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# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

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400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2306 BETHMAN.

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## GOMPERS DENOUNCES JUDGES AND COURTS THAT FIGHT LABOR

### President of A. F. of L. Roasts Taft in Opening Address.

## BIG CONVENTION ON

### 2,200 Delegates Hear Old Labor Leader Urge Independent Political Action.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—Denouncing the foes of labor, subversive courts, injunction judges, and the McNamara prosecution in Los Angeles, President Samuel Gompers this afternoon delivered his annual address before the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here. To desert partisan politics and join independently in the fight for better labor conditions was the remedy suggested.

Secretary Frank Morrison submitted his annual report showing that the federation now has 1,755,000 members, the greatest since its organization. "The spirit of revolt and change is abroad in the land," said Gompers. "Voters are now demanding better reasons for support of a particular candidate than his nomination by a party or his endorsement by some official or unofficial boss. The people who form the rank and file of political parties are more progressive than their leaders. They will no longer submit to the rule of evasion and false pretenses found in platforms, Presidential messages and public addresses. Millions of intelligent men of labor, having passed beyond the influence of campaign buncombe, have come to understand that the welfare of the people and promotion of the cause of labor are more important than any party candidacy or empty partisan success. The spirit of liberty cannot be stayed by kings, nor emperors, or even by presidents, nor by injunctions and jail sentences. The people have had the sense and courage to strike off the shackles and to rebel against an autocratic and boss-owned judiciary."

Declaring that the recall initiative and referendum are paramount issues, certain of adoption, Gompers said:

"This semi-defeat of the Judiciary, this sanctimonious cant about 'rob rule,' some of which was in Taft's message vetoing the constitution of Arizona, is mere cant and deceit."

Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has scored for his ruling in the contempt case against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. "We don't want to go to jail," said Gompers. "But if we must we are ready. Others perhaps better than we have gone to jail in defense of right."

"If any man of labor is guilty of violating a law," said Gompers later, "responding to the various addresses and then tried by a jury of his countrymen. But I do deny the right of a judge to issue an injunction depriving me of my constitutional rights. It isn't so much the assumption of power as the assumption of jurisdiction that we object to."

Over 1,200 delegates and visitors were in the hall when addresses of Governor Smith, Mayor Courtland Swann and local labor officials. A street parade, in which thousands participated, preceded the opening of the convention. Rochester, N. Y., so far as the only city bidding for the next session.

This afternoon the convention adopted a telegram of sympathy to the McNamara brothers, on trial in Los Angeles Times Building.

President Gompers began his address with a statement defining the political and social character of the American Federation of Labor. He did not specifically mention the McNamara case and the Socialist movement, but these came in for criticism. He is, however, defensive rather than aggressive. President Gompers' address upon Socialism is couched in the following language:

"The movement has no schism. All opposition to its policies, its tactics, its form of organization, and its tactics, come from within. All who would divert it from its established principles are enemies. The design for the promotion of institutions is its character. Those who change it aim at its destruction. It is true whether the antagonist is the college president or the politician in the right of the non-

## ASK QUICK TRIAL FOR TRIANGLE BOSSES

### Relatives of Victims March in Bitter Cold to Rebuke Authorities.

About 500 parents and friends of the 145 Triangle Waist Company's fire victims marched through the streets of the East Side yesterday in protest against the courts and the District Attorney's office, who have failed to bring the bosses of the Triangle Waist Company—Isaac Harris and Max Blanck—to trial on the charge of manslaughter, of which they were indicted seven months ago.

The parade was a sad affair from beginning to end. The day was cold, and most of the girls and women were thinly clad. Still, they walked with almost religious solemnity. Most of the women wore black and wept from the moment the parade started, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, until the close of a mass meeting, late in the evening, at Manhattan Lyceum, which wound up the demonstration.

The parade and mass meeting were held under the auspices of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union. There were a number of banners in line, all protesting that Harris and Blanck have not yet been brought to trial despite the fact that people are beginning to forget the fire in their shop which cost the 145 lives.

One banner was particularly bitter. It recited the fact that Harris and Blanck have collected nearly half a million dollars insurance for the fire, while the parents of the 145 victims have only cold marble monuments to look at. Indeed, some of the graves of the Triangle fire victims have not even a stone to mark them because the parents are too poor to buy it.

The parade took in the principal East Side streets. The line of march was as follows: Clinton street to East Broadway, East Broadway to Forsyth, Forsyth to Broome, Broome to Ridge, Ridge to Livingston, Livingston to Eldridge up to Center, Avenue C and into 4th street. In 4th street the marchers proceeded to Manhattan Lyceum.

Here the marchers were addressed by Jacob Panke, B. Feigenbaum and Ab Baroff, all of whom protested bitterly at the indifference of the city authorities for permitting Harris and Blanck to escape justice so long.

Baroff said that the parents of the victims are disconsolate. Since they have lost their children in the Asch fire many of them are simply afraid to let their remaining children go to work in the loft buildings. The protest, he said, was both against the courts and the District Attorney's office and against the city authorities for doing little to make shops and loft buildings safe.

Mayor Gaynor and District Attorney Whitford, each of whom had been invited by the committee in charge of the parade to be present at the meeting and hear the grievances of the workers, sent polite letters saying it was impossible for them to be present here. Whitford added that the case against the manufacturers would be tried soon.

Among the speakers at the mass meeting was Pasquale Di Neris, who spoke in Italian.

## COLORADO JUDGE FINALLY RELENTS

### Whitford, on Second Thought, Lets Miner See Dying Mother Without Apology to Court.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—Union labor men were aroused today over the action of Judge Greeley Whitford, of the District Court, in demanding an apology from William Crawford, a United Mine Worker, held in jail on a contempt charge, before he would release him to see his dying mother.

Crawford was one of seventeen miners thrown into jail by Judge Whitford several months ago for contempt of court. Some weeks ago fifteen of the miners were released on a writ of supersedeas, but Crawford and another were kept in jail.

Today, when Judge Whitford learned Crawford's mother was dying, he called Crawford into court, and told him he could go to see his mother on condition he would apologize to the court for violating the court's injunction. Crawford refused, and Judge Whitford sent him back to jail.

Later, Whitford changed his mind, and released Crawford until December 2.

## ELEVATOR BOY KILLED

### Trying to Stop Freight Lift He Missed Controlling Cable.

Louis Ritter, 16, of 234 2d street, was instantly killed yesterday while trying to stop a freight elevator at 251 Mercer street, where he was employed.

The boy was about to lower some rubbish from the third floor. He reached around an iron door and started the elevator from the top of the shaft.

Ritter, trying to stop the car, missed the controlling cable, and the bottom of the cage caught his head against the lattice door.

Hearing his screams, Samuel Rosenberg stopped the car. The elevator was sent up and the boy taken

## CHINESE REBELS MARCHING AGAINST CITY OF NANKING

### Blood-Thirsty Manchus, Outnumbered, Await Their Doom.

## RUSSIA BUTTS IN

### 1,500 Cossacks Leave for Peking to Protect Cz'r's "Interests."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The revolutionists are marching against Nanking, and may retake the "City of Slaughter" within twenty-four hours, according to advices received today from Rear Admiral Murdock.

The Manchus have barred the city against all comers. It is supposed that the massacre of the defenseless Chinese continues. All Americans left the city in safety, it is said, and all foreign consular representatives have withdrawn. Protection is no longer guaranteed any one within the city, which is now wholly in control of the blood-thirsty Manchus. The State Department has received no estimate of the number massacred.

A bloody battle will follow the arrival of the revolutionary forces, but the Manchus will be outnumbered. It is considered probable that the revolutionists will attempt to trap the Manchus within the city. In such event, the tables will be turned, and the Chinese will probably wreak vengeance by slaughtering the Manchus.

Cossacks Leave for Peking. VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 13.—Fifteen hundred Cossacks, who embarked yesterday for Peking, are said, on high authority, today, to be intended as an advance guard of the troops the Russian Government intends to send to the Chinese capital to look after the Cz'r's interests in the international scramble for territory expected to follow the empire's disintegration, believed at St. Petersburg to be a certainty of the near future.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.—The rebels took formal possession of Chefoo today without further resistance from the imperialists.

A reward of \$200,000 was also offered by the rebels, following a military conference at Soochow, for the head of Gen. Chang Hsueh, the imperialist commander at Nanking, who was responsible for the massacre of Chinese following the failure of the revolutionist attempt to capture the city.

In answer to the invitations sent out from here for a gathering in Shanghai of delegates from the fourteen provinces now in rebellion against the Manchus to establish a provisional republican national assembly, messages are coming in from all over the south to the effect that selections are being made and that the delegates may be expected here as rapidly as the disturbed condition of the country will permit.

Russia's Action Causes Alarm. Much uneasiness is felt in high revolutionary circles over news that Russia is sending Cossacks to Peking in anticipation of a disintegration of China. The revolutionists have been afraid from the first of a foreign attempt to take advantage of the confusion prevailing throughout the empire for a series of territorial grabs, and despite the denials from Washington, a good deal of credence is given to reports that the United States is leading a movement for "internationalizing" the Yangtze Valley.

The result of this alarm is the steady growth of an anti-foreign sentiment which promises to become daily bitter and will certainly culminate in a violent outbreak in the event of accidental intervention in Chinese affairs.

Commanders of the foreign warships in the river at Nanking notified the Consuls there of their respective countries today that they are no longer able to protect American or European lives or property in the city.

Consuls to Leave Nanking. The Consuls and other foreigners will accordingly leave Nanking immediately. Much of their property will have to be abandoned, and will probably be destroyed. It was thought Saturday night that all aliens, except the Consuls, had already fled, but it appears now that a considerable number took the risk of remaining even during the massacre.

PEKING, Nov. 13.—Yuan Shi Kai arrived here today, and is in conference with the Emperor's chief advisers. What advice he is giving is not yet known, except to himself, and, perhaps, half a dozen of the highest Manchus officials. It is the general impression that he is urging the despatch of the ruler's abdication in consideration of assurances of personal safety for himself and court, and a pension from the republican government.

