentle ways exasperated. The husband looked at her kindly and never scolded her. As for the child, the physical charms of his nurse certainly reacted upon his naughty nature, and he was almost gentle with her. The little nursemaid, almost a child herself, became attached to him, and she won his affection by telling him stories.

"You are prettier than mamma," he would say to please her.

And the little nurse would reply:

"You must not say that, Mr. Leopold. The ladies are always more beautiful than the servants."

One morning, after she had been three months, Mrs. Godefroyt had gone out and Mr. Godefroyt was writing to his head soldiers and no one paid any attention to him. Yvonne, a brush in her hand, her hair uncovered, for she only wore a cap when she went out, for economy's sake, entered the study and asked:

"May I clean up the room?"

Mr. Godefroyt turned, and in a careless voice replied:

"Oh, let it go. It is all right. Rest a while, my child, it is early yet."

His eyes began to flame; he went close to the young girl, put his arm around her waist and his mouth almost touching hers, he whispered:

"At your age you ought to have a little amusement. Do you want to?"

She reddened, then paled; she tried to reach the door, but he drew her toward the sofa and embraced her. She did not defend herself. She dared not.

And it was too late; but she wept.

A few minutes later she was arrang-

ing her loosened hair before a mirror, and when Mrs. Godefroyt came in she was astonished at her pallor. Believing her to be ill, she sent her to her room and prepared lunch herself.

The child, who had kept silent, said all at once:

"I don't wonder Mary is sick, papa was mean to her this morning. He was mean to her and she cried."

The mother raised her head sharply.

"What's that you say? Tell me again, quick, quick!"

And the child, looking at his father, whose paleness was terrible, told what he had seen.

Mrs. Godefroyt, without saying a word, went upstairs to Yvonne's room.

The room had been put in order, but Yvonne had gone.

"That is well," said Mrs. Godefroyt. "I shall not have to turn her out. She understood! So much the better!"

And she went downstairs again for the necessary stormy scene with her husband.

Down near the bridge a young girl is looking at the smooth flowing water. She is pale and murmurs over and over, "I will not go back—it will only happen again. In some other place it will be just the same. And all because I am pretty. This is a hard life for a pretty girl—if she has to be a servant!"

She makes a sign which might be the sign of the cross; she steps out upon the stones of the pier and lets herself fall. There is but one splash and the body does not rise.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

This is how the London Times presents the latest "news" of the McNamara case to its readers. (The 200,000 strikers in Washington will surely be news to the inhabitants of that State):

**TRIAL OF A LABOR LEADER.**

"The trial of James McNamara began on Wednesday at Los Angeles, Cal., for complicity in the dynamite explosion at the Los Angeles Times newspaper building on October 1, 1910, by which nineteen men were killed. A long trial is probable. There are widespread manifestations of sympathy with the prisoner by the labor unions throughout the country, in which the question of his guilt or innocence is largely ignored in consideration of the fact that the prisoner is a trade unionist charged with an offense against an "open" shop. In the State of Washington 200,000 workmen struck work as a demonstration of sympathy with the prisoner and a protest against the prosecution of a man whom they consider a martyr to the cause of trade unionism.

## BLACK SUPPLANTING WHITE.

Much alarm is being expressed in certain quarters at the state of affairs revealed by the recent census in South Africa. Throughout the Union the blacks are steadily gaining ground on the white population in point of numbers. In Cape Colony the number of whites has actually decreased in the last seven years. It is a vain dream that Europeans should ever oust or outnumber the black natives in any considerable part of Africa. Instead of wasting time making vain plans to bring that about, statesmen had better turn their attention to eliminating any causes of friction between the two races.—Reynolds' Newspaper, London.

## MR. TAFT'S IDEA OF HEAVEN.

Press reports of the President's speech at Pocatello, Idaho, contain the following: "I love Judges and I love courts. They are my ideals on earth that typify what we shall meet hereafter in heaven under a just God."

In his first annual message to Congress, December, 1909, Mr. Taft said: "The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar Association. . . . I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncertainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts."

In his message of December, 1910, he said: "One great crying need in the United States is the cheapening of the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment. Under present conditions, the poor man is at a vast disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or a rich opponent."

Much else in the same strain might be quoted from the President's utterances—suggesting, certainly, that his conceptions of heaven are deplorably inadequate.

A way back in 1895 Mr. Taft, then a Judge of the United States Circuit Court, said:

"The opportunity freely and publicly to criticize judicial action is of vastly more importance to the body politic than the immunity of courts and judges from unjust aspersion and attack. . . . But non-professional criticism also is by no means without its uses, even if accompanied, as it often is, by direct attack upon the judicial fairness and motives of the occupants of the bench; for if the law is but the essence of common sense the protests of many average men may evidence a defect in judicial conclusions, though based on the nicest legal reasoning and profoundest learning."—Saturday Evening Post.

## EVERYTHING GOES HERE.

An amazing instance of American police methods has occurred, and what here would be considered contempt of court. Detective Burns, who arrested the McNamaras, has published in a monthly magazine a story of how he trailed a series of outrages in Peoria, Buffalo, Springfield, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, and Los Angeles home to the McNamaras, alleging that he caught McNamara and James McNamara with a suitcase containing infernal machines and nitroglycerin in a vault under the headquarters of the union with which the elder brother is associated. But American methods of procedure are not British, and Burns' revelations and accusations before the trial has begun are regarded in this country as so much interesting "copy," and will not encounter any criticism on the part of the judge at Los Angeles. The defense will argue that the Times was blown up by escaping gas from the linotype machines, but Burns says there was discovered in the ruins a battery and an alarm clock and wires, which, according to the detective, had exploded fifty quarts of nitroglycerin.—Reynolds' Newspaper, London.

