

union have sanctioned the strike and now it is on. "Mayor Gaynor could end the entire trouble in a short time by agreeing to our demands, but if he does not I would not undertake to say how far the strike will extend. We do not want to extend the strike to the teamsters generally, but if the present attitude of the Mayor and Commissioner Edwards is kept up there will be no stopping other teamsters from striking."

"I did not want a strike, and none of us wanted it if it could be avoided, but the drivers were forced to strike. They could not stand the conditions. Before the strike took place I spent three-quarters of an hour with Mayor Gaynor reasoning with him, but it was useless. I can say this: If the Mayor issued an order to the effect that the night work would be in effect only in the summer months and replaced by the day work in the winter months, the men would all return at once. I think in the interests of the public the Mayor should not let his personal whim stand in the way of preventing the city from being run in a business expense and left in a filthy condition."

Streets in Horrible Condition. How miserably Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards has failed to carry out his boast that he would have no strike breakers at work cleaning up the streets was evident by the conditions of the streets yesterday. On the lower East Side six to eight piles of garbage were found in every block. The garbage heaps were from four to four feet high and seriously interfered with street traffic.

Teams that were backing up to business places were continually harassed by the piles of papers, boxes, and refuse in the streets. In several instances in the business sections of the lower East Side runaways were narrowly averted when the horses got their feet tangled up in the wires, or got nails into their hoofs from the broken boxes which were scattered all along. Along Hester, Livingston, Essex, Norfolk and several other streets which are business streets of that section of the city, and where enormous quantities of fruits and vegetables are sold from pushcarts, the streets were well nigh impassable. Loads of rotten fruit were literally scattered throughout the streets.

It was lucky, merchants declared, that the day was cold and misty. This kept the sidewalks from being so hot as to be able to get about. A slightly warmer day, they said, and conditions in the congested districts would be nothing short of epidemic.

With the garbage cans stuffed up to the brim and then some, thousands of housewives in congested districts found it impossible to take out their swill from the house. Most of them have been keeping swill and refuse in buckets in the halls, and in many instances the halls were impassable.

Gaynor Repeats His Bluff. Mayor Gaynor yesterday reiterated his determination not to grant the demands of the strikers, and declared that by going on strike the men have forfeited their jobs with the city. The Mayor's statement follows: "The city officials are not trying to break any strike. The drivers of the ash and garbage carts are not doing their jobs and their places are being filled by others. They are not to be taken back. There is a great misunderstanding on this head. The commissioner could not have taken them back if he could. He can take back such men only from the Civil Service lists. When men in the city departments quit they are struck from the pay roll and their employment by the city is at an end. Their places then have to be filled from the Civil Service list."

"None of the men can ever be employed by the city again unless they undergo a civil service examination and get on the eligible list again. That the Civil Service Board would ever permit them to get on the list again is not conceivable. None of them will get back. "The labor leaders who came to see me yesterday said they would like New York cease to remove ashes or garbage at night. I told them the day removal caused general complaint throughout the city of the ashes flying in the faces and eyes and clothing of people and of the smell of garbage and that we therefore changed to night removal, as is the method in many or most of the cities here and abroad."

"They then said that the city should have two men to each cart instead of one, and that the men should be paid more. They said the job was too lousy and cold at night, although the work could be done by one man. I told them the night service would not be discontinued. I also reminded them that the private is not like employment by a case in individual. That the Civil Service Board could employ the number of men provided for in the budget; that he could not spend money which had not been appropriated for him, and that the drivers and their horses and the men worked only eight hours a day and were paid the highest wages anywhere for such services. It was all useless. These men were bent on making the officials and people of the lower East Side pay for their inconvience before they will allow it."

"It is the meanest and most arrogant piece of business ever known. The city is paying these men wages far higher than they can get elsewhere, and we also had a pension bill passed for them last winter and yet they turn around and do this mean thing. The truckle down to nobody, but will treat everybody fairly."

Drivers Victims, Not Grifters. While Mayor Gaynor was trying to break the job of street sweepers and drivers appear as a sort of picnic, it was learned from reliable sources that the street sweepers, as well as drivers, are subjected to all sorts of "vety annoyances and grief."

Why it is being raised by Commissioner Edwards that the men struck because night work deprives them of tips, it was stated yesterday, is untrue. If any one gets tips it is the district boss, and not the driver, and there is no love between the driver and his district boss or foreman for the driver to strike because the foreman does not get tips.

The street sweepers spend about \$110 a year for uniforms and tools. The city is supposed to pay for the uniforms. The uniforms which they wear they buy in one place and frequently get a work-out uniform for the price of a new one.

The working hours are supposed to be eight hours a day. But they work nine. Thus, while the work of the day for the street sweepers does not begin until 7:30 in the morning, they are supposed to be on hand at 6:45. The same thing happens in the evening. The men get through working at 4:30 o'clock, but roll in at 5. In addition, the street sweepers are subjected to hundreds of rules and regulations which mean nothing, but which give petty and higher officials an opportunity to make the life of the street sweeper miserable.

Gathering Scabs in Quaker City. (By Lillian News Bureau.) PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Two offices have been opened in this city to hire men to take the place of those who are on strike in New York City, an employee of the New York Street Cleaning Department.

One of the offices opened in this city was at Franklin and Vine streets, and when it opened this morning there were several hundred men in line seeking employment. This office was in charge of H. E. Weeks, who said he was offering the men \$3 a day, transportation and board. Before 10 o'clock he had hired forty men and shipped them to New York from Broad street station. He rejected the majority of the applicants because they were not "husky" enough for the work.

Another place of employment was opened at 340 North 13th street. This office was in charge of J. H. Hagan, who made the same offer as Weeks. Before 10 o'clock he had engaged 100 men and said he expected to have 200 by the time he received word from New York to ship them.

Mr. Edwards sent word from New York that he would have 100 policemen at each of the twenty-five stables in New York, and that ample protection was assured.

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Enthusiasm ran high at Arlington Hall last night where 1,000 cutters, members of Local 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, met to devise ways and means of strengthening their organization preparatory to a general strike in the shirtwaist industry in New York City.

There are in New York more than 2,000 cutters working in the ladies' waist manufacturing trade. Less than half of that number are members of Local 10. At last night's meeting, Abraham Rosenberg, president of the 'Cloak Makers' Union, told the cutters, those of them who are not yet organized, that they are a drag upon the thousands of ladies' waist makers in New York.

Leaders in the waist makers' trade are deplorable, Rosenberg said. The victory that was won in the great shirtwaist makers' war two years ago, he pointed out, has long since dwindled down to nothing. The bosses have taken care to manipulate things so that the shirtwaist makers are now working under conditions that are fully as bad as before the great strike.

Ben Schiesinger, formerly International president of the 'Cloak Makers' Union, told the men that they must organize. There was little chance for them to become bosses and be "independent," he said. They will have to remain workmen, cutters, all their lives, and in that event a strong union will do much to raise prices for them and improve conditions.

Meyer London, Jacob Panken, Alexander Bloom and Andrew J. Smith spoke in the same vein. John C. Ryan presided.

The union expects to hold several such mass meetings in the near future, and every effort will be made to get the 2,000 or more cutters in New York organized before the close of the year.

REPORT THEATERS AS FIRE TRAPS. Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick sent a report yesterday to Mayor Gaynor in which he severely criticized the work of the Bureau of Violation and Fire Appliances. This bureau is made up of the Chief of the Fire Department and sixteen captains, lieutenants and firemen who are supposed to see that the fire laws in public buildings and factories are observed.

Fosdick told the Mayor that "the work of the bureau has been incompetent and lax." He added that "false and misleading statements had been made concerning Fire Department requirements in certain theaters," and further that due "to lack of intelligent direction, the work of the detailed firemen at theaters is of no practical service."

The charge was made by Fosdick that violations of the building code have been permitted in theaters and factory buildings constructed since the enactment of the new code and that "many dangerous conditions exist in theaters and manufacturing buildings, which even under the old law could have been remedied by the bureau's forces."

The inspectors found that there were violations in the eighty-five theaters in Manhattan and the Bronx. The report says: "Some of the theaters visited were found to have interior exit stairways of wood in violation of the code; in some the exit stairways were old and dilapidated; in one the exits in the gallery led to a peaked roof down which it was necessary to slide to the fire escape; in several the exits were so confused that a stranger could find his way out only with difficulty; in a number the hose and extinguishers were found hidden and inaccessible behind masses of scenery; in several others piles of rubbish had been allowed to collect under the stage and in the scene docks."

COFFEE. Such richness of aroma and flavor are worthy of preservation. This is the function of the tin. Never sold in bulk. Try White Rose Coffee.

SEEMAN BROS. NEW YORK. Photographers of WHITE ROSE Coffee Co.

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NATURALIZATION CLASS. Acting in conjunction with the Naturalization Committee of the Party, the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East Nineteenth Street, has arranged for a class for the special purpose of preparing candidates for citizenship. The course will consist of six lessons, on Thursdays, 8:15 to 9:45 P. M., Nov. 16 to Dec. 21, inclusive. The fee for the course is \$1.00. Those desiring to enter, should register at the School before Nov. 15, if possible.