HUNGER FELLS GERMAN. A homeless middle aged German who said he was Louis Mittag was found early yesterday on the asphalt pavement in the public square at Division avenue and Hooper street, Williamsburg, near death from exposure and starvation.

The driver of an automobile saw the body in the glare of the street lights. The police of the City street police station were notified and a call sent to the Williamsburg Hospital for an ambulance. At the hospital Mittag gave his age as 53 years and said he was formerly in business in Milwaukee.

TO ELIMINATE DEATH TRAPS. The Public Service Commission yesterday sent a letter to the State Controller asking for an appropriation for the elimination of grade crossings in the city. Under the law the State pays a quarter of the cost, the city a quarter, and the railroad one-half. The commission now wants \$1,000,000 from the State. Most of the crossings which the commission wants to bring about are on the lines of the Long Island Railroad and in Queens. There is also about \$1,000,000 of work contemplated on the Staten Island Railway and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway. There are now about 600 grade crossings within the limits of New York.

## NINE MEN NOW IN McNAMARA JURY BOX

### Prosecution's Objections Overruled—Union Labor Man Passed by Both.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—The first veniremen to enter the McNamara jury box over the protest of the prosecution was seated today. He is A. Gribbling, who was challenged by the District Attorney on the ground that he was prejudiced against circumstantial evidence.

The first union labor man passed by both sides entered the box. He is Willett Brunner, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In all, three teamsters were seated today and there are now in the box three sworn jurors and six men who face peremptory challenges. Brunner is employed as engineer on the Salt Lake Railway. He has been a member of the Brotherhood for years. The other man passed today was T. J. Green, a rancher and stock raiser.

It was found necessary today to summon another venire of forty men. The session of court today was shorter than usual because the fifth venire had been exhausted. The new talesmen will appear in court tomorrow morning. The defense is puzzled by the action of the prosecution in accepting Brunner, who aside from the fact that he is a union man, stated that he had some prejudice against circumstantial evidence.

Brunner said he had no fixed opinion in regard to the dynamiting and believed he could give the prisoner a fair trial.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—With only seven veniremen of the fifth panel remaining available, the attorneys in the McNamara trial today resumed the work of trying to secure twelve impartial jurors. When court reconvened, District Attorney Frederick resumed interrogation of Alexander Gribbling, passed for cause Friday, but whom the State now wants to eliminate because he has a strong prejudice against General Otis and the steel workers now out of employment.

With the consent of Judge Bordwell, over the strong objections of the defense, the State interrogated the juror regarding conscientious scruples against circumstantial evidence in capital cases, hoping thus to frame reasons for a challenge for cause and obviate the necessity of using a peremptory challenge.

When Talesman Gribbling expressed reluctance to convict on circumstantial evidence, the State challenged him for cause. Attorney Darrow, for the defense, opposed the challenge hotly, and Judge Bordwell overruled it. This keeps Gribbling in the box.

Juror Sexton asked the court to be excused because his mother is dying, and Judge Bordwell took the matter under advisement. If the condition of Sexton's brother becomes worse he probably will be excused.

There are only three permanent jurors in the box, Lisk Green, and Bain. Four tentative jurors have been passed, of whom Sexton is the only one who is likely to remain, as the State must challenge Clark McLain, a Pasadena banker, who holds to the gas theory, and who said under examination he considers General Otis a handicap to the city. The defense will eliminate Major Brewster Keyron, a millionaire oil man, because it is discovered he is a great admirer of Detective Burns.

## SOCIALISTS A LEGAL PARTY IN HUDSON CO.

### The Socialist party polled 5 per cent of the total vote cast in Hudson County at the late election, and is now, therefore, a legal political party, with the same rights as the Democratic and the Republican parties to hold primary elections at public expense.

James M. Reilly, the Socialist candidate for Sheriff, received 3,583 votes, according to the official returns. The Socialist vote for members of Assembly, which is about the same as the vote for Sheriff, has not been canvassed.

DENVER UNIONISTS KNOCK BOY SCOUTS. (By United Press.) DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13.—That students of the manual department of the city schools are infringing on the rights of union carpenters in the erection of "hoochery" temporary structures at the Lincoln School, was the charge made today by members of the local Trades Assembly. The assembly has carried a motion to investigate conditions.

The assembly also passed a resolution protesting to the School Board against allowing officers of the Colorado National Guard to drill children who are members of the Boy Scouts organization.

FATHER MURRAY IS DEAD. The Rev. Patrick Murray, pastor of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital as a result of being struck by a Lexington avenue trolley car at 45th street on November 9.

## STRIKEBREAKING MAYOR SCORED AT GREAT SOCIALIST MEETING

### CANTON SOCIALISTS TO CONTEST ELECTION

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The Socialists today decided to carry to court a fight to place Harry A. Schilling, their candidate in the recent election, in the Mayor's chair. Schilling was given a plurality of two votes over Mayor A. R. Turnbull, Democrat, in the unofficial count, but the result of the official count by the Board of Elections was a tie. Then Schilling cast lots with Turnbull and Turnbull won.

The Socialists charge that the Board of Elections threw out two disputed ballots cast for Schilling. In deciding the election, the candidates agreed to shell an ear of corn into a glass and guess whether the number of kernels were even or odd. Turnbull guessed "even"; the number was 110. Now the Socialists also threaten to attack the constitutionality of the State law providing for deciding election ties by lot.

## STEEL TRUST WOULD BLUFF SOCIALISTS

### Workers of Martins Ferry, Ohio, Lose Jobs for Their Independence.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Charges that the Steel Trust has closed its mill here, employing over 2,000 men, as a rebuke to the city, which elected a complete Socialist ticket last Tuesday, are made today by the steel workers now out of employment.

Before the election it was announced the mill would be temporarily closed until November 15 to make repairs, it is said, but today word was sent forth that the mill was closed for good. The tinplate workers of Martins Ferry went through a bitter fight for the "closed shop," but lost, and now that they have put a Socialist administration in charge of the city they assert that the steel companies intend to punish them by taking away their means of gaining a livelihood. The mill officials assert this is a slack season, and that a lack of work is the only reason back of their closing.

Mayor-elect Wycoff said today that when the voters elected the Socialist ticket they knew they were fighting their own bread and butter. The Laughlin mill here employed 2,300 men, and was the town's central industry.

Superintendent J. S. Erwin, of the steel mill, said today he had no idea when the plant might reopen. There is talk here that the mill is to be moved to Gary, Ind.

"We had no intention of fighting the trust," said Mayor-elect Wycoff. "Simply a square deal for everybody was our platform. We couldn't antagonize the trust, as their mills are our bread and butter."

## COURT EASY ON LABOR LAW VIOLATORS

### Representatives of sixty mercantile establishments were arraigned before Justice McInerney, Hoyt and Olmsted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for employing children during prohibited hours, for failing to provide proper accommodations for their employes and for keeping doors locked during working hours.

Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel to the State Labor Department, appeared to prosecute. He told the court that many of the concerns accused had been warned before and had failed to take advantage of the warning. Nearly all of the accused pleaded guilty and were allowed to go free on a suspended sentence. A few paid fines ranging from \$10 to \$25.

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## Street Cleaning Department Workers Stand Firm for Rights and Not Many Scabs Are to Be Found.

## GAYNOR FOR WAR TO THE KNIFE

### Chief Executive Refuses to Even Talk to Leader of the Drivers, Who Proposes Peace—General Strike of Everything on Wheels Threatened.

A general tie up of everything on wheels is a possibility before tomorrow morning unless Mayor Gaynor decides to grant the demands of the drivers in the Street Cleaning Department some time today.

This threat was made last night by Edward Gould, president of the Teamsters' District Council, and by General Organizer William H. Ashton at a meeting of striking teamsters in Cooper Union called by Local New York of the Socialist party.

The meeting was held with denunciations of Mayor Gaynor not alone from the leaders of the striking teamsters, but from the rank and file. It was a most impressive demonstration against the official tyranny of one man, Cooper Union was packed not only to the doors, but even men were standing in the hallways. Hundreds of men were literally turned away because there was no room for them. The leaders of the strikers were themselves astounded at the immensity of the audience and each of them showered compliments upon the Socialist party for its splendid success in bringing the thousands of workers and citizens to Cooper Union despite the cold night and the short notice upon which the meeting was arranged.

The entrance to the big hall was lined by a score of more policemen. Edward F. Cassidy, former organizer of Local New York of the Socialist party, was chairman. When Cassidy in his introductory remarks mentioned the name of Mayor Gaynor there arose hisses from thousands of strikers and their sympathizers which lasted for several minutes.

Gould Thanks Socialist Party. After thanking the Socialist party for arranging the mass meeting for the striking drivers, and coming to their assistance in the Socialist press when all other papers in New York are either ignoring the strikers' side of the controversy, or deliberately misrepresenting it, President Gould outlined the grievances of the men, showing how just the demand of the men was that night removal of garbage be abandoned.

"I don't like to hear the words 'general strike,'" Gould said. "I wonder what would become of New York if the coal teamsters were to be called out tomorrow, and thousands of homes be left without coal. Think of what it would mean to hospitals and to the patients there of milk. A strike of all organized teamsters in New York for only three days would be calamity to this city such as you can hardly realize. I don't like to call a strike of that kind."

"But," continued Gould, "if Mayor Gaynor will continue to treat the men the way he treated them till now, we will have such a teamsters' strike in New York City as will make the gentlemen of Fifth avenue and others who approve of his treatment of the drivers, sit up and take notice. They will have to find out whether they live in New York."

Gould scored Gaynor mercilessly. He said: "I formed my opinion of Gaynor more than a year ago during the expressmen's strike. The more I know of him the more I see that the opinion which I formed about the Mayor is the correct one. Gaynor refused to see a committee of workmen. He has been a judge all his life, and has been accustomed to tell a man, 'You sit down, or I will lock you up.' He now thinks he can manage the city's affairs in the same spirit."

"But he is mistaken. The working men of the city will have a say about city affairs. President Taft assumed recently an attitude toward Arizona which was much like this judicial attitude of Gaynor. He vetoed the Arizona constitution because it contained the recall. So California went and adopted the recall."