"Pardon me, sir, but our rules forbid us to receive bent or battered coin from customers."

"But I received that very coin here yesterday by way of change."

"Very likely, sir. We have no rule against giving bent coins to customers."

## THE BUSINESS SHOW

By I. M. RUBINOW.

Have you been to the Business Show, Comrade? Of course not. And it's closed now, and your opportunity is gone until next year at least. Being a convinced Socialist, you have your utter contempt for business, which, of course, it deserves. But, I assure you, that among the many shows which the Madison Square Garden harbors throughout the year, there was none more interesting from a Socialist point of view.

The place was light, pretty and cheerful, but of the visitors very few went there on pleasure bent. It was serious business, and many serious business men went from booth to booth, studying carefully the well arranged exhibits. Also, there were many wage slaves—being, pardon, salaried slaves—whom their charitable employers supplied with free tickets. They were interested, too, but if they fully understood the meaning of it all, their faces would have looked still more serious, possibly alarming.

For the reader of The Call, the show could not have come at a more opportune time. Of course, you have read the long series of articles on the office employees' position. Perhaps you have agreed with the views expressed; perhaps you did not. Perhaps you have even written a letter to the editor, protesting—no matter against what. But had you spared some time and two bits to see the show, you would have been enabled to discuss the important question from facts, and not from speculation alone.

Before I tell you what I have seen at the Business Show, let me say a few words in regard to the office employees. Personally, I had to disagree with a good many things said in those articles concerning his position. I have had a fairly good opportunity to watch the office employee for some time, and have some first-hand knowledge of his economic position as well as his psychology.

I think that, all in all, his position is not half so bad as it was pictured in those articles when compared with the industrial worker. Mind you, I emphasize this qualification. I don't want to be understood to say that his position is satisfactory; but that he is not worse and often better off than the industrial worker, and above all, his chances are better. It is for this reason, and not for mysterious psychological reasons, that he has not taken an interest in Socialism.

The vast majority of office employees now work for large corporations. The average salary for a girl driving a fountain pen or a pencil—a girl of about 20, or you are as young as I can see—is about \$40. Now, I claim that the average girl of that age who drives a sewing machine gets less than that. The boys get a good deal more. By 25 a good clerk will earn \$100 a month. A good stenographer at that age may earn a good deal more, it is true. But, then, by that time he has probably reached the maximum, and from 35 on he may begin to decline. The bright office employee, on the other hand, has many chances to rise.

His employment is much more permanent. Wholesale discharges are rare, because a corporation simply cannot stop his work for any length of time, as a factory can, and the positions are constantly filled from the bottom, so that a certain percentage of the male employees do reach much higher limits than the factory and shop workers. Moreover, his working day is often very much shorter. Watch the most fortunate from City Hall southward at 9 a.m. and toward City Hall at 5 p.m. You will then need no statistical demonstration that for thousands of office workers there already exists a working day of seven and a half hours.

Why is it so? Why should the corporation be willing to pay \$10 a week to a girl when the factory gets them at \$7 or \$8 and the department store at \$4 or \$5? Strange as it may seem, it is because our system of public education is so low that these girls do represent a higher grade of ability. Not only the knowledge of stenography or typewriting, but even a clear handwriting, fair accounts in computation and the rudiments of bookkeeping are still accomplishments of comparative rarity. You, Comrade, who I've led on Marx and Engels and Kautsky and have perhaps delved into history and philosophy and what not, you may be surprised when you hear that the average girl in the business world as having a good education and find out on closer inquiry that this education consists in the ability to compute percentages rapidly.

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## PARKHURST ON GOODNESS

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

ter cause, goes about the performance of his sins in a manner that shows that he must have studied carefully the doctrine of efficiency.

The doctrine of future punishment does not deter him in the least. He is always on the job, doing evil to the best of his depraved ability. And he seems to have more ability than the good man. He seems to take a keener delight in turning out a finished piece of depravity than the good man takes in turning out a finished piece of honesty or a finished piece of sanctity.

The wicked, like the poor, we always have with us, and the wicked work while the good slumber.

But somehow or other it does not seem possible that the wicked are responsible for the poor.

According to Parkhurst's way of thinking, there seem to be no wicked stockholders, trust magnates, bankers or similar beings. The upper stratum of the present society is composed wholly of the good.

Is it not the members of this stratum that sit in the front pews and give the largest donations? Do not these people support the institutions designed for the reclaiming of the wicked? Are they not trustees of orphan asylums and colleges, elders of churches, members of civic reform societies and leaders in preaching salvation and submission or financing the preaching?

Everybody knows they are, and Dr. Parkhurst knows who every one knows, and more, too.

But his idea that the wicked worketh their ill while the good slumber is simply a journalistic or newspaperish twist to an old idea. That idea is that this world is really controlled by the power of evil. The devil is ever seeking to snatch souls, and he is most successful while good people are idle.

The devil, however, was never accused of making people poor. In no work on theology will you find that wage reductions are the work of his satanic majesty. You will not find that he empowers women and children in factories so he can finance those institutions that combat him. You will never find any preacher of the Parkhurst type asserting that the devil is behind big profits and small wages.

In fact, the devil seems to devote himself to snatching souls from the rich and giving Dr. Parkhurst's way of thinking to the poor.