HAVE GOT WILLETT RIGHT, DE WITT SAYS. District Attorney Declares He'll Ask for Warrant for Politician.

"We have got Willett right. We will apply for a warrant for him when all our evidence is in," said District Attorney De Witt, of Queens, yesterday.

The application for a warrant will be made next week, he added. The charge will be that he conspired corruptly to bring about his nomination for Supreme Court Justice.

The investigation of the 2d District Judiciary scandal took a new turn when Assistant District Attorney De Ford, of New York, tried to find out if William Willett, Jr., or other Judiciary candidates, had paid for their independence League endorsement.

James C. Van Sicken, Supreme Court Justice-elect, will be called to testify if the independence League leaders asked him to "put up" for an endorsement.

Sheriff Quinn, head of the independence League in Queens County, waived immunity and told how his party came to endorse Willett and Patrick F. Callahan, and not to endorse Surrogate Ketcham, the third Democratic candidate.

"Ketcham had assumed that Mr. Hearst was a candidate. He was antagonistic, and did not look with favor upon any of his ideas," said the witness.

Q. Did you directly receive a sum of money for the nomination of Callahan? A. No.

Q. Did any one in your organization? A. Not to my knowledge.

LASS POSES FOR LABOR ALLEGORY. Miss Amy Mall Hicks Adds to Entertainment of W. T. U. L. Dance in Harlem.

The Central Federated Union held a brief meeting last night. The delegates were impatient. The secretary read the reports hurriedly and with a bored air. There were no complaints, no grievances. No oratory rolled through the great hall.

And when the motion to adjourn was made, half of the delegates present left the hall in a rush and made straight for Third Avenue cars and thence to the New Star Casino at 107th street and Lexington avenue.

The mission of the labor delegates was an important one. It was to attend the annual ball of the Women's Trade Union League, a society event which is looked forward to eagerly by all the younger and not a few of the not quite old members of the C. F. U.

Those who attended the ball of the Women's Trade Union League made no mistake. It was a splendid affair. There was entertainment galore. Miss Amy Mall Hicks presented the "past, present and future" of labor in tabloid groups. This was followed by the reading of an article entitled "The Singing Man," which was written for the occasion by Josephine Preston Peabody.

Then followed the most interesting part of the program—dancing. And while some of the gray-haired delegates of the C. F. U. found themselves somewhat too heavy to try their hand, or rather feet, at it, they entered into the spirit of the occasion by watching the young dancers, fair and brave.

SITUATION TENSE ON R. I. RAILROAD. Negotiations Between Shop Men and Company Broken Off and Strike Is Expected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Negotiations between the shop employees of the Rock Island Railroad and officials of the company virtually were broken off today when General Manager W. S. Tinsman formally acknowledged receipt of notification that the craftsmen had rejected the proposals made by the company. In his reply Tinsman did not invite further conferences. This is taken by the representatives of the System Federation to mean that negotiations with the railroad are ended.

John W. Huff, president of the System Federation of the Rock Island, and H. J. Carr, secretary, delivered to Tinsman a report on the vote taken recently by the shopmen, which rejected the company's counter proposal to the demands of the men for an increase in pay and certain changes in working conditions.

From unofficial sources it was learned that there is no possibility of a strike on the Rock Island until after the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will open in Atlanta, Ga., Monday, and which will continue for two weeks.

WIFE SLAYER A SUICIDE. Louis Kuchenmeister, a plumber, who was charged with killing his wife, Eva, with an ax on June 15 last, and who was in the Tombs awaiting trial, took poison in his cell last night and died in Bellevue Hospital. The poison was a preparation that each prisoner uses in cleaning his cell. Dr. Howell, of Bellevue, thought it contained crocotoxine. Kuchenmeister was 35 years old. His wife, with whom he lived at 224 Third Avenue until her death, was 21.

PREPARES TO HOUSE SCAB BOILER MAKERS. Boss of Dunkirk, N. Y., Plant Getting Ready to Fight Strikers.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—General Manager Swoyer, of the Dunkirk plant of the American Locomotive Company, denied today the report that imported boiler makers are being lodged and fed inside the plant, but stated that preparations are being made by installing beds and cooking apparatus for the purpose of taking care of the workmen if it becomes necessary to do so.

The high board fence being erected at the plant is around the eastern portion of the premises, which is the only part of the plant not previously so inclosed. The general manager also said that the boiler makers employed by the Dunkirk plant before the shutdown had been notified that the boiler shop is open and they can come to work, but up to date they have not put in an appearance and have made no statement to the officials of the company or the plant as to whether they intend to come to work or not. They simply stay away.

Official notification was made last night at a boiler makers' meeting in Dunkirk of the message received from J. A. Franklin, international president of the union, in which he declared a strike among the boiler makers of the American Locomotive Company. By this official notification of a strike the boiler makers and helpers who have remained in Dunkirk are entitled to the strike benefits, amounting to \$7 a week to each man.

General Manager Swoyer said today that the Dunkirk boiler makers and helpers are not striking because of any grievance against the Dunkirk plant, but because they will not work on New York Central Railroad engines, being in sympathy with their fellow craftsmen in Schenectady.

ACCUSED OF TRYING TO SELL YOUNG GIRL. Bronxite Held Without Bail on Abduction Charge. After Judge Hears Story.

Philip Berchman, who lives in St. Paul's place, the Bronx, was held without bail by Magistrate Corrigan in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon with abducting 15-year-old Augusta Hutter from her home at 547 Livingston street, Elizabeth, N. J. The girl was found in a flat at 135 West 60th street, where she and Berchman had been living, and was taken to the Children's Society.

She told Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court that she had met Berchman on October 31 in Elizabeth as she was going into a department store. He invited her to go to a moving picture show in Newark the next night and she went to Newark to meet him. After they had been to a restaurant where he gave her something to drink, and then proposed that they go to New York and be married.

They went to 1883 Lexington avenue that night, she says, and then Berchman told her that there was some trouble about getting a marriage certificate because she lived in New Jersey, and they would have to postpone being married a few days until he could straighten things out. Then they moved down to 60th street.

A couple of days ago she heard him talking to an Italian about her and told him say something about selling her to a disorderly house. She had not realized until then that Berchman did not intend to fulfill his promise to marry her, and she tried to run away, but he caught her at the door and beat her. Then she gave up, and was sitting in the room in 60th street yesterday when agents of the Children's Society who had traced her, opened the door.

RECOVER SIX CORPSES FROM BURNING MINE. PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Nov. 10.—Six bodies of miners were recovered from the burning shaft of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company shortly after 1 o'clock this morning by rescue crews from the government's Bureau of Mines station at Pittsburg.

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The New Fall Styles Ready. There is a tinge of Fall in the air—out in the leaves are taking on the yellow and red tints. side our store the Fall season is remarked everywhere. Going to be a Fall with a good touch of color in every thing.

Materials that lend themselves splendidly to the new Models. Fancy mixtures, smooth and rough Worsted, beautiful Tans, Grays, Browns and Blues. Non's and Young Men's Fall Suits, \$9.95 to \$16. Suits and Overcoats, made to measure, \$18 to \$30. SPECIAL: Rubberized Raincoats, \$9.95 to \$18. We Advance Money on Your Election Claim. FASHIONABLE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER. HENRY BELLER. 271 Broadway Ave., cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. OPEN EVENINGS.

PAY TRIBUTE TO HAYMARKET VICTIMS. Eager Crowd Listens to Story of Shameful Judicial Murder.

A cosmopolitan crowd of men and women filled Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, to the brim last night, and eagerly listened to speeches in half a dozen languages about the Haymarket heroes, the twenty-fourth anniversary of whose execution the meeting was commemorating.

The story of the farcical trial, conviction and execution of the Haymarket heroes—Albert Parsons, August Spies, George Engel, Adolf Fischer and Louis Lingg—was graphically told by Emma Goldman, Lucy Parsons, wife of one of the hanged men; Max Baginsky, Arthur Caroti, James Vidal, Dr. Alice Severance, Bernard Serenaker and others. Dr. Ben L. Reitman presided, and in a brief address outlined the facts in the case. He said:

"A bomb was thrown at a meeting of workmen. There was not the slightest proof that either of the five men threw the bomb. In fact, there was every indication that the bomb was thrown by the police. Historians have since proven that none of the men threw the bomb."

"But the capitalists of Chicago were blind with fury against these men. They had been worked up by the capitalist newspapers. And the men were convicted on no evidence, but in response to the clamor of the rich for their blood."

Serenaker, who spoke in Yiddish, said that the real cause of the hanging of the five Chicago anarchists was the fact that they were the first men to preach the general strike in the United States. The capitalist class had to stifle the voice that dared to preach its overthrow.

The other speakers talked in the same strain. Emma Goldman quoted the writings and speeches of the five men to show that they died martyrs to the cause of the working class.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons talked in a reminiscent tone and held the breathless attention of the audience.

WHO ISSUES PISTOL PERMITS? Replying yesterday to a request by Mayor Gaynor for an opinion as to whether or not under the Sullivan Law relating to the possession of firearms, a magistrate had power to issue permits, Corporation Counsel Watson answered that a magistrate has no such power and that permits for the carrying of revolvers should be issued only by the Police Commissioner.