"The workmen of New York will answer Gaynor in much the same way. Health Commissioner Lederle they tell us is going to take a hand in the matter. Well, the city has already had the same streets 'washed' by the Fire and police departments on the job. What more can Lederle do? If Mayor Gaynor insists on standing on his honor, the only way out of it is for the Board of Aldermen to adopt today an ordinance making garbage removal a day job."

Ashton Gave Men Good Advice. William Ashton informed the men that they are going to be

Mayor Gaynor made plain again yesterday that he is determined to crush the strike of the Department of Street Cleaning drivers when he turned down their offer to return to work pending arbitration, and refused to talk to, or even see, Organizer Ashton, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Ashton, accompanied by Colonel Reagan, of the State Board of Arbitration, called at the City Hall yesterday morning to get a reply from Gaynor about the letter sent to him on Saturday, and handed his card to Gaynor's secretary.

"Tell Mr. Ashton that I do not care to see him, or have anything to do with him," was Gaynor's reply, when he looked at Ashton's card. He was then told that Reagan wanted to see him, and Gaynor immediately replied: "I will have nothing to do with either of them."

This was the reply of Cesar Gaynor to the offer of the strikers to return to work pending arbitration, and thus prevent the spread of diseases on account of the accumulation of garbage. Gaynor came in for bitter denunciation by the strikers, their leaders, and many public-spirited citizens, and should the strike continue it may result in a general tie up of everything on wheels.

A meeting of the Teamsters' District Council will be held at 181 Eighth avenue at 5 o'clock tonight to discuss the advisability of ordering a general walkout of the teamsters of Greater New York.

Very little progress was made in removing garbage, despite the statements made by Edwards that he had the strike broken, and that he had 855 carts at work.

A Few Half-Starved Scabs Dug Up. The detective agencies at last managed to dig up several hundred half-starved office boys and some Ellet Bowers "heroes" and sent them to work to the Department of Street Cleaning, but a greater number of them quit as soon as they found what work they were required to do. On Monroe street three scabs tried to pick up a garbage can and they finally had to appeal to the cops to help them lift it up.

The Police Department had about 2,000 cops on strike duty and about 500 plain clothes thugs. Before an expedition of garbage carts would start out from a stable, a squad of plain clothes men would climb up to the roofs and see that there were no brick throwers there. They would be followed by a squad of mounted cops who led the carts. Three or four carts with three scabs on each cart, with about twenty cops on foot and mounted cops behind them, would follow.

This is how the Street Cleaning Department proceeded to clean the streets yesterday. Despite the statements made by Gaynor and Edwards that some streets "were pretty well cleaned up," the streets remained in the same health menacing condition that they have been since the men struck. Very little work was done by the green scabs who looked half-starved, and it took them two hours to clean up one-half block on Monroe street. In other sections of the city they did not even attempt to clean the streets, but were touring the streets under a strong police guard to show that they were on the job.

Trying to Recruit Strikebreakers. The strikers said that this was purposely done to show the people that there were scabs at work, and to encourage some down-and-out and outcasts from the slums to enlist as scabs. The scab agencies failed to make good their contracts for furnishing the city 5,490 scabs, but until last night they were still promising that they would carry them by tomorrow morning.

Waddell & Bishop, stated last night they had 1,500 scabs on the way to this city, 150 coming from Chicago, 250 from Boston, 550 from Providence, and 100 from Buffalo.

There was much talk of Health Commissioner Lederle taking a hand in cleaning the streets should the strike fail to make good its promise.

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not make a definite statement in regard to reports that had it that he would take decisive steps if the situation was not materially changed for the better by this evening.

Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants Association, also joined the city in helping to break the strike of the street cleaners, and called on Gaynor, offering to issue a call to citizens to volunteer to help clean up garbage, saying he was confident that he could get all the "men" necessary.

All Departments Take a Hand.

That the entire city machine is determined to stamp out unionism among city employees, and break the strike, was evident when Water Commissioner Thompson issued a statement that he was ready to start flushing the streets wherever necessary.

Gaynor was sure that the strike was broken, after he had made a tour through the city and later said: "I am very happy over the progress that has been made."

Michael Gill, who was arrested on a roof by a cop, who testified that he saw him wrecking a chimney and gathering up bricks to throw at scabs, was sentenced to the workhouse for ten days.

Scab Gets Off Easy.

That there is one law for strike sympathizers and another for scabs was evident when Magistrate Hebert in the Harlem Court merely held Earl Clayton, a scab, in \$1,000 bond on a charge of carrying a blackjack.

Residents of East 107th street yesterday told of the police brutality in arresting Miss Saddle Pastor, a sick girl, on a charge of throwing bricks at scabs.

Miss Pastor fainted, and a friend, who was in the house, tried to give her a glass of water trying to revive her, was knocked down by one of the police thugs.

Strikebreakers Don't Like New York.

The scabs who were brought in here are quitting as fast as they can get out. Fifty scabs who were brought in here from Baltimore quite yesterday, and they will today make a demand that they be sent back by the city.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union took up the fight of the strike and appointed a committee consisting of Lynn P. Armstrong, J. Howard Meigs, F. H. Tolin, John J. Flynn and J. Chas. F. B.

Talk of Militia Ridiculed.

The talk of ordering the militia out to break the strike was ridiculed by everybody, and it was stated it was nothing more than an attempt of the daily press to discourage the strikers.

ers, said last night that he was confident the city would finally have to give in to the union. "Our fight is won," he said.

What an Assistant Foreman Says.

An assistant foreman of the Street Cleaning Department had the following to say about the strike:

Keep uppermost in mind the fact that the grievances of the strikers is purely and simply a fight against working nights. These drivers, 10 per cent of whom have been in the department from five to ten years, did not enter the department with the expectation of working nights, did not marry, build up a home and family with the least suspicion of working nights.

Edwards don't want night work, but as long as the Mayor has said so, Edwards must stick by him. Superintendent Robbins is the boy the Mayor should advise with; Edwards knows nothing about the Street Cleaning Department, but he will do anything the Mayor says.

Edwards says he has saved horses. It's a lie; the drivers wouldn't abuse the horses in daylight the way they do at night. The men and horses are both so tired for want of sleep, they hardly know what they are doing.

The Department of Street Cleaning drivers only want to be treated humanely; they do not want more wages or shorter hours, but they would like to sleep as God intended, at night.

SANITARY BOARD AFTER CELLAR SHOPS

Forces Both Employers and Employees to Regard Health Conditions.

The first standard formulated by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, after an exhaustive investigation of the sanitary conditions of the cloak and suit industry, is "there shall be no cellar shops."

The cellar shops constitute one of the health menaces of the industry. Through inadequate lighting, the workers are subjected to serious eye strain. These work places are damp, dismal and dreary; ventilation is hopelessly bad.

The board thereupon notified the union and instructed the leaders to do away with the shops.

A gratifying instance of the employers' cooperation in the work of improving the conditions of the industry was the motion passed at the last meeting of the association that employes should first consult the Joint Board of Sanitary Control concerning the sanitary condition of any new factory which they are about to enter.

COFFEE.

Advertisement for White Rose Coffee. Text: "If you have not yet tried this coffee, this advertisement asks you to do so. After trial you will always continue using the White Rose Coffee." Includes logo and "SEEMAN BROS. NEW YORK" information.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN OHIO IS ALL RIGHT

Big Gain Result of Years of Agitation—More Reports Coming In.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The great Socialist vote in Ohio is not the result of a mushroom growth but of years of agitation and education.

You will find that at the state elections next year the Socialists will not only make a great increase in their vote, but will sweep several counties and put several men in the Ohio Legislature, she continued.

The Socialists will undoubtedly sweep Summit County, where they carried the towns of Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls and elected four aldermen in Akron. The county is well organized and a great campaign of education is being carried on.

The election of three aldermen in Dayton shows that that city will be completely in the Socialist column at the next election. Despite the fact that the party was split up into two factions and the local broken up until four months ago, when the factions united, the Socialists continued their campaign and it has borne fruit.

"Wonderful work was done in Toledo, as can be seen by the tremendous increase in the Socialist vote. Brand Whitlock, who is elected Mayor, is constantly preaching Socialism, but does not call it by that name. This makes it extremely hard for Socialists to do effective work there, but at last they are waking the people up. They certainly secured a magnificent vote.

"In every place where we won we did it through organization and a consistent campaign of education, using both speakers and literature.

Though the victories may have been a surprise to many, they will seem small when compared to those we will win at the next election. We will soon make Wisconsin look to her colors if she would still be the banner State for Socialism."

Buckeye State in Front Rank.

Reports from all parts of the country continue to come in, showing great increase in the Socialist vote at last Tuesday's election with the Buckeye State right in the front rank.

SANDUSKY, Ohio.—"Our work here has given very encouraging results," writes William E. Collins. "Two years ago we had no ticket in the field, but four years ago the count for the Socialist candidate for mayor, T. Miller, was 137.

"The official returns from Tuesday's vote give T. Miller, Socialist candidate, 1,887; Lehrer (Rep.), received 1,786; Leitz (Dem.), 1,460. George P. Maxwell, Socialist candidate for constitutional delegate, fell 500 short of being elected.

CLINTON, Ohio.—"This was our first try at it in Clinton," writes a Socialist. "The little town of Clinton shows fifty new Socialist votes. This is a gain of over 500 per cent in one year.

"We have recently organized a new local here and at the next election will have a complete ticket in the field."

CRESTON, Ohio.—The total Socialist vote here was twenty. Last year the count showed only three. "We have had practically no organization here, but the enthusiasm is strong for Socialism," says a Socialist.

RITTMAN, Ohio.—The Socialists here elected the Marshal and four members of the Council. Had the Republicans put up a candidate for Mayor the Socialist candidate might have been elected.

The vote stood: H. Hull, Socialist, 34; T. B. Hanes (Dem.), 133. The Socialists made an error in not getting the name of their candidate for Assessor on the ballot, and the vote suffered as a consequence. The name had to be written on the ballot.