OFFICIAL PLACE FOR MASS. SOCIALISTS. (Continued from page 1.)

man, Socialist candidate for Mayor, polled 176 votes, and only missed winning by 7 votes. Last year we had 28 votes in the town, reports W. B. Killinger.

HUDSON COUNTY—With eleven wards missing in Jersey City, the vote is over 2,500. Last year the vote in the county was 2,331. If Jersey City has done nearly as well as the balance of the county the total vote will be over 4,000, and the party will have to participate in next year's primaries.

Some figures are: Hoboken..... 1911. 1910. West Hoboken..... 114. 284. Guttenberg..... 140. 211. Weehawken..... 72. 21. Kearney..... 181. 67. East Newark..... 50. 37.

MASSACHUSETTS. PITTSFIELD—William Cuthbertson reports: For Governor, last year 176; this year, 213. Increase, 75 per cent. AYER—For Governor, 7. WESTWOOD—14 for Governor, being 8 1/2 per cent of total vote.

PENNSYLVANIA. YORK—H. W. Shay reports the unofficial count of Tuesday's vote as giving the Socialist party's candidate for Mayor 1,200, as against 525 for Governor last year.

NEW YORK. CORNING—Bert Armstrong, for Assembly, received 141 votes; in 1910 the vote for Russell was 77. OGDENSBURG—The total Socialist vote here was 129, as compared with 52 in 1910.

DUNKIRK—Complete city vote here shows a Socialist vote of 621, as against 395 in 1910. ELMIRA—Total vote here shows 250, as against 187 in 1910. ELK HART—The Socialist vote in this town was 79, as compared with 70 in 1910.

MIDDLETOWN—The highest vote cast for the party here is 85, as compared with 85 in 1910. LESTERSHIRE—Districts No. 1, 4, 8 and 9, of the town of Union, give 51 votes for the Socialist ticket, as against 11 in 1910.

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JOSEPH LEVY
CLOTHIER, GENTS'
FURNISHER AND HATTER
2196 THIRD AVENUE
Near 120th Street

The Home of Union Made Clothes

SPECIAL PRICES FOR CALL READERS

My stock in Winter Overcoats, a fine assortment of patterns and styles, ranges from \$10 to \$25. Winter Suits from \$10 to \$15. The Gents' Furnishing Department is up to date. All Winter Wear at the most popular prices.

BRITISH EMPLOYER DEFIES WORKERS

Lord Ashton Breaks Promise and Threatens to Close Linoleum Factory.

(Special to The Call.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The cold blooded, insolent brutality of the British employer, and of the employing class in general, has had an admirable illustration in the manifesto issued by Lord Ashton, big manufacturer of linoleum in Lancashire, to the men and women who work in his factories. Some time ago Ashton agreed to give some of the employees in his works a wage increase. Since agreeing to do this, however, his lordship has decided not to keep his word, and has refused to make the advances undertaken.

As a result of this gross breach of faith the workers have again presented demands, and there is talk of a strike. In answer, Lord Ashton has caused the following notice to be issued to the men:

All workmen not satisfied and who think they can do better or even as well elsewhere, must leave our employ at once, no matter how large may be the number, as we would rather close the whole works forever than give an advance of wages in any department at the present time.

We have also to say that in the event of the works being closed through railway or coal strikes, wages will not be paid.

In the future, when trade is bad, we shall only keep men whom we regard as friendly and loyal to their employer, who for nearly half a century has upheld the cause of the working classes. We shall not, as in the past, keep those who are bereft of all sense of what is due not only to their employer but to themselves.

It is with sorrow much greater than we can express that we are compelled to give this notice, but the present state of things is so intolerable that we are determined to put an end to it, no matter at what cost.

In no place in capitalist England can the ravages of capitalism upon the working class be so clearly seen as in Lancashire. The standard of living is low, unemployment is rife, plagues abound, and disease takes its toll of human life and happiness. A large proportion of the people do not earn enough to support themselves, and are forced to fall back upon charity and the Poor Law.

Lord Ashton is a philanthropist and is known as a "good employer." He has given large sums to charitable institutions over the country, and has not forgotten Lancashire. In his policy toward the workers he has taken the example of the infamous Lord Penrhyn in Wales, who allowed several thousands of miners and their families to starve rather than concede an increase in starvation wages. Lord Penrhyn was also a "philanthropist."

UNION MADE SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
ONLY BEST QUALITIES.

LATEST STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES.
HARLEM SHOE COMPANY
2196 THIRD AVE., cor. 103d St.

L. BORESSOFF'S
155 Grand St., cor. Essex St.
Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs.

For Up-to-date Men's Furnishings
Go to **ELI GREEN**
74 Delancey Street Corner Allen Street
FIVE CENT TO CALL READERS. PATRONISE YOUR FRIEND.

KING GEORGE HOPES TO RETAIN INDIA

Visit Intended to Fan Flame of Loyalty in Exploited Land.

(Special to The Call.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.—King George will start tomorrow on his visit to India.

The main purpose of the visit is to rehabilitate the waning loyalty of the 300,000,000 people of the huge empire, who, for several years past, have become restive under England's tyrannous and brutal military administration and no less disastrous civil rule.

Since England has had undisputed sway in the country, the plague, which, under native rule, had been epidemic, has become endemic. Instead of coming upon the people occasionally it now is a permanent terror, taking its toll of millions of lives. Famine has actually become more severe, and today entails greater mortality than under the rule of India's princes 200 years ago. Drought, famine and plague kill nearly a million people annually, and the figure rises tremendously every year.

England's reputation for successful colonization is largely founded on misrepresentation. She has so far been able to maintain her greedy grip on her unfortunate conquests solely by her unscrupulous use of gunboats and soldiers. Her administrators in India since the government took over the business of the East India Company, have been characterized by a brutal disregard for the feelings of her subjects, who find their religious feelings outraged by an insolent condescension. "Divide and rule" has been England's watchword in India, and the native princes are constantly stirred up and their jealousy fermented by British agents.

India is compelled to support a large standing army, for which mercenary troops are levied under the most ruinous conditions possible. A horde of greedy civil servants draw large salaries and plunder the people right and left. And the people are allowed no representation in the governing body of the country.

Demands for reform having failed, the people were driven to attempt to throw off the yoke of the English, and last year saw the assassination in London of an ex-India administrator, and the killing of several Indians in India. Lord Curzon ordered the suppression of this attempt to win freedom, and the methods resorted to would have disgraced many a Russian Governor.

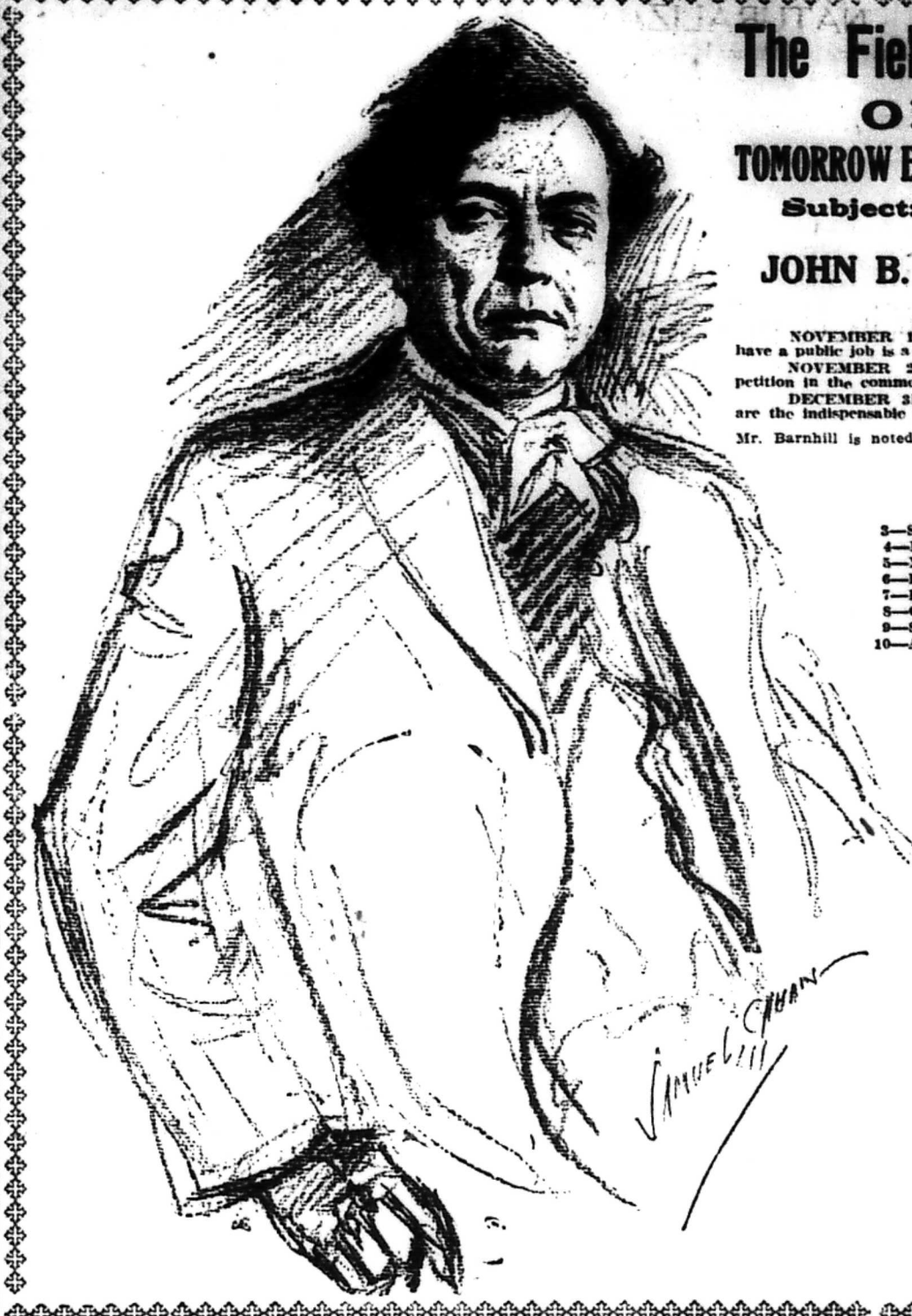
People were horribly tortured by the police in order to extort "confessions," many were deported, scores were thrown into jail and kept there without trial or charge of any kind. A reign of terror was instituted, and the attempt to win freedom was suppressed, despite the most vigorous opposition of the Socialist and Labor parties in England, in and out of the House of Commons.