EAST PALESTINE, Ohio.—Edward Frith, the Socialist candidate here, made a strong showing in the vote for Mayor.

to defeat the Socialist candidate for Mayor, and succeeded in doing so by electing the Democratic candidate. The Democrats polled 1,035; Socialists 710; Republicans, 244. The Socialist vote here last year was 297.

Waverly, Ohio.—The vote here showed a Socialist gain of forty-six over the vote for Governor a year ago. Over the Township elected a Constable and a Justice of the Peace.

SHARON, Pa.—The Socialists polled a heavy vote. The count shows more than 1,000 votes for the Socialist candidate for Mayor. All the borough candidates elected today at Wheaton are Socialists.

BEAVER, Pa.—The Socialists never polled a larger vote in Beaver County. Their total vote will reach 2,000.

FRANKLIN, Pa.—The Socialist vote is surprisingly large and the chances are that the party has elected Charles Luedger, a Franklin contractor, as minority County Commissioner. The Democrats are running third on the count.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.—The returns show a 400 per cent increase in the Socialist vote of Blair County.

What few reports have arrived from Indiana indicate good gains for the Socialist party wherever tickets were nominated in the town elections.

STANTON, — Socialists elected their entire ticket, defeating the combined Republican and Democratic parties. The Socialist ticket ran under the designation of "the Citizens' ticket."

This is the first time a Socialist ticket has ever been nominated, and the Socialists are jubilant. The Comrades elected are: Jacob Eder, Trustee; Arthur M. Alexander, Trustee; C. N. Gregory, Clerk; Charles A. Murray, Treasurer; Eugene Reynolds, Marshal.

SHELBY, Ind.—Complete returns show that the Socialists have elected the entire ticket with the exception of the candidate for Marshal. The Socialists polled a greatly increased vote in all the mining cities and towns in the great coal districts. At Eaton the Socialists were defeated by the People's ticket by a majority of only 34.

FARMERSBURG, — Charles Wallace, Socialist candidate for Marshal, elected by a vote of 125, a majority of 3. Wallace is the pioneer Socialist of Farmersburg, which is a few miles north of Shelby.

SPENCER, — William James, Socialist candidate for Marshal, elected. The Socialists nominated a ticket at the last moment.

NORMAL CITY, — A suburb of Muncie. Orville G. Overcash, candidate for Trustee from the 3d Ward, elected. Comrade Overcash has been an active Socialist for years. This is the only Socialist success recorded in the county.

HYMERA.—At the last moment the Democrats withdrew their candidates in favor of the Republicans to defeat the Socialists, and the latter lost. However, the Comrades consider it a victory to have forced the two tools of capitalism to combine to defeat them.

WEST TERRE HAUTE.—Socialists carried on a vigorous campaign. Democrats won, but Socialists defeated Republicans in nearly every ward.

DIAMOND.—The Socialists defeated the Citizens' ticket here for Trustee by a vote of 46 to 30. Thomas Currie for Clerk on the Citizens' ticket defeated Richard Fox, Socialist, by one vote.

Majority in Bayou State Cities. JACKSON, Miss.—James T. Lester, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who was defeated by a Democrat by less than 3,000 out of a total vote of 35,000, won a majority in Natchez, Greenville, Vicksburg, Gulfport and Biloxi.

RIDGELAND, Miss.—The vote here showed remarkable gains for the Socialists. Out of 24 votes cast in this precinct, the Socialists polled 20 for Governor and 29 for Lieutenant Governor. In 1907 the entire county polled only 5 Socialist votes.

CENTRAL CITY, Miss.—Muhlenburg County gave the Socialist candidate for Governor, 91 votes. J. B. McCreary, Democrat, received 1,786, and E. C. O'Leary, Republican, 1,722. Two years ago this county gave the Socialists 180 votes, which shows a net increase of 731 votes in two years.

MAYOR GAYNOR IS SCORED AT MEETING

(Continued from Page 1.)

up at the various stables this forenoon. He advised the married men to take their pay home to the wives immediately after they get it. The single man he advised to pay up for two weeks' board in advance and then go out to picket the stables of the Street Cleaning Department for all they were worth.

Ashton scored the ear-like tactics of the police. He did not come, he said, to vilify Gaynor or any one else, but he was convinced, he said, that the Mayor had a "heart of stone." This statement was cheered by the workmen present to the echo. Ashton then told of the indignities which the drivers have to put up with. Every foreman and superintendent and straw boss makes the life of the driver miserable. If a driver, groping in the night for the ash can with a lantern, happens to mash one and this is reported to Commissioner Edwards, the man is suspended, he said.

George W. Prescott, business agent of the union, said that the reason that the strike was not called before election was the fact that Commissioner Edwards kept on promising that the night removal of garbage would be abolished, as the department and public were tired of the system and it was all-round failure.

It was only after election that the ultimatum was given to the men stating that night removal is there to stay.

Prescott said that Gaynor's attitude toward the strikers makes him a fit subject for a lunacy commission.

Happy Family Game Over Now.

Joshua Wanhope and James H. Maurer addressed the strikers as representative of the Socialist party.

"Only seven days ago we were supposed to have been a happy family, it was before election, you know," Wanhope began. "Now you are hissing the name of Gaynor. If you had done your hissing of Gaynor two years ago there would have been no need for hissing his name now. Mayor Gaynor fills the bill of your good man candidate for office. This good man Gaynor refused today to meet your committee, but he did see a committee from the Merchants' Association.

"Why this discrimination? Very simple, Gaynor is not there to represent your interests, the interests of the working people. He is there as the Mayor of the rich, the capitalist class. If you don't have to do with Gaynor two years ago, he could tell you now that he does not want to have anything to do with you. If you had called your strike two weeks before election Mayor Gaynor would not have told you that he would have nothing to do with you. If you had told the old party politicians that you intended to vote the Socialist ticket they would have treated you far differently."

Wanhope then pointed out that the work of handling the city's garbage is not only hard and unpleasant, but the most dangerous kind of work. The drivers expose themselves to all sorts of infection. Of all other city workers, it is these men, Wanhope said, that should get the shortest hours and the highest wages.

James H. Maurer Speaks. James H. Maurer, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, told of a trip that he had made around town yesterday to see how Mayor Gaynor and "Big Bill" Edwards are handling the garbage situation.

"I observed," Maurer said, "three ash carts at work. Each of these ash carts had three men. There were thirty-six mounted, foot and plain clothes policemen, to guard these nine strikebreakers. Is this economy, I ask you?"

"I also observed that the streets where the rich live have been cleaned up fairly well, but in the districts of the poor the heaps of garbage had not been touched. If we get one warm day it will mean pestilence in these districts. Who, I ask you, gives Mayor Gaynor permission to trifle with the health of the public?"

At the request of President Gould, of the Teamsters, Chairman Cassidy took a vote as to the number of people who are against night removal of garbage. Every one in the hall was against it.

Resolutions Characterize City Gang.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Whereas the ash and garbage collectors and street sweepers are among the most useful, the hardest worked and the worst paid of the public servants of this city; and

"Whereas the ash and garbage collectors have protested against the system of night collections and other grievances, and have repeatedly sought to get a fair hearing for their complaints from the city authorities; and

"Whereas Commissioner Edwards, backed by Mayor Gaynor, has treated their representations with the most insolent contempt, leaving them no incident but the strike by which to call attention to their grievances; and

Advertisement for Royal Furniture Co. Text: "A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED \$75.00. Containing the following articles: DINNER ROOM, 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Dining Chair, 1 Table to Match, 1 Oil Stove, 1 Carpet, 1 Rug, 1 Bed Room, 1 Bed, 1 Dressing Room, 1 Dressing Chair, 1 Dressing Table, 1 Wash Stand, 1 Bath, 1 Toilet, 1 Mirror, 1 Case, 1 Chest, 1 Trunk, 1 Suitcase, 1 Bag, 1 Hatbox, 1 Umbrella, 1 Canoe, 1 Boat, 1 Rowing Boat, 1 Fishing Boat, 1 Life Boat, 1 Life Preserver, 1 Life Ring, 1 Life Buoy, 1 Life Jacket, 1 Life Vest, 1 Life Preserver, 1 Life Ring, 1 Life Buoy, 1 Life Jacket, 1 Life Vest." Includes "CREDIT" logo and "FREE BRASS BED" offer.

with an official blacklist as a penalty for having dared to resort to the strike as a last means of defense; therefore, be it

"Resolved by this meeting of citizens in Cooper Union, November 13, 1911:

"1. That we extend our hearty sympathy to the ash and garbage collectors and street sweepers, and wish them complete success. We call upon every member of the working class, and every sympathizer with the labor movement, to use his personal influence in every possible way to strengthen the cause of the strikers, and to bring the city administration to yield to their just demands.

Justice Demanded for Strikers. "2. In the name of the workers directly concerned, and in the name of the whole people of New York, whose health is threatened by the accumulation of garbage, we demand that the city authorities hasten to grant the strikers' requests and restore normal conditions.

"3. We denounce Mayor Gaynor, Commissioner Edwards, and Commissioner Waldo for their conduct in this whole affair. There would have been no strike if the city authorities had treated the garbage collectors' requests with the consideration due to useful public servants. The authorities have deliberately provoked the strike, and they have taken every means to exasperate the strikers and make an amicable settlement difficult.

"4. We especially denounce Mayor Gaynor for having declared that workmen employed by the public have no right to strike, and for having threatened the strikers with a lifelong blacklist. The people have given him no authority to make such a threat. In this, as in many other matters, he has assumed the role of an arbitrary dictator. We hold the public employees could not lose their legal right to strike except through law duly enacted as an expression of the public will. Even by law, it cannot be justly taken from them unless at the same time the public gives them ample guarantees that their rights and interests will be equally protected through some other means.

"5. We call the attention of the strikers and of all other workmen to the fact that the necessity for such a strike can arise only when public affairs are conducted by capitalist politicians and according to capitalist methods. The city administration has played the part of a sweatshop boss. This is to be expected of any administration representing the Democratic and Republican parties, controlled as they are by capitalist interests. Only when the workers as a body, through independent political action on the lines of the Socialist party, take the administration into their hands, will we be safe from such disastrous conflicts."