It is in the hope of fanning the flame of loyalty that George now proceeds to India. The government will spend \$5,250,000 during the visit to bribe native princes, to the celebration of the centenary of the House of Commons.

JERSEY WOMAN FIGHTS FOR SUFFRAGE RIGHTS

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Miss Mary Philbrook, a lawyer, presented an elaborate argument before Justices Trenchard and Kalisch, of the State Supreme Court, today, in her application for a mandamus to compel an election board in Morris County to place on the voters' registry list the name of Miss Harriet Carpenter. Miss Philbrook argued that the State Constitution of 1844, the one now in vogue, which restricts voting to male citizens, certain qualifications were unconstitutional. The restriction was unconstitutional, she asserted, that under the constitution of 1776 women had the right to vote and that subsequent laws restricting this right were unconstitutional. There was no opposing argument and the court reserved decision.

LAW TO SUCCEED BALFOUR.
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Andrew Bomer Law will be elected leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons on Monday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Arthur Balfour. This decision was the outcome of a conference of the Unionists and Conservatives that lasted for several hours today. The formal election will be held November 13.



The Fieldman Lectures and Debates ON SOCIALISM
TOMORROW EVENING, 8:15 At Duryea's Hall, 555-557 W. 182d St.
Subject: "HISTORY OF CAPITALISM"
THEREAFTER: A series of three debates between **JOHN B. BARNHILL and SOL FIELDMAN**

TENTATIVE SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE
NOVEMBER 17TH, 1911.—Resolved: That the ideal of Socialism—that every citizen can have a public job is a fatal idea.
NOVEMBER 20TH, 1911.—Resolved: The only way to save civilization is to restore competition in the commercial world.
DECEMBER 2D, 1911.—Resolved: Private property, private profit and private enterprise are the indispensable phases of an advancing civilization.
Mr. Barnhill is noted as a Chautauqua lecturer, a rabid opponent of Socialism, editor and publisher of The Anti-Socialist.

- TENTATIVE LIST OF REMAINING LECTURES**
- Some to be combined to make way for debates as fast as arranged.
- 3—Socialism.
 - 4—History of Socialism.
 - 5—Natural Resources.
 - 6—Industry.
 - 7—Labor.
 - 8—Class War.
 - 9—Science.
 - 10—Art.
 - 11—Invention.
 - 12—Literature.
 - 13—Education.
 - 14—Religion.
 - 15—The Family.
 - 16—The State.
 - 17—War.
 - 18—Human Nature.
 - 19—Crime and Punishment.
 - 20—Laziness.
 - 21—Dangerous and Dirty Work.
 - 22—Incentive.
 - 23—Political Action.
 - 24—Reform and Revolution.
 - 25—The Socialist Party.

Hundreds praise plan and hope for an every Sunday Evening Theater Meeting on Socialism. All the letters received tell the same story.
New York, November 7th, 1911.

Mr. Sol Fieldman:
Dear Sir—I was one of the many who listened to your lecture on "Capitalism" last Sunday, and I must say that whatever doubts I had about the present system you have cleared me of.
Up to now I always thought that reforms could do away with the many existing evils, but reasoning out what you have said, I come to the conclusion that "Socialism" will be the only remedy and will give happiness to all. Therefore, I have determined to follow your course of lectures and to gain more knowledge on Socialism. I am, Very truly yours,
SAMUEL FECHTEN,
1 East 100th St.

P. S.—You will find enclosed money order check for a season ticket. Your kind attention will be highly appreciable.
(Signed) SAMUEL FECHTEN.

Artistic Vocal and Instrumental Music at Every Lecture
ADMISSION 15c. SEASON TICKET \$2. Positively No Collections
SPECIAL NOTICE: A Splendid Centrally Located Theater will be engaged NEXT WEEK for balance of Lectures and Debates if the sale of season tickets justifies the action.
We are numbering the orders for season tickets in the order of their purchase. THOSE WHO BUY THEIR SEASON TICKETS NOW WILL HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF SECURING RESERVED SEATS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON.
FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. BEST SEATS GO FIRST.
FOR SEASON TICKETS WRITE AT ONCE (M. O. OR CHECK) TO
SOL FIELDMAN
508 West 114 Street, New York City
Some orders for season tickets came late. Such orders were filled by special delivery mail. In case of non-delivery, give name as you enter.

JERSEY SOCIALIST MAYOR OLD AGITATOR

William H. Matthews Long in Working Class Political Movement.

When the Evening World learned that a Socialist had been elected Mayor of Rockaway, N. J., last Tuesday, it got busy at once to find out what sort of a man the first Socialist Mayor in New Jersey was, and the result was the following story:

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 10.—That Rockaway, one of the most ultra-conservative boroughs in the State, should be the first to elect a Socialist Mayor seems like a freak of irony to its staid and steady inhabitants, and none is more surprised than Mayor-elect William H. Matthews himself. The borough has nearly 2,000 inhabitants, and Tuesday 356 votes were polled, Matthews getting a majority of 24 over M. E. Strait, the Republican candidate.

Rockaway is a manufacturing center of considerable wealth, with many comfortable homes. Its residents have always been slow to adopt any new ideas, and have persistently fought against "isms" and innovations. Not Socialism itself caused the election of Matthews, but rather the personality of the candidate, many voters preferring Matthews to his opponent.

The Mayor-elect is an honest, hard-working man, a game fighter, and is very popular with the working and middle class of voters. Today he said:

"I did not expect to be elected. I did not go on the ticket because I wanted the office or expected to get it, but because my party wanted me to make the canvass. To a good Socialist the wish of his party is equivalent to a command. That is the reason why I ran for Mayor and why I have been a candidate on the Socialist ticket for the past ten years for office, ranging from Constable to Congressman.

"I am proud of the distinction thrust upon me, but I am more proud of the honor conferred on my party by the people of the borough which I love and for which I am ready to fight to the finish.
"Just what my plans of official action are or what I shall do or try to do, I will not discuss until after I take the oath of office. I am only one member of the incoming borough government. I don't expect the others to knuckle to me, nor do I expect them to think as I do. But I will try to do what I think is right, just and for the best interests of all.
"I have been compelled to work for my living since I was 7 years old and have passed over many rough places. What little education I have I secured by the aid of tallow dips after days of hard toil, and every cent I possess has come from hard work. I have been ridiculed, hooted and persecuted for my beliefs, but I'm here yet. And when I'm in office I will be Mayor of Rockaway. If the borough is worse for my being Mayor, it will be because I can't do it good."
Mayor-elect Matthews was born in England sixty-eight years ago, but

CHARGES OF GRAFT ANNOY REV. DOCTOR

Slicer, of Motion Picture Board, Denies Allegations of Women's Municipal League.

In an exhaustive statement issued yesterday, the Rev. D. Thomas R. Slicer, chairman of the General Censorship Board, denies absolutely all the charges made by the Motion Picture Committee of the Women's Municipal League, through its counsel, Gilbert H. Montague.

The controversy between the general board and the municipal league has waxed hot during the past few days, the board's chairman charging that the league's committee had been forced to resign from the general board—which was vehemently denied by the league members.

Among other things, Slicer says: "The league charges in general that the board is influenced by the contribution, aggregating something over \$1,000 to date, from the trade interests, which has partially met executive expenses of the board. The league charges that the educational secretary of the board, a voting member, personally profits through the censorship. This charge has been explicitly denied by the Executive Committee of the censorship and by the educational secretary, and is simply false. If the charge of the Women's Municipal League means anything it means that some member or members of the board receive secret compensation, or have a concealed commercial interest in the motion picture business. The Women's Municipal League dared not make this charge explicit, and have not produced one scintilla of evidence to sustain the charge."