Socialist Speakers Arrested. At the conclusion of the open air meeting, held at noon yesterday, by the Socialist party of Brooklyn, at Flatbush, Atlantic and Fourth avenues, Brooklyn, Max Fruchter and chairman, Henry Weiss, were arrested by the police. The meeting was held to protest against the city bringing in strikebreakers to crush the strike of the workers of the Street Cleaning Department. Weiss and Fruchter were charged with "disorderly conduct," and were arraigned before Magistrate Reynolds, in the Butler Street Court.

The Magistrate promptly discharged the two men, telling the policeman who made the arrests that he had no case, and had no right to arrest Weiss and Fruchter on such flimsy evidence.

The Lieutenant in the 145th precinct station house, said yesterday that the Socialists would not be allowed to hold meetings on the corner of Flatbush, Atlantic and Fourth avenues. To call the bluff of the police, Organizer Lindgren of the Kings County Board of the Socialist party, has arranged a meeting on the above corner at noon today. The speakers will be Mrs. Bertha Fraser, Jean Jacques Coronel, B. J. Riley and others.

The work of preparation for the coming general strike of the Ladies' Waist Makers of Greater New York is taking definite form, as the result of the activities of a committee of fifteen named last Sunday at a meeting of union officials held at the Branch headquarters of Local 25, of the Waist Makers' Union, 7 West 21st street, and plans have been made to hold a nightly mass meeting in either Madison Square Garden or Carnegie Hall.

WAIST MAKERS GET READY FOR STRIKE

Committee of Fifteen Plan to Hold Nightly Mass Meeting on Eve of General Walkout.

The work of preparation for the coming general strike of the Ladies' Waist Makers of Greater New York is taking definite form, as the result of the activities of a committee of fifteen named last Sunday at a meeting of union officials held at the Branch headquarters of Local 25, of the Waist Makers' Union, 7 West 21st street, and plans have been made to hold a nightly mass meeting in either Madison Square Garden or Carnegie Hall.

READING OF J. M. Synge's Play "THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD" BY J. B. YEATS AT THE RAND SCHOOL, 112 East 19th Street, New York City. SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, at 8:15 O'CLOCK.

Advertisement for Wise Quits Duveen Trial. Text: "WISER QUILTS DUVEEN TRIAL ABRUPTLY. Government Attorney Arraigned Because Court Will Not Forfeit Bail. There was a serious climax to the pleading proceeding yesterday in the case of Benjamin J. Duveen, of the Fifth Avenue art firm, accused of underpaying taxes totaling millions, when Judge Holt in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, at the suggestion of Lawyer John B. Stanchfield, declined to forfeit the bail of the indicted man further adjourned the matter until the December term of the court, before Judge Holt.

Opposing further delay, United States District Attorney Wise told Judge Holt that it would seriously inconvenience the government if Stanchfield were allowed to run the District Attorney's calendar. He further declared that he was tired of moving the Duveen case around, and suggested that the court hereafter take charge of the case, as he would have nothing more to do with it. He then left the court room abruptly.

Stanchfield said that further delay would inconvenience the government in any way, because when Duveen appeared he would plead guilty to the indictment.

Duveen, it is said, is detained in Europe by the serious illness of his mother. Wise denounced as the merest sham, the attempt to halt the imposition of judgment and allow the firm to extend its credit.

DR. FRANK SCORES ITALY'S WAR LUST

Independent Preacher Declares Workers Have Nothing to Gain by Extension of European Domination. In an address on the Turkish-Italian war, delivered before a large audience in Lyric Hall, Henry Frank, the Independent preacher, said:

"Has Italy done so well with her immediate charges that she has earned the right to spread her protection for humanity's sake, over a new world, and fill the earth with her name? Has she glorified the name of Jesus?"

"And if she conquers this territory, will she profit, will she rejoice, will she prosper? Will the submerged masses, the wage-earning workers, the feeble children in the mines and factories, the un nourished wives and mothers, who must needs toil for fathers and husbands to earn the pittance? Will these be profited by Italy's triumphs? If she conquers a thousand miles of Tripoli's coast will there be fewer strikes, higher wages, happier families, and the lowly, and healthier children of the lazarini be abolished, and the early poor lifted from their grimy dwellings their place in the social scale? If Italy triumphs will poverty be banished, will the privileged plutocrats be substituted for greed and dishonesty for stealth and villainy? Will Italy promise that if she wins she will give the world a Christianity based on the simple principles of Jesus, civilization founded strictly on justice for all and privileges to none?"

"Will Italy do this? Then, if she will not, why should she ask us to sympathize with, and honor her in the marauding campaign she is prosecuting against the pitiful Turkey? What the interests of humanity demand are not less paganism and less Christianity, but less trickery, robbery, hypocrisy, and more truth, justice and social equity.



MUSKATINE IOWA STRIKERS

Authorizes Committee From Muscatine Bu ton Workers to Appeal for Funds.

Authorized with the authority of the Muscatine Central Labor Union to appeal to all afflicted labor organizations for contributions, the committee of representatives of the strikers...

The history which resulted in the present situation conclusively shows that organized labor, as exemplified especially in the Pearl Button Workers' Union, is largely a mask for economic fallacies that make against social order and permanent prosperity.

Our objectionable economic fallacies are simply a demand for common sense and fair dealing; they tend toward social order and permanent prosperity. We challenge the button manufacturers to bring their grievances into the forum of public opinion and their answer to our grievances.

DEATH FOR BEATTIE SEEMS NOW ASSURED

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—The Supreme Court of Appeals today denied the petition for a writ of error by Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., convicted of murdering his wife, sentenced to die in the electric chair November 24. Clemency or reprieve by Governor Mann only can save him. It is not believed the Governor will intercede.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS 1516 THIRD AVENUE. near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2929 THIRD AVENUE. near 151st Street (Bronx). 1798 PITKIN AVENUE. near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

Wuertz Preparatory School 1111 Washington Ave., near 172d St. 100 Westchester Ave., cor Prospect Ave.

Special Sale \$6.98 HANT & KAHN 100 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Wetter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse der Ver. Staaten von America Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

Oil Worker Blown to Atoms Dennis Tompkins and Two Horses Killed at Utica, Ohio.

NEWARK, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Dennis Tompkins, 35, an oil well shooter, was blown to atoms and his two horses killed early today when nitroglycerine, stored in a shed northeast of Utica, exploded.

J. B. Schierenbeck GROCERIES AND FRUITS 19 BROADWAY

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortlandt Road. Telephone 51 Flatbush.

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

Gustav Stiglitz WATER, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY 86 Columbus Ave., NEW YORK.

MUSIC

MME. MARGARETE MATZENAUER, HUNGARIAN CONTRALTO, FAILS TO CARRY AMNERIS' GREAT SCENE IN VERDI OPERA, "AIDA," WITH DESTINN, AMATO AND CARUSO, AND LED BY TOSCANINI IN REOPENING OF METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

In the role of Amneris, the queenly rival of Aida for the affections of the Egyptian conqueror, Rhadames, Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, a Hungarian contralto, made her first appearance in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House, last night, in the performance of Giuseppe Verdi's grand opera, "Aida," which opened the season. Associated with the new soloist...

the heaviness of the orchestral support provided under his leadership. However, there were notable departures from a performance of not heroic routine character and these developed in the quieter episodes of the narrative.



GIUSEPPI VERDI. Late Italian composer, whose grand opera, "Aida," opened the Metropolitan Opera Season.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Under the personal direction of the composer, Jean Nogués' grand opera, "Quo Vadis," was given its premiere in England tonight at Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house, which the performance formally dedicated. The audience taxed the seating capacity of the theater.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES ON MUSIC TONIGHT

Public lectures on musical subjects, most of them illustrated by instrumental and vocal selections or by stereopticon, will be delivered this evening under the auspices of the Board of Education at the following centers in Greater New York, beginning promptly at 8:15 o'clock.

BROUNOFF AND NITKE TO BE HEARD IN CONCERT

Platon Brounoff, the Russian composer and pianist, announces a vocal and instrumental concert to be given Thursday evening in Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th street, near Park avenue.

"DEFENDER OF SOCIETY" ARRESTED AS DRUNK

Patrolman Joseph D. Borgman, attached to the West 37th street police station, was arrested at Sixth avenue and 14th street yesterday afternoon.

HOOSIER CONTRACTORS BUCK UNION LABOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—The contractors engaged in building a stone bridge across Fall Creek in this city notified the county commissioners today that they would not carry out the provision of the contract which requires them to employ union labor.

ENRIGHT GETS LIFE SENTENCE

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Maurice ("Mess") Enright, business agent of the United Association of Plumbers, who was convicted recently for the murder of Vincent Altman, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge William H. McSweeney this afternoon after he had been denied a new trial.

UNIONISTS ELECT LAW

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law was unanimously elected leader in the House of Commons at a meeting of Unionists in the Carlton Club today.

SPORTS

FLIES 190 MILES WITH TWO PASSENGERS

RHEIMS, France, Nov. 13.—Aviator Weymann, flying a Nieuport aeroplane, completed the round trip between here and Amiens today at an average speed of seventy-three miles an hour. The total distance is 190 miles. It is considered certain that he will take the speed prize offered for the flight.

FORBES IN LOCAL ARENA

Harry Forbes, the bantam who has amazed the followers of the boxing game by his great success in his "come back" endeavors, will make his entry conspicuous tonight after a lapse of several years, in a contest at the Royale A. C., in Brooklyn, where he will take on Charley Goldman, one of the most experienced bantams from that borough.

QUAKERS LOSE IN HAVANA

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—The Almander Baseball Club defeated the Philadelphia today by a score of 4 to 6.

DRAMA

J. B. YEATS TO READ "THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD"

In view of the coming of the Irish Players to Daly's Theater next Monday evening, special interest attaches to the reading, by John Butler Yeats, of John M. Synge's play, "The Playboy of the Western World" to be given at the Hand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, on Sunday evening next.

MANHATTAN

Wadleigh High School, West 115th street, west of Seventh avenue: "The British Columbia Wilderness," Miss Mary L. Jobe.

THE BRONX

Public School 40, Prospect avenue and Jennings street: "Formosa," Kenneth F. Junior.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM

It is the heart and soul of the whole revolution, the social revolution, that we are now living through. It is the social revolution that we are now living through.

DECISION MAY STOP BOXING IN ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 13.—The case of the prizefighters, Owen Moran and Jim Driscoll, was called in the court here today. The men were summoned to show cause why they should not be bound to keep the peace because they had been advertised to give a boxing match for the lightweight championship.

WRESTLE TONIGHT

Olsen Meets Galvin, While Bersin Grapples With Pechinsky. Niel Olsen, the clever Danish heavyweight wrestler, who recently gave Dr. B. F. Roller one of the toughest arguments he ever experienced on the mat, will appear against Jim Galvin, the Irish champion, at the Harlem Music Hall, West 125th street, near Seventh avenue, tonight.

TO OPEN SERIES AT NEW LECTURE CENTER

William Hallock, professor of physics in Columbia University, will begin this evening a course of six lectures on "Today's Answers to the Fundamental Problems of Theoretical Physics," illustrated by experiments and stereopticon views.

MANHATTAN

Public School 4, Rivington, Ridge and Pitt streets: "The Historic Naples Region," Mrs. George Sawyer Kellogg.

BROOKLYN

Public School 8, Hicks street, between Middagh and Poplar streets: "Holland: The Land That Man Made," William Reese Hart.

QUEENS

Public School 57, Curtis avenue, between Belmont avenue and Broadway, Morris Park, L. I.: "Cuba as Seen in the Interior," George Harvey Seward.

OUR QUALITY WEST Complete House Furnishers M. SIDELNIK & CO. 48-47 Avenue A, Near 3d Street, New York

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

Week Ended November 11, 1911.

Table with names and amounts: Algernon Lee, New York, \$1.00; Morris Hillquit, New York, 7.00; F. T. Landon, New York, 10.00; Bertha Hemberger, New York, 10.00; W. H. Luttman, Brooklyn, 2.00; Local Gloversville, Socialist party, Gloversville, N. Y., 4.00; Fred Bockeman, Darby, Pa., Chas. Zeltelback, Westfield, N. J., .25; Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J., .25; Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J., .25; Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J., .25; Paul Turschmann, Garwood, N. J., .10; Harry Strauss, Woodside, L. I., 1.00; Group of Cigar Makers of Manchester, N. H., 5.00; Robert King, Union Hill, N. J., 5.00; Simon Libros, Philadelphia, Pa., 3.00; Local Kings County, Socialist party, Brooklyn, 40.00; Dr. J. K. Jaffe, Philadelphia, Pa., 2.00; Mrs. Lena I. Jaffe, Philadelphia, Pa., 1.00; Elaine Magnan, New York, 1.00; S. Montlor, New York, .50; Mrs. D. Sanial Gill, New York, 3.00; Mrs. A. Waas, New York, 3.75; Julius Creidenberg, New York, 6.00; Max Fischer, New York, 1.00; Dr. J. Halpern, New York, .25; Louis Fishbein, New York, 15.00; Dr. E. P. Robinson, New York, 3.00; Dr. S. Peskin, New York, 1.50; Harriet Forbes, New York, 8.00; Otto Kaminsky, New York, 1.00; Harry Siegelbaum, New York, .40; Isidor Gansburg, New York, .20; Stewart Kerr, New York, .20; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Malkiel, New York, 7.00; C. A. Kipp, Amawalk, N. Y., 3.25; Dr. William Richardson, Londonderry, N. H., 2.00; Fred and Richard Haenichen, Paterson, N. J., 2.00; W. Arons, Yonkers, N. Y., 2.00; Cigar Makers' Union, Local 39, New Haven, Conn., 6.00; Robert Hunter, Noroton Hgts., Conn., 14.00; Readville Locomotive Shop Machinists, Hyde Park, Mass., .90; O. Watson Flavell, Newark, N. J., 2.00; Henry Caldwell, Rochester, N. Y., 2.00; Carl Bjorkman, Brooklyn, 1.00; M. J. Ritter, Brooklyn, 1.00; Employees of Max Rosner's Cigar Factory, Brooklyn, 1.00; Workmen's S. & D. Benefit Fund, Branch 276, Ferd. Lussalle, Brooklyn, 1.00; Charles A. Carroll, Revere, Mass., .50; H. Aronstam, Chelsea, Mass., 1.00; B. T. Murphy, Whiteville, Conn., 1.00; W. H. Murrill, Marlboro Harbor, N. Y., 1.00; Chas. Zeltelback, Westfield, N. J., .25; Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J., .25; Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J., .25; Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J., .25; Paul Turschmann, Garwood, N. J., .10; R. Unger, Farmville, N. C., 2.00; Anna Rochester, Englewood, N. J., 4.00; A. L. Day, Brooklyn, 1.00; Robert H. Edwards, New York, 1.00; Samuel W. Elges, New York, 3.25; H. Sturel, New York, 1.00; Joshua Wanhope, New York, 1.00; Ha den and Gorton Carruth, Tarrytown, N. Y., 6.00; Z. H. Meade, Bluffton, Ind., 5.00; Miss A. Willet, Brooklyn, 1.00; H. T. Smith, New York, 1.00; Jacob Kasman, New York, 6.00; H. Pilsinger, Bayonne, N. J., 1.00; George Oberdorfer, New York, 5.00; Emil Brandmann, New York, .50; Ernest Pehre, Brooklyn, .50; John Wanhope, New York, .50; Mark Randles, Brooklyn, 1.00; 10th A. D., Socialist party, Brooklyn, 7.25; Max Schonberg, New York, 5.00; J. Hoerig, Brooklyn, 3.00; Ferdinand Stehle, Brooklyn, 5.00; Julius Epstein, New York, .25; J. A. Behringer, New York, 1.00; Joshua Wanhope, New York, 1.00; Weekly Pledge Club, per H. M., New York, 1.00; John Brandow, New York, 2.00; Marie and Frank MacDonald, New York, 1.00; Wm. J. Guilfoile, New York, 1.00; Dr. Wm. Rachlin, Brooklyn, 1.00; Morris Schulman, Brooklyn, 3.00; Dr. J. Rolnick, Brooklyn, 1.00; John Lyons, Brooklyn, 2.50; Total, \$279.30

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

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LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. HENRY J. WHITELY, Plaintiff, against JOHN C. AND OTHERS, Defendants. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment for partition and sale of real property, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action...

Supreme Court, County of New York. EDWARD COFFIN, Plaintiff, against MATTHEW HENRY, Defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action...

Supreme Court, County of New York. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action...

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# GOMPERS RENOUNCES JUDGES AND COURTS THAT FIGHT LABOR

(Continued from page 1.)

unionist to work below the union scale alongside of the unionist; of the philanthropist who believes unions should be mere benevolent societies; of the editor who believes that the unionist should be always in his party and a supporter of his interests; of the politician who demands that the unionist must always vote his ticket."

"Our great federation has uniformly refused to surrender this conviction and to rush to the support of any one of the numerous society-saving or society-destroying schemes which decade by decade have been sprung upon this country. It has pursued its avowed policy with the conviction that if the lesser and immediate demands of labor could not be obtained now from society as it is, it would be mere dreaming to preach and pursue that will-o-the-wisp, a new society constructed from rainbow materials—a system of society on which even the dreamers themselves have never agreed.

"The history of the working class movement in Europe in recent years is one of recession from cloud-laid stupor and of approach toward the policy of our federation. Revolution is to come by way of reform, and not by social cataclysm. The human conscience is to be society's guide. The social struggle is to be good and right against evil and wrong."

### Growth of the Federation.

Gompers makes the following report concerning the growth of the membership of the A. F. of L.:

"For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, there were issued by the American Federation of Labor 326 certificates of affiliation (charters), as follows:

International unions.....	3
Central bodies.....	61
Local trade unions.....	207
Federal labor unions.....	55

"Total..... 326

"At the close of the fiscal year there were affiliated to our federation:

International unions.....	115
State federations.....	28
City central bodies.....	621
Local trade unions.....	492
Federal labor unions.....	187

"Total..... 1,443

"The international unions enumerated have approximately 25,000 local unions under their jurisdiction. Each of its international unions has jurisdiction for one trade or calling over Canada, the United States and the dependencies of the latter."

### Working Women and Children.

"The official investigation of the conditions of working women and children, which the American Federation of Labor was successful in persuading the 59th Congress to institute, Gompers says in his report, has been invaluable in its discoveries. Among other things the investigation established the following facts:

1. The hazard to women in these industries is distinct and considerable.
2. When men and women work at the same task the danger menace to the woman much more seriously.
3. The employment of children have in general only those dangers common to all factory work. Their employment at dangerous tasks is rare and seems to be decreasing.
4. Negligence of the worker as a cause of accident has been greatly emphasized.
5. The accidents of most frequent occurrence are largely preventable.

### Employers' Liability.

"About employers' liability, the report says:

"It is gratifying to report that progressive legislation on liability and compensation has been enacted by Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. During the recent sessions of the Legislature in these States the old statutes were either amended or new ones were enacted that will prove great blessings to the workers of those States, and will prove blessings to citizens in neighboring States by the stimulus of good example. The progress made upon these subjects through the influence of the American Federation of Labor has been fairly satisfactory. But the matter is not concluded, and no time must be taken to indulge in rest so long as the evils complained of under the peculiar reasoning of under the courts exist. The antiquated judicial fallacies of 'fellow-servant,' 'assumption of risk,' 'contributory negligence' must be assigned to the limbo of tradition."

### Government by Injunction.

Gompers paid his respects to the injunction judges in the following: "The signs of the times are portentous for injunction judges. A movement looming up rapidly in the West indicates that the people

are about to have their day. The courts, that human institution that likens itself to a divine institution, to quote the President, who is a product of that institution, are on the point of finding out that final decisions of justice must come, not from one class in a republic, but from all its people. Unauthorized edicts from the bench are proving to be naught as against public opinion.