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Royale A. C. and Long Acro Club Have Prepared Tasty Tidbits.
Dave Dillon, of Hoboken, will clash with Joe Shepperd in a scheduled ten round bout tonight at the Long Acro Club. Dillon is a general favorite with the Long Acro crowd, having appeared there often, and always given them a good run for their money. Shepperd, while not as clever as Dillon, has a harder wallop and believes this will overcome the other handicap. Ten three round contests and six round semi final are also on the boards.

The Clermont Rink, in Brooklyn, where the Royale A. C. holds its boxing stage, should be the scene of some good conflicts tonight. Mickey McDonough and Al McCloskey, two big heavyweights, will mix it up in one ten round bout, while Young Shugro, the clever Jersey bantam, and sparing partner of Frankie Burns, will book it up with some equally good local lad in another skirmish of the same length. Several four round preliminaries between evenly matched boys will also be seen.

WRESTLING MONDAY NIGHT.

The first appearance in America of Mehmet Coudrelli, the newly arrived big Turk, whom Antoine Piarro claims is a better man than Yusuf Mahmoud, who is entour with Frank Gotch, will take place next Monday night at the Harlem River Casino. Hans Lohmer, the powerful Bavarian wrestler, who has been selected to test the skill and strength of the Sultan's champion, has met every foreign wrestler before the public, and is confident of being able to force the formidable Oriental to show his best form to defeat him. Dr. Benjamin F. Roller will also appear against Ivan Romanoff, the giant Comsch.

Thomas G. Hunt
Sole and Superior of
TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS
230 W. 4th St., N. Y.

ALLEGED FORGERS EXPLOITED UNION

Men Representing Themselves as Agents of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Under Arrest.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 10.—R. F. and R. J. Dunn, representing themselves as financial agents of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, are under arrest here charged by the American Bankers' Association with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses.

They are being held pending requisition from Pittsburgh, where numerous complaints are entered against them. They claimed to be getting up a souvenir book in which railroad divisions were exploited and interested business men in an advertising proposition. Where checks were given in payment, the sum was raised several times its original amount and other checks forged from signatures obtained.

Among the complainants is the Charters Trust Company, of McKeesport, Pa., which claims to have been swindled to the extent of several hundred dollars. It is evident the men have worked over a vast area and victimized hundreds of people.

ANOTHER MAINE INQUEST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A joint board of army and navy officers was named by Secretary of the Navy Meyer this afternoon to go to Havana and inspect the wreck of the battleship Maine. The board, which will reach Havana next week, is expected to investigate all phases and report on the causes of the explosion. The members are Rear Admiral Vreeland, in charge; Chief Constructor Hughes and Colonel Black, U. S. A., engineer corps.

SALE OF FACTORY SAMPLES

Buy from Maber-Sava Dealers' Profit.
EXTENSION TABLE
Solid Oak
Special This Week
\$9.98
Value \$18.50

\$3.50 Leather Dining Chair, \$1.50
\$60 PARLOR SUIT 3 or 5 Pieces \$20.98

BRASS BEDS, Value \$27..... \$12.50
SILVERWARE, Value \$14..... \$5.50
CHIFFONNIERS, Value \$12..... \$5.50
BUFFET or SIDEBOARD..... \$12.50

Everything for the Home Direct from
FACTORY at WHOLESALE PRICES.
Chester Sample Furniture Co.
173-175 E. 69th St., near 34 Ave.

FIVE ARRESTED FOR MURDER OF WOMAN

Aqueduct Police Do Quick Work After Killing of Mrs. Hall.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Within twenty-four hours after Mrs. Harry Hall was brutally murdered on Thursday morning, the county authorities and the Aqueduct police arrested five suspects, and tonight it was stated that four of them will be directly charged with the crime.

Three of the prisoners have confessed to District Attorney Windover and Coroner Squires that they were at the Griffen house, and that they held Mrs. Ray and Miss Griffen at bay with drawn revolvers, but they deny that they took any part in the killing of Mrs. Hall.

It was the general opinion of the officials today that the desperadoes killed Mrs. Hall in mistake for Mrs. John Griffen, who owned the farmhouse and who recently collected \$3,000 on an insurance policy, held by her father, who died a short time ago. Some one had spread the tip that Mrs. Griffen had this money in the house, and this was what the robbers were after. Mrs. Hall was attacked in her kitchen, and although there was no eyewitness to the crime, Mrs. Hall was evidently attacked in mistake for Mrs. Griffen, who was ill in a hospital at White Plains.

The men under arrest are Vincenzo Carno and Felipe de Marfion, of Smith and Union streets, Williamsburg; Tony Turridio, Giuseppe Peppo, and Giuseppe Bordnucci, of Brooklyn.

WOMAN "DOCTOR" FINED.

On complaint of the Kings County Medical Society that she practiced medicine without a license, Kate Estelle Eichorn, of 353 Clifton place, was in Special Sessions yesterday. A plea of guilty was entered and the woman was fined \$250. She paid.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS
HENRY GREEN
HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER
151 Springfield Avenue,
NEWARK, N. J.

Union Hatters of Quality
THE GOLDIN HAT CO.
1898 Third Ave., cor. 100th St., N. Y.

Eureka Laundry
Family Washing, Reasonable Prices
Strictly Hand Work. Wash called for and delivered. Mail orders.
413 East 91st Street
M. DE HANE, PROP.

ALFRED GLASSER, THE SHOE Man
First Ave. and 59th St., New York

S. SACHAROFF LIQUOR DEALER
84 Graham Avenue, cor. Seigel Street

Drink "Peter Brew"
The Wm. Peter Brewing Co.
UNION HILL, N. J.

Reingold Beer
Brewed and Bottled by
S. Liebmann's Sons
Brewing Co.
63 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ
FILSNER BREWING COMPANY
127th to 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.

Brewers of PILSNER, EXPORT PILSNER, KR. WURSTBERGER BEER, ALES and PORTER.

MALE STUDENTS ARE STUDYING SOCIALISM

Course of Lectures Being Arranged for Coming Season.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The youth of the Socialist movement all over the country is attracting the attention of the students at Yale University.

The Society for the Study of Socialism is having its regular meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Laidler then traced the growth of the International Socialist Movement which only a generation ago represented a small group of men, but has since become a movement which embraces millions of men and women all over the world.

The Socialist movement in America went on Laidler, has proven itself well worth while to be affiliated with, and all those who realize the injustice of the present system are flocking into the movement and embracing Socialism as their life ideal.

Free Sunday Lectures UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Harlem Forum

Entrance 897 St. Nicholas Ave. Beginning 8:15 P. M. Everybody Welcomed. NOV. 12—"EDUCATION."

EMMA GOLDMAN LECTURES

Sunday Night, 8 o'clock At 43 East 22d Street SUBJECT: "Art and Revolution" ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Thirty-third Annual Entertainment and Ball OF THE Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers

International Union of America Section Greater New York and Vicinity AT SULZER'S HARLEM RIVER PARK 126th Street and Second Avenue. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1911

TONIGHT TONIGHT Branch 9, Socialist Party ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE AT BRONX LABOR LYCEUM 708 Courtlandt Avenue, Near 154th Street EXCELLENT PROGRAM

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street 8 P. M., PEOPLE'S FORUM Mr. Dudley E. Malone Assistant Corporation Counsel. "The Significance of the Progressive Movement of this Country" 9 P. M., DISCUSSION Parish House, 12 West 11th Street

ens his human sympathies, as the Socialist movement does. In conclusion, Laidler made a vigorous appeal to the members of the society to continue their work in interesting the students of Yale University in the study of the great problems brought out by the Socialist movement.

FIELDMAN'S SECOND LECTURE TOMORROW

"The History of Capitalism" will be the subject of Sol Fieldman's lecture tomorrow evening at Duryea's Hall, 355 West 182d Street. This will be the second lecture of the course, the first, on "Capitalism," having been delivered last Sunday evening.

MINUTES M'NAMARA DEFENSE CONFERENCE

Delegate Reich presided at the last regular meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

RAN FOR TRAIN: KILLED. Alexander Polnyukin, 18, of 24 Elm Street, Manhattan, ran for a West End train at the 79th street station in Brooklyn, yesterday, missed his footing and was killed.

ABE KANTROVITZ, Manager. Minutes Executive Committee. A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York was held on November 1 at the Labor

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Central Committee—229 East 84th Street. Branch 2—22 Rutgers Street. Special meeting of the Campaign Committee at 6 p. m., called for the purpose of receiving financial report from the campaign treasurer.

Marathon Meeting Today. The Socialists of the Bronx, enthused by the victories at Tuesday's election, will begin the campaign of 1912 with a Marathon meeting today at the corner of 149th Street and Third Avenue.

Socialist Suffrage Meeting. The Special Committee on Socialist and Suffrage Propaganda Among Women will hold a meeting at noon today at 14th Street and University Place.

Branch 9 to Give Thanks. Branch 9 will celebrate the splendid results of the Socialist campaign with an entertainment and dance tonight at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt Avenue, near 154th Street.

Maurer at the Rand School. James H. Maurer made a first appearing in New York last evening as speaker at the dinner given by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Bronx Forum Lecture. Henry L. Stobodin will lecture tomorrow night on "The Theory of the Class Struggle," at the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton Avenue, near 149th Street.

Bronx Sunday School Lecture. Comrade Anna Ingerman gave her second talk on Suffrage, from the Socialist point of view, before the members of the Bronx Socialist Suffrage Club, on Wednesday, at the Bronx Forum Headquarters, 1363 Fulton Avenue.

Circle 1, Y. P. S. F., Entertainment. The fifth annual entertainment and ball of Circle 1, Y. P. S. F., will be held on Saturday evening, November 25, at Grand Manhattan Hall, 409-11 Grand Street.

Brooklyn. Business Meetings. Central Committee—957 Willoughby Avenue. Rand School in Brooklyn. This evening at 8:15 George R. Kirkpatrick will give the third lesson in the Rand School course in public speaking at the Lincoln School in Brooklyn.

Henry Rodgers was elected chairman. In the absence of the secretary, Gerber acted as secretary pro tem. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

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

invited to be present and make short talks. Everybody welcome. Bring your friends. Charles L. Furman will be the first speaker. Many others will speak.

QUEENS. Ridgewood Socialist Sunday School. The first regular session of the Sunday School will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Times Building, Cypress and Myrtle Avenues, Ridgewood.

ASTORIA. The Executive Board of Local Astoria will meet tonight at Klank's Hall, 415 Flushing Avenue, Long Island City.

NEW JERSEY. Newark. A meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, November 12 (tomorrow), 6 o'clock at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Lafayette and Union Streets, Newark.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 7TH AVE., 2203 (magnificent driveway)—419; five large, light rooms; 125-125th St.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. LEXINGTON AVE., 1490, near 96th St.—5 splendid light rooms; month's rent free; hot water.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The International Socialist, Branch 455 of the Workmen's Circle, will hold a regular business meeting tonight at 51 St. Marks place.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. Central Committee—957 Willoughby Avenue. Rand School in Brooklyn. This evening at 8:15 George R. Kirkpatrick will give the third lesson in the Rand School course in public speaking at the Lincoln School in Brooklyn.

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Henry Frank Sunday Morning, 11 o'clock Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and 43d Street "Creative Evolution: The Magic of Mind; or Medium and Pessimism as Motives of Life"

SOCIALISTS EXCEEDING SPEED LIMIT, HE SAYS

Yonkers Socialists are highly elated over the results of Tuesday's elections. Fred Bennetts, one of the best known members of the party in the "Terrace City," says, in speaking of the great progress of the movement, that "the Socialist party ought to be fined for exceeding the speed limit" and that "Roosevelt will certainly consider our Harriman an 'undesirable citizen' as the Harriman who raked in the campaign funds for the Republican party."

Sunday Evening

Dr. David Baines-Griffiths "Nietzsche and the Affirmation of Life." CIVIC FORUM, KAPLAN SCHOOL BUILDING, 1731 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.

Luella Twining Delegate to the Last International Socialist Congress

"The Socialist Party in Europe" —AT THE— Labor Temple 243 E. 84th Street Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 12 At 2:30 o'clock

Admission Is Free All Are Urged to Attend Under the Auspices of the Committee on Propaganda Among Women

Classified Advertisements SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 7TH AVE., 2203 (magnificent driveway)—419; five large, light rooms; 125-125th St.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. LEXINGTON AVE., 1490, near 96th St.—5 splendid light rooms; month's rent free; hot water.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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THE CITY AS A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

If there is one thing for which capitalism should be profoundly thankful to some Socialists, it is the idea that the affairs of a municipality are beneath the attention of those who demand "the unconditional surrender" of the whole machinery of society, but who have not the least glimmering of how they are going to get that machinery. Municipal affairs in the past have been sordid, they have been grimy and slimy with corruption. So has society. But that the society of the future will be so is unthinkable, and so is the idea that the municipality will be.

But that beautiful anarchistic, non-political narcotic that we are too big to attend to local affairs is one that has stolen away the sense of many a good man. It has rendered useless some who had been good workers, in a theoretic way. It is the most insidious nullification of common sense that was ever discovered. And some who call themselves Socialists stand for it.

The Call has frequently pointed out the fact that the "biggest business" in this country is the conduct of the various municipalities. There are hundreds of thousands of employes, and hundreds of millions of dollars are spent. Yet because this has hitherto been a capitalist game, because this has been a source of dirty political capitalist tricks, the idea has grown that we, the Socialists, cannot take any part in the work of flushing away the filth and of instituting decent conditions.

If we are not able rightly to administer the local affairs of the smallest village captured by the Socialists, we certainly could not in an industrial way conduct the Steel Trust. We confess ourselves incompetents, basic incompetents, when we back away from "mere local affairs."

There is not in the whole Socialist movement a man or a woman who is not more influenced by "local affairs" than by great, broad and often inconsequential questions of principle. The local affair is your next meal, your comfort and your safety.

On mere local conditions all these other great things depend. Yet the campaign is made for us to disregard these things. Let us, instead of discussing matters that really concern us, instead of finding out about affairs in our own parish, discuss the effects of the introduction of the co-operative commonwealth in some one of the uncharted-Pacific islands.

This week, after the elections that resulted so splendidly for the Socialists—the working, not the talking and disgruntled Socialists—the most important event was the handing over by constituted officials of the great City of New York of a tremendously large department to a criminal concern. New York, the greatest municipality in the United States, turned its most costly department, that of the streets, over to a private strikebreaking agency.

The full realization of what this means should appeal to every one.

Workers had genuine grievances, and they sought to have them adjusted. Instead of making any attempt to adjust them the people who are in control of the municipality, or the greatest local business, sought simply to smash the union of the workers and batter them into submission.

Mayor Gaynor says the "city" will not "knuckle" to the strikers. It is an interesting question to find out who is the "city" and what are the strikers. Mayor Gaynor is one and Commissioner Edwards is another, and they make two. But the strikers are over 5,000 men. But evidently they do not count. Their problems are not to be considered and their complaints must be heard.

That Gaynor and Edwards have the welfare of the city more at heart, and that they have a more penetrating insight into its problems, is a preposterous idea. In one sense, they are merely citizens, the same as the drivers and street sweepers. In another way, they are something more. They are individuals who may be instrumental in turning over to private corporations this most important city department. Evidently, that is what they seek to do.

From the standpoint of Commissioner Edwards, it would be a highly advantageous move. He has about reached the limit of what he can expect as an employee of the city. As an employee of a private corporation performing municipal functions and with unlimited ability to drive the men and force down wages, to lengthen the hours of labor and to intensify the work, he could probably earn a great deal more. That is undoubtedly what actuates him in the desire to have the garbage collecting and street cleaning performed by "private contractors."

Those who are so timid about the ability of the working class to attend to their own business play right into the hands of such men. There should be no fear of the municipality not being able to handle all problems that come before it. There should be no hesitancy in the municipality assuming more and more functions. Private contractors should forever be shut out. But they cannot be unless the citizens know what they are after, and how they intend to get those things.

Few realize what an enormous business municipal enterprise is. Those few are mostly people who are after the contracts, and they are aided by those who decry municipal endeavor on the part of the people concerned.

Gaynor and Edwards are attempting to give to favored concerns a business that will mean millions of dollars to those who exploit it. It will mean longer hours, less wages and harder conditions to those who work. But this seems to some desirable rather than otherwise. They know all about how things should be conducted elsewhere, all about the regulation of the course of the planets in the universe, and nothing whatever of what is happening in the stretch of street before their own house.

This present strike, one that menaces not only the comfort but also the health of the whole community, is an illuminating illustration of the necessity of the Socialists taking an active part in the administration of affairs. The comfort and health of a city are big things. But private enterprise can never attend to them. Private enterprise merely exploits them for private purposes.

Doubtlessly, most of the men employed voted against themselves at the last election. That, also, makes no difference. If men vote in a fool way there is no reason why we should suffer. And we are certain to suffer if we permit private enterprise to encroach further on public necessities. Instead of doing so we should rigorously extend the sphere of public enterprise and take over everything.

Gaynor, Edwards and those behind them are brazenly endeavoring to make this city a private enterprise.

They have behind them the Police Department, which they control; the forces of "law and order," which they dominate through their subservience to those who are trying to grab the city, and most of the papers published here. What are you going to do about it?

There is only one thing, and that is, take the city out of the hands of politicians and run it for the benefit of the citizens, and such an action is wholly in line with every theory of Socialism.

BREAKING THE LINES

Throughout the country it is evident that the majority of the voters are sick of the old parties. There was a surprising absence of regularity in practically every election that occurred. Economic

The Circus Leaves Town



(CON)FUSION; OR WILLIE THE CHAMELEON A Fable.

By WILLIAM I. SACKHEIM.

There was once a chameleon who was afflicted with the disease known as changeable coloritis. When but a wee bit of a chameleon, he would bask in the sunlight, delightfully watching the changes in the colors of his playmates. This diversion pleased him to such an extent that he determined to become the champion professional change-color artist in the chameleon community. With this meritorious ambition ever before him, he surrounded himself with New Thought experts and mental cantonists of divers kinds, who directed him in the art of willing a change of color whenever he desired it. It did not require many sessions to make Willie an adept; so he took his diploma and joyously started out on his noble career.