"In the course of the long series of attacks upon the trade union movement, made by a certain type of judges, the attitude of the organized laborers has been strictly that of legal defense. The time may now be opportune to raise the question whether our organizations may not adopt more direct means in obtaining justice for the individuals and the trade unions exposed to a reign of tyranny which has been established by the employing classes through the instrumentality of subservient courts. The continual drain on the finances of the unions, the uncertainty of the fate of accused union officials and other labor representatives, the doubt in the minds of the working classes as to what the law really requires, the possibility of our enemies on the occasion of labor disputes obtaining all of our machinery against us—these facts at present reasons for the trade unionists endeavoring to make short work of ascertaining what their rights are and of enlightening the public upon the question."

### Changes Impending in Politics.

Speaking about political parties, Gompers said:

"At length it has become evident to all open-minded men that important changes are impending in our methods of government, and especially with reference to the status of political parties. The spirit of revolt and change is abroad in the land, and the spirit of liberty has again entered the hearts of the American people. The people who form the rank and file of political parties are more progressive than their leaders. They will no longer submit to the rule of evasion and false pretense found in platforms, Presidential messages and public addresses. They demand straight talk and open, honorable methods. "I hope to find henceforth that the millions of intelligent men of labor, having passed beyond the influence of campaign buncombe, have come to understand that the welfare of the people and the promotion of the cause of labor are more important than any party candidacy or empty partisan success.

"Labor contentions of many years have at length become merged into one, rather co-ordinated with those of the progressive of all parties. They are taking affairs political into their own hands. They will no longer tolerate the sale of legislation to the highest bidder or the granting of franchises to the richest bribe-giver. Under the coming regime, assuredly there are to be no more court decrees entered as prepared in advance and ordered by the attorney for the stronger party—stronger politically or financially. Along with these abuses will depart the midnight injunction and the policeman's ready club, at the behest of those claiming a property right in the labor of the vicinage, whether at work or on strike. Labor, acting from the point of enlightened self-interest and set with a full sense of responsibility respecting the just rights of all others in society, will manfully and patriotically meet its enlarged responsibilities.

"Under the prevailing system of cut and dried platforms and slated nominations, preceded by fake primaries, the ballot in our hands has not been, in any adequate sense, either a protecting shield against wrong or a means of redress. We may not for some time be entirely rid of the rule of parties. If they be an evil, they are such as are incident to all governments based on popular suffrage. But if we cannot now destroy them, we may, by more assiduous and regular exercise of our privileges and rights of citizenship, do much in the way of controlling them.

"Political parties should be treated as means to an end. In casting our ballots we should distinguish, whenever possible, between our friends and our enemies. When we are seeking legislation from Congress on so vital a matter as curtailment of judicial power in the matter of injunctions and in all matters involving our personal liberties, including the right of free speech and free press, we should be a unit in opposition to candidates who stand in the way, no matter how exalted the office sought by them."

### The Hatters and "Conspiracy."

In regard to the hatters' case, Gompers says:

"From what we are able to gather from the decisions of the courts, it is apparent that upon the retrial of this case each individual defendant will have to be in some way connected with the alleged conspiracy set forth in the bill of complaint before a verdict for the plaintiff can be secured. It will not be assumed that merely because they are union men they have entered into an 'unlawful combination,' but each defendant will stand upon his own defense, and will not be charged with responsibility for alleged unlawful acts committed in the furtherance of a conspiracy, until it has been clearly established by competent evidence that he was a party to the 'conspiracy.'"

### Blind Selfishness of Employers.

With regard to the Triangle factory fire, the report says:

"In view of the cruel and blind selfishness of a class of employers in regard to the health and safety of workers in several parts of our country, it is urgently recommended that our State federations and city central bodies in industrial centers demand not only the enforcement of existing

law in factories, workshops, mills, and mines, but also the promotion of inquiry as to the needed laws for better—safe, humanly considered, absolutely necessary—sanitary home and workshop conditions, including safety from dangerous machinery and from fire and panic."

### Urges Fair Treatment of Miners.

After commending the Bureau of Mines, which was created in 1910, Gompers says:

"The additions to the large death roll of our mines makes a recurring appeal to the public for fair treatment of the coal mining industry, and to the miners and to the managers that they join in every possible effort for greater safety. It may never be possible under conditions such as exist today to prevent mine accidents entirely. This will require wise laws and regulations, based on fact and experience, and the strictest possible discipline."

As to the Civil Service employees' rights no material progress is reported other than the crystallization of sentiment in favor of the free speech and of mutual voluntary association.

### Speaking of convict labor, Gompers says:

"Prisoners should be required to work not for private profits of contractors, nor even for the financial profit of the State, but for the benefit of their dependents and for their own reformation."

### Legislation for Seamen Needed.

During the Sixty-first Congress efforts were made by the International Seamen's Union to obtain legislation that would accord to seamen the possibility of self-help and make of them free men, and in addition improve the safety of travel at sea and make more attractive the opportunities that the sea offers for American boys. Executive hearings were held before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, but on account of the fierce opposition in Washington, and the sharp political practices of Chairman Green, of Massachusetts, no report was made upon the bill.

The same bill has been reintroduced and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

All members of organized labor are urged by Gompers to aid the seamen in their worthy efforts to obtain the legislation they are seeking.

### The Federation on Immigration.

The report directs attention to the "splendid indorsement of the far-sighted economic position" of the A. F. of L. on immigration accorded by the Immigration Committee. A majority of the commission favor the reading and writing test as the most feasible single method of restricting undesirable immigration."

### Gompers Before Judiciary Committee.

Attention is directed to the hearing given the president of the A. F. of L. by the Senate Committee on Judiciary. Gompers says: "I made an extended argument citing numerous cases of police oppression under the third degree' ordeal, and particularly emphasized the kidnapping of John J. and James B. McNamara. I recited the details of the methods employed by the Burns Detective Agency men in their sensational farce tragedy circuitous routes in transporting the McNamaras to Los Angeles, evidently planned to avoid habeas corpus or other legal processes being served. I especially pointed out to the committee that it is only workingmen upon whom such dastardly outrages are perpetrated.

"While Congress was recently in session the following measures were introduced bearing upon the subject of extradition, the action taking its inspiration from the extraordinary procedures connected with the hasty and alleged illegal extradition of the McNamaras. Representative Henry, of Indiana, introduced a bill, H. R. 11174, very similar in character, was later introduced by Representative Korby, of Indiana, also H. R. 11174. Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania; H. R. 12341 by Mr. Good, of Iowa, and H. R. 12304 by Mr. Buchanan, of Illinois, and on April 25 Representative Berger, of Wisconsin, introduced House Concurrent Resolution No. 6, citing part of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which ordains that no State shall deprive any person of 'life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws,' followed by this resolution: 'That a committee of each House be appointed to investigate the arrest and extradition of the said McNamaras, and to report its findings to the two Houses at the earliest practicable moment.' This resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, and two days later, on April 27, hearings were had, which were continued for two days. Representative Berger defended his resolution, the chairman, Mr. Henry, adding that all the Congressmen had received many memorials."

### The McNamara Case.

The president of the A. F. of L. quotes the following letter to the chairman of the Committee on Rules:

"While attending to his official duties on April 22, 1911, John J. McNamara, an officer of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, in Indianapolis, was arrested without warrant, and taken to a Police Court, which had no jurisdiction in matters of extradition. He was denied the right to be heard by himself or by counsel, and was then manacled and in that condition taken out of the State of Indiana across the continent, and confined in a jail in Los Angeles, Cal. "Every man in our country is assumed to be innocent of any crime until he has been proven guilty and so pronounced by a jury of his peers; and until John J. McNamara has been proven guilty, after a fair and impartial trial, the law holds him innocent. The abduction from his home State is a crime against justice, liberty, and the rights of man. Mr. McNamara was not a fugitive from justice. "Ample evidence is at hand that the safeguards guaranteed by law were flagrantly disregarded, and John J. McNamara surrendered without a moment's preparation or opportunity

to avail himself of his lawful rights and railroaded to a California prison. "The entire proceedings in this case thus far have been characterized by high-handed outrage and violation of the constitutional and statutory guarantees, and are repugnant to the conception of human justice as understood and accepted by our American life, our American republic, since the foundation of our republic.

"A great outrage and violation of fundamental guarantees has been committed."

The matter, says Gompers, will be given attention by the next Congress. Under the head of "The McNamara-Otis Campaign for Revenge" the report proceeds:

"When on October 2, 1910, the newspapers published accounts of a terrible disaster in Los Angeles, in which, by the burning of a part of the Times Building, twenty-one human beings lost their lives, our whole country was shocked and grieved. To no circle of society did the news bring greater distress, anxiety, or horror than to the trade unionists, for with the relation of the circumstances connected with the accident came the announcement that the owner of the 'Times' and men who were allied with him in opposing organized labor had seized the occasion to denounce unionists and unionism. But, as every active member of every international or local union in the country can certify, trade unionists with one voice rose up and declared their feeling that such deeds of violence as were alleged would be the undoing of trade unionism and their desire that if it could be shown that the explosion which started the fire was wilfully caused by human agency the persons implicated should be condignly punished, no matter from every point of view, the event was a misfortune, an injury, a disaster.

"While the debris of the wrecked Los Angeles Times Building was still aflame, after the explosion which caused the consuming fire, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Times, although many miles from the spot, lost not a single moment in laying the cause of the disaster, in words of fury and hate to the trade unionists. He could then have known little of the circumstances which might solve the mystery of the explosion, excepting as he might have been well acquainted with the fact that for some time there had been in the building a leakage of gas. He had no facts whatever, except his insane enmity, upon which to base his charge against the unions. Had he been a conscientious man, or a cool and sensible man, he would have awaited the developments of a forthcoming investigation. But Otis, in a bitter tirade, exhibited to the world his rancorous spirit toward trade unionism, his violence of character, and his thirst for revenge on union men.