He came to a village, known as New York, that was being ravaged by a tiger called Tammany, and forthwith vowed to accomplish the destruction of the ferocious beast. He immediately willed that his skin change into a spotless lily white (a feat even a nature faker would hardly credit to a chameleon). Willie then went about proclaiming magnificently his own virtues and beseeching the Sheep and the Lambs to put Faith in the efficacy of his new skin to rout the voracious tiger. Many of the populace put their trust in the chameleon, but the tiger came back and ravaged all the more.

Willie did not become disheartened. He went to Tammany and told him what a nice, pleasant, tractable tiger he was, that he always had admired the whole tiger family, and that he was only "joshing" the populace when he declared that Tammany must be exterminated. The tiger, being a shrewd old beast, chuckled inwardly (whatever that is) and decided to utilize the friends of the chameleon he gained with his beautiful white skin. So he promised to let Willie in on the next feast, providing the latter would urge his flock within the tiger's reach. But as Tammany did not like Willie's white skin, he ordered the chameleon to change his color. This Willie readily did, coming forth with a bright yellow skin.

He now went around to his old adherents and again solicited their trust and adoration. The sheep and the lambs seemed to admire his yellow skin more than they did his virtuous white, and they flocked in greater numbers to his banner, and him into the clutches of Tammany.

But lo! and behold! when the chameleon came for his reward, the wily tiger "double-crossed" him and left him out in the cold, with the cousins, brothers-in-law, forty-second cousins and the entire tiger "Mishpoche" were enjoying themselves in the banquet hall.

Willie waxed exceedingly angry at the perfidy of Tammany and made up his mind to leave no stone unturned until the tigers had been driven from the community. In order to carry out his plan, he went to the elephant, who had for many years jealously observed the impregnable position Tammany occupied in a last attack on Tammany. The donkey, who had often befriended the tiger and had also been shabbily treated at the banquets, was induced to join the chameleon and the elephant.

The three disgruntled conspirators agreed to forget past differences. Willie, the chameleon, was dispatched after his old friends, the sheep and lambs. In his enthusiasm at his new-found associates and at the victory he saw in the distance, Willie grew calmer. He would change from yellow to white, from white to red, from red to green, from green to violet, and then back again to the same colors, to the delight of the donkey and the elephant. The populace, who had known him in his white and yellow skin, were bewildered by his infinite changes, and became color-blind. They failed to recognize their old friend, the chameleon, and in their utter disgust they drove him from their midst.

Moral—Too many changes make for (con)fusion.

"Need any more talent for your moving picture dramas?"
"We might use you. Had any experience at acting without audiences?"
"Acting without audiences is what brought me here."

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Wicks—What's young Pettipate fussing about?
Hicks—He lost some important papers.
Wicks—Some important documents?
Hicks—No. He wants to smoke and those were his last cigarette papers.

Nurse Girl—Oh, ma'am, what shall I do? The twins have fallen down the well!
Fond Parent—Dear me; how annoying! Just so into the library—very gently, so as not to disturb Fido—and get the last number of the Modern Mother's Magazine; it contains an article on "How to Bring Up Children."

conditions proved a harsh taskmaster, though most of the workers did not understand the lesson that was taught. There is no doubt that the old parties are falling to pieces. But there is also no doubt that from the crumbling remains a new party will be formed, and it will be as vicious as the old ones. There is in both the Democrat and the Republican ranks manifestations of this tendency. The insurgent movement in the Republican party and the reform movement within the Democratic party are evidences of it.

At such a time it should be easy for the Socialist party to push its propaganda, not merely for the purpose of getting votes, but of educating Socialists. If we are to be a factor in the elections of next year, during the coming winter we shall be forced to put up the greatest campaign of education ever conducted.

"BACK TO THE LAND" AND POTATOES

By EDWIN WEBB WHEAT.

Having in mind the equipment problem (see The Call, November 1, page 8, last column) the City-mnn-sick this-work asks if there may not be some particular branch of farming that can be safely undertaken with a very small outlay for machinery and tools. To such I would suggest potato growing.

Although many large growers of potatoes have horse planters, sprayers and diggers, these can be dispensed with without very great loss in efficiency. In other words, the lack of these tools will not seriously handicap the man who grows from one to five acres.

Supposing that you can hire your land plowed with a two-horse plow (a one-horse plow being quite out of the question for this), you can do the rest of the work with a single horse. But don't be over sanguine about being able to hire your land plowed in the spring. Most farmers are so busy with their own work that they will not spare time to plow for a neighbor, even at high wages.

The principal items of equipment absolutely necessary are a horse, feed for same and monthly shoeing, a harness suitable for farm and road, a wagon that can be used for drawing feed, seed, manure, fertilizer and water for spraying; also for removing stones and for hauling the crop to market; a harrow to prepare the soil for planting and to give the first two or three cultivations after planting; a plow to make furrows for planting; a stone-boat if there are large stones to be removed; a cultivator, a fork for handling manure and digging potatoes; paths for carrying seed; water for spraying, and the crop when being picked up after digging; a bushel measure or scales that will weigh a bushel; a sprinkling pot or hand sprayer for Paris green and Bordeaux mixture; tank, barrels or milk cans for carrying water to spray.

Then there are the seed, manure or fertilizer or both, Paris green and Bordeaux mixture. Seed and fertilizer at ordinary prices will cost \$20 to \$30 per acre, though seed will be extraordinarily high next spring. The field should be about 150 to 300 bushels per acre, though drought or blight may cut these figures in half. The crop in an ordinary year will sell for 50 cents to \$1.25 per bushel, according to earliness and general season.

The novice will perhaps do as well growing potatoes as in any agricultural line. By planting an early or quick-growing variety first, and then a late kind, both the planting and harvesting seasons may be extended over two to three months each, so that a man in ordinarily good health should be able to care for at least five acres without much if any hired help.

Two (free) publications that will prove of great value to beginner or otherwise are Potato Culture, by Alva Ager (Bulletin No. 105, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.), and Plant Breeding for Farmers, by H. J. Webber (Bulletin No. 251, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.).

The foregoing is written, not to induce any city dweller to give up his job and go to raising potatoes, but to give such city dweller a fair statement of just what he is "up against" in going "back to the land" and undertaking even a comparatively simple branch of agriculture. The man who has had no experience in raising potatoes has a decidedly uphill road, even with all necessary equipment; he had better give up for a year to a good potato grower before starting for himself. The inexperienced person who thinks that "any fool can be a farmer" will learn one important lesson the first year—namely, that he doesn't know anything about farming.

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Should Socialists Agitate for Woman Suffrage?

By WILL R. SHIER.

Should the Socialist party conduct a special agitation in behalf of woman suffrage?

Should it ask Comrade Berger to introduce into Congress a bill enfranchising women on the same basis as men?

Should it get this bill indorsed by labor unions, by woman suffrage societies, by single tax leagues, by social reform clubs and by other friendly organizations?

Should it pass resolutions indorsing the principle of woman suffrage to the great for publication and editorial comment? Also to Representatives, State legislators and City Councils?

Should it exert itself to present to Congress a monster petition embodying the nation's demand that women be given the right to vote?

Should it issue special suffrage leaflets, hold special suffrage meetings, and request its spokesmen to deal specially with the suffrage issue in their articles and addresses?

Yes, the Socialist party should do all of these things. And it should keep on doing them until political justice is granted to the women of America.

"Oh, but," you say, "are there not more important things than woman suffrage to engage our attention?"

"Yes," says Comrade; "there are things that in themselves are more important than woman suffrage, but there is nothing that just now transcends it in importance from the standpoint of tactics.

"But why is it immediately important? Because, my friend, the political party that actively champions woman suffrage will win what is known in newspaper offices as a 'scoop'."

It is now a foregone conclusion that the women of the United States will be given the right to vote within the next few years.

The attainment of this right is now merely a matter of time and party politics. It is now no longer a question of principle. Practically everybody now favors the enfranchisement of women.

"Now, do you not see that the women, when they are enfranchised, are going to vote for the party that brings about their political emancipation?"

If the Democrats spring this measure upon the country, the Republicans and Socialists will be left out in the cold.

If the Republicans take the lead in the movement, the Democrats and Socialists will be shoved aside.

If the Republicans and Democrats vie with each other in proclaiming the right of women to vote, and if the Socialists remain indifferent in spite of their sympathetic political movement on this contingent will be staved off for several years.

But if Comrade Berger forestalls the Demo-Republicans by the early introduction into Congress of an adult suffrage bill, and if it is made widely known that this is a Socialist party measure, then, instead of the wind being taken out of our sails by insincere opponents, our ship will catch the breeze of popular approval and arrive in the Potomac much sooner than it otherwise would.

But a consideration no less important than the foregoing is the danger that if the Socialist party does not stir up the country in favor of universal adult suffrage, the Demo-Republicans, when they come to enfranchise women, will pass a limited suffrage bill that restricts the right to vote to propertied women.

This is what the Liberals in England are trying to do. Needless to say, such a measure would be distinctly reactionary in its consequences, since it would strengthen the capitalist class politically by denying working women the franchise.

We need the nation-wide advertising that Berger's introduction into Congress of a universal adult suffrage bill would give the Socialist party.

We cannot afford to risk not having the lady electorates with us after the franchise is won.

We have much to gain by getting into friendly touch with non-Socialist radicals in connection with this popular issue.

We must see to it that intelligence, not property, is made the basis of woman's admission to citizenship.

In the work of winning political equality for women, there is much to be done in the States and municipalities, as well as in the nation, at large.

The manager of a well known touring company wired to the proprietor of a theater in a small town where his company was to appear.

"Would like to hold a rehearsal at your theater at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Have your stage manager, stage carpenter, assistant stage carpenter, property man, chief electrician and all stage hands present promptly at that hour."

Three hours later he received the following reply:

"All right. We will be there."

THE SOCIALIST COMMONWEALTH.

An Impossible Fauntun, IV.

Editor of The Call:

I am equally sensible of the value of your space, and expect, if this discussion has ceased to interest your readers, that you will make an end of it.

The outcome was not unexpected. Comrade Boyd did "arise to reiterate his opinions more emphatically." The fact has been displayed, too, that the substance of his article in The Call of August 29, on "The Socialist Commonwealth" was a mere assertion of his own opinions, and has no authority back of it in the official declarations of the Socialist party anywhere. Perhaps he would have admitted as much if I had asked him at first, but I did not know that he would then. It seems that he cannot himself make sense out of the propositions challenged, because he avoids discussing them. He said in the opening paragraphs of his original article: "The commonwealth will be concerned basically, as have all other societies, with the production and distribution of the things that are necessary to human life." Therefore it seemed relevant to ask how the workers would be arranged in production, and how distribution would be determined. Now it appears that these questions are not to the point. Instead, he tells us how his parents entertained Louise Michel. This is very impressive; but, "like the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la, it has nothing to do with the case, tra la."

Still, he is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. With a little discreet assistance, there is no telling how much more he will be able to bring out that is interesting. For instance, Comrade Boyd has been one of those whose Socialism is of the most "revolutionary" kind. Theirs was the only original and authorized version. They were the custodians of orthodox Socialism, the teachers of innovations, individual opinions and dangerous heresies.

"What if the Socialist party, in the profundity of its wisdom, has said nothing about communism and money? Are we, therefore, to presume that these things do not exist?" If the Socialist party has said nothing about communism, Comrade Boyd, the natural presumption is that it has nothing to say. In other words, thorough-going Socialists are not discussing communism now or whether there will be money in communist society.

I agree with the National Executive Committee that it is quite unimportant what you think about these matters. I might suggest, however, that a man is inevitably judged by the opinion he holds. It is important to maintain opinions that are defensible, at least to the extent that it is inconvenient to be known as an irresponsible visionary. I would also suggest that, if you would take something easier for you, it would not make you so tired to defend your opinions.

It may also be questioned whether, in proclaiming your own communistic notions as accepted Socialist principles, you have been altogether frank. When, in your first rejoinder, you expressed surprise "to find a Socialist take exception to the statement of what is perhaps the crucial point of Socialist American (?) propaganda," we understood it was Socialism you were defending, not communism. When you implied by a clever innuendo that I was quite willing to throw the "vital principles of Socialist propaganda" overboard, if I had questioned your Socialism, would you have then answered: "Authorities, forsooth?"

"It is a matter of the most complete indifference to me what the Socialist party has to say about communism or the question of whether Socialists will be money in communist society?" You were not then thinking of controverting Marx. You said, "Let us put on one side these Utopian schemes of impossible and most undesirable social regulation, and consider the question from the point of view of scientific Socialism." If I had been so simple as to question directly then that your Socialism was scientific, would you have retorted "Authorities be damned," "I not infrequently think independently."

So it appears now, Comrade Editor, that there were some independent and even original opinions in that rare collection of "phrasological trash." Indeed! They were strangely familiar twelve years ago, more than now. But, mayhap, is it possible that we have here the original source from whence all this nonsense came, and now the opportunity to extinguish it altogether? This, Comrade Editor, would be more gratifying than anything we could have anticipated. Then our "sight discussion" has not been barren of results.

The name has been translated Communist Manifesto is of no consequence, even if we did not know, according to John Spargo, that the terms communist and Socialist have become, strange to say, inverted in their meanings.

That our amiable opponent would not scorn to use authorities, if he had any, is shown by his use of the sentence from Marx on a higher phase of society. "After—after—after—" says Marx. After a sick man has been cured of typhoid fever, you should give him some meat to renew his strength. You might as reasonably interpret this to mean give meat to a typhoid fever patient, as to interpret Marx's sentence into a sanction of communism as an immediate political proposal.

The history of the French Commune is itself a most convincing illustration of the inevitable failure of these vagaries—if any is needed, these equality of pay, conscription, and the workers to choose their own foremen, etc. Its certain and disastrous failure was a fargone conclusion. This historical incident has been more helpful to the capitalists than any other in discrediting and resisting later radical movements, and the growth of the Socialist movement. At the same time that the supreme courage of the leaders of the Commune and their inspiring self-sacrifice compel our love and admiration, their inexperience of human nature, their inability to face and their visionary theories could not

Further discussion of "the action of supply and demand" as a solution to the problem of remuneration would be impertinent, it seems, and not to the point, since Comrade Boyd, though somewhat embarrassed for Socialist authorities, seems to find several bourgeois authorities for denying its existence.

There is a well meaning but misdirected sentiment in favor of equality and an arbitrarily established social equality. The thing cannot be done under the prevailing conditions, and we are in no immediate danger that it will be tried. It would be purposeless, therefore, to combat these visionary theories, which inspire some enthusiasm among sentimental Socialists, if it were not that these theories are a great hindrance to our success when ascribed by them to the Socialist party. I do not advance the contrary argument with any idea that it will determine the future of the Co-operative Commonwealth, nor are we so foolish as to flatter ourselves that we could do that. We know well that it will be determined by evolutionary forces. But it is of vital importance to the early success of our agitation that we should take a defensible position upon a question involving, as this question does, the practicality of our whole program.

We all concede, however, the ideal of communism, and with the communist, we share the inspiration of it. But, if this ideal ever is to be realized, we must prepare the conditions which will make its realization possible, first winning the confidence of the public by showing our ability to deal successfully with the problem of remuneration in an industrial public. Confusion of the aims of communism with what the Socialist party aims to do now is perhaps the greatest hindrance to our immediate progress.

WARREN ATKINSON
Nov. 5, 1911.

EVERY MAN A CAPITALIST.

Editor of The Call:

The arguments most often against Socialism are the old threadbare arguments, the anti-capitalists seemingly depending on disinformation of their readers to consider the other side. For example, Evening Sun's financial critic writes recently:

"It is a country wherein every one is a capitalist, or hopes to be, or will become one."

Taken seriously, the assertion every man hopes to be a capitalist is a defamation of the American people. The assumption that every man will become a capitalist cannot be taken seriously, for if every man were a capitalist, there would be no wage laborers, and the existence of the proletariat would be impossible if no wage laborers existed.

J. B. New York, N. Y.

GRAY EYES FOR FIGHT.

"I always feel a bit nervous," remarked a sergeant of police. "I have to arrest a man with gray eyes, for I know that he is a fighter, and that I am likely to be a tough job."

"Most men, when they are fighting, retain a certain amount of discipline, and remember that an assault of police is a very serious offense. The man with the gray eyes, however, he may in his calmer moments quite aware of the folly of resistance, forgets all about that when his eyes are up. He thinks of only one thing, and that is to win the fight."

"It isn't among criminals only that the gray eyes denote the fighter. I have observed the same thing among professional pugilists, and even the proportion of whom have gray eyes is the same. Many of our famous medical men and admirals have gray eyes. It is the more remarkable, therefore, that the number of people who have gray eyes is so small compared with other shades."

"The man with the gray eyes is not a candidate for the same fate as the capitalists and Comrade Boyd would have us be."

This point of view is due, I suppose, to my love of the ethnologists of the bourgeoisie, though though beneath Comrade Boyd, I think good enough for me.

We must be just before we can be generous. The following is from Gronlund's Co-operative Commonwealth, pp. 107 and 108:

"It must be evident to every minded man that the new order (Socialism)—where every worker will be remunerated according to results—in no sense communistic. Communism requires every one to do his share of labor and allows him to consume as he needs. Our commonwealth (Socialism) makes his consumption exactly commensurate with his performance. Adam Smith observed that 'The produce of labor is the natural recompense of labor,' and St. Paul said, 'Whoever does not work, neither shall he eat.' Socialism will put these doctrines into practice.

"In short, the motto of Socialism is: 'Everybody according to his needs.' The communist motto is undoubtedly a very generous one, more generous than ours; but our motto—more just, taking human nature as it is—more the fact that Socialists take human nature as it is is just that merit.

"Communism must, therefore, place guiltily to the charges: First, that it means to abolish the institution of property; and, next, that it must result in crushing out all individuality. Socialism will not do either of these things, but the very reverse. Instead of taking property away from everybody, it will enable everybody to acquire property. It will truly mean the institution of individual ownership by placing property on an unreachably basis; that of being the result of one's individual exertions. Thereby it will afford the very mightiest stimulus for individuality to unfold itself. Property will belong to the possessor by the strongest of all titles, to be enjoyed as he thinks proper, but not to be used as an instrument of feeding his fellow citizens."

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