"The Hatching of Otis' Plot. "As everybody knows, the dragnet investigation of the explosion and fire, after the lapse of months, left the case shrouded in mystery. For half a year it was plain to all observers that circumstances were favorable for the hatching of a plot against such union men as should be selected as the objects of Otis' diabolical revenge. Time and again the thought must have occurred to union officials: Which of us shall be the ones to have charges framed up against them? With Otis' money, of which he has millions, to be used in hiring detectives, the biggest lot of blackmailing thieves that ever went unwhipped by justice, a plot could be concocted involving any man in the United States whose organization or whose principles had ever attracted the poisoned pen of Otis. It was not until nearly seven months had expired that, in a series of events intentionally made theatrical, organized labor and the public were apprised of the fact that Otis' victims had at length been found. The secretary and two other members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association had meantime had weaved about them a body of purely circumstantial evidence sufficient to justify, not their arrest and transportation to California by the regular processes of law, but what amounted to their kidnapping attended by the slightest degree of legal formality possible.

### The Kidnapping of the McNamaras.

"The manner of the stealing away of John J. McNamara, without opportunity given him to make a proper defense, rendered it obligatory upon union labor to take up his case for examination and for the protection of other labor representatives who might at any time be treated in a similar manner. Therefore, as early as May 1910, the American Federation of Labor issued a circular declaring it the duty of union labor to defend the kidnapped men in the courts and to promptly prosecute those men most closely concerned in their wrongful and illegal arrest. This call met immediate response in the ranks of labor throughout the country. In accordance with a general sentiment, the Executive Council, together with the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, the Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department, and the executive officers of the Union Label Trades Department, met in joint session in Washington, D. C., on June 17, for the purpose of formulating such tentative plans as might be found to be immediately necessary. The joint committee adopted an appeal to all national and international labor organizations to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member, the total amounts to be transmitted weekly to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who should also be secretary of the McNamara Legal Defense Committee. The same appeal was directed to be made to the local and federal labor unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends not contributing through other channels. A conference was also arranged for, to take place in Indianapolis, June 19, for the purpose of discussing energetic co-operative action in the collection of funds and the defense of the McNamara case. The organizers of international unions, the officers of all labor organizations, and the labor and reform press were at the same time urged to keep con-

tinually before the people the defense of the kidnapped men. In addition, a permanent Committee on Ways and Means was created. It was directed that the disbursement of all moneys should be upon the advice and through Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, who was empowered to employ (subject to the approval of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison) attorneys and assistants for services in the case.

### Attempts to Forestall Collection.

"The activity of our enemies was quickly shown in the circulation and publication in the press of exaggerated statements of the immense sums of money which were to be contributed for this defense fund, the transparent purpose being to forestall the collection of the money necessary.

"At the conference in Indianapolis, June 29, a large number of officers of international unions were in attendance. The defense of the McNamara brothers and the prosecution of the kidnapers was thoroughly gone into. Confidence in the innocence of the imprisoned men was felt and unanimously expressed. It was decided that not only should the kidnapers be prosecuted, but that every effort be made to prevent a recurrence of such outrages in the future. The unions were urged to advance the amount equal to 25 cents per member at once to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor, reimbursing their treasuries by subsequent collections from the members.

"At the regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in July it was decided that the president and secretary should issue a circular calling on all central labor bodies to arrange for public meetings of protest against the illegal and outrageous kidnapping of the McNamara brothers and the denial to them of the constitutional rights guaranteed to persons suspected of crime. It was also recommended that Labor Day be celebrated more generally than ever by demonstrations and addresses, and that the proceeds of the celebration be devoted to the legal defense fund of the kidnapers. The following is a paragraph from this appeal of the Executive Council:

"The prosecution or more properly speaking, the persecutors, have at their back the unlimited wealth and power of corporate interests. The liberty and the lives of our men must not be frittered away for want of ample means. The best legal talent, faithful to their clients and our cause, have been retained. It is easily conceivable that it requires more work and ability, entailing more expense, to unearth and expose false accusations than it requires to manufacture them. Upon labor is imposed a difficult and tremendous responsibility, which it is our purpose not to evade in the slightest degree, but it will be necessary for the great rank and file of the organized labor movement of America to respond in hearty accord, generously and promptly with every effort and suggestion made."

### Secretary Morrison's Report.

The report of Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor is, in brief resume, as follows:

"Fellow Unionists—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve months beginning October 1, 1910, and ending September 30, 1911. "It is with a great deal of pleasure that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$180,579.56 in the treasury. Of the amount on hand, \$133,782.34 is in the defense fund for the local trade and federal labor unions, and can be used to pay benefits only in the case of a strike or lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$56,797.22, is in the general fund. Of that fund only \$15,155.20 is available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$40,642.03, is divided as follows: In the fund created by the 1-cent assessment levied in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, and the receipts from the appeals issued for the same purpose, i. e., to be used for the legal defense of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and officers and members of affiliated unions in the injunction suit, \$22,433.15. In the fund created by the 2-cent assessment levied to take an appeal from the decision rendered against the United Hatters in favor of Lowe & Co., \$17,000.48. In the fund created by the 1-cent assessment levied in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles and other cities, \$7,255.59.

"The total receipts from all sources are \$182,188.68; the total expenses are \$175,524.08; leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$6,664.60."

Reports from eighty-five organizations show that 2,345 charters were issued in the past year, and 1,558 surrendered—1,129 of those surrendered were locals of national or international unions, and 229 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor.

The gain in membership reported by the secretaries of sixty-three international organizations over the international September 1, last year, is 117,596. In the present year the membership is 1,756,755, as against 1,562,112 in 1910 and 264,825 fifteen years ago.

Reports from seventy-four national and international organizations and from local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor show that there were 170,526 strikes, in which there were 104,685 men benefited and 16,170 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported was \$4,703,350.69. Adding to that amount \$173,302.00, donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a grand total of \$4,876,652.75 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year.

### Conventions to Show Progress.

By J. L. ENGBAHL (Correspondence to the Call.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—One of the most notable advances of the working class in the United States is to be made at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens here tomorrow.

This advance will not be made all of a sudden. It will be the result of the program that has been made during the

past year. It will show itself along two lines as follows:

First—The agitation against the National Civic Federation will result in a demand before the convention that the officials of the American Federation of Labor sever all connection with the National Civic Federation and kindred organizations.

Second—There will be a demand for closer affiliation between the organizations of labor, the wiping out of jurisdictional disputes and the more enthusiastic recognition of industrial forms of unionism, with the system federations on the railroads as an excellent example.

Both of these tendencies will indicate the growing solidarity among the workers, who are more and more coming to recognize class lines in the industrial struggle, which is daily growing more bitter as the great aggregations of wealth in the United States continue to become ever greater.

It is promised that the war of the National Civic Federation will be carried into the convention of the American Federation of Labor from several sources.

This move gained its greatest headway in February of this year at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, when a resolution was passed, followed by a constitutional amendment, declaring that no member of the 'Mine Workers' Union could also hold membership in the National Civic Federation.

This was immediately followed by the resignation of John Mitchell, ex-president of the miners, from the Civic Federation, and also by an agitation along the same lines in other international unions, as well as in local and State labor bodies in different parts of the land.

The United Mine Workers have eight delegates at this convention, but Adolph Gerner, secretary-treasurer of Subdistrict 6 of the Illinois Mine Workers, the bitter foe of the National Civic Federation among the miners, is not among them.

At the last convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Mine Workers and close friend of John Mitchell, expressed the wish that Gerner might be at the American Federation of Labor meeting to fight the Civic Federation.

### W. F. M. a Strong Factor.

The Western Federation of Miners, which has been granted a charter in the American Federation of Labor since the St. Louis Convention, must also be considered a strong factor in the discussion of the Civic Federation question.

The forward movement in the American labor movement is expected to receive a great impetus from the affiliation of the Western Miners with the American Federation of Labor, and their work in the present convention is being looked forward to with great interest.

In addition to the two international unions of the miners, the delegates of other international unions will be heard from on the Civic Federation question. This is especially true of the blacksmiths and machinists, President James O'Connell, of the latter organization, having been practically defeated for re-election on this issue.

It is also expected that several of the State federations will be heard from, Grace Lawrence, the delegate of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, for instance, being instructed by the last convention of that body to bring the matter up at the American Federation of Labor gathering.

That this war is directly a fight on the National Civic Federation must not be believed for a moment. It is merely part of the big belief among the workers that every gain made by the workers must come from the workers themselves, and that the workers must fight and win their own battles.

It is a result of the fact that the tollers are waking up to the fact that the capitalist is in the business of profit making, and that he is not going to grant any concessions to labor that he is not compelled to grant.

Thus we find the workers learning that they must present a stronger and more united front to the common enemy, and as one result of this belief, we have the formation of the system federations on the railroads of the country, which immediately resulted recently in the bitter struggle of the workers on the Illinois Central, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific railroads against these aggregations of wealth, backed up by the combined strength of all the railroad corporations of the land.

### Wave of Solidarity Spreading.

Thus, on the eve of the convention here we find an item in the American Federation of Labor news service telling how the trainmen and conductors on the Hariman lines in Texas have voted overwhelmingly to go out on strike in sympathy with the striking shopen.

At this time, a referendum vote of the firemen and the engineers on the same question is being taken, while it is claimed that the telegraphers have voted in favor of a strike by a big majority.

It is therefore not too much to believe that all the workers on the railroads will soon be acting together for the common good. This is all that the miners of the nation are waiting for to enable them to form working agreements with the tollers on the railroads so that union made coal will not be used to run trains manped by scab crews, and vice versa, so that union crews will not be hauling scab coal and thus aid in breaking a strike of the miners.

The strike of the system federations of the shopen will be brought before the convention of the American Federation by the delegates of the organizations involved, and an interesting discussion is looked for.

In addition to these momentous problems, we have the court struggle now going on in Los Angeles, in which organized labor must fight as a unit against the charges that capitalism has brought against it, more than against the McNamara brothers or the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

It thus becomes almost a fight for self-preservation, and in the struggle it is not

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thought that there will be much to discuss minor differences that are jurisdictional disputes between those that have been organized along the American labor movement is to meet the occasion in the real sense between organized labor and capital, and that struggle will be the topic at this convention of the American Federation of Labor.

It will come up in many ways many times it will be recognized, will always be there, and in the plan for the future, old methods be swept aside, and those not methods have them swept aside will be aside with them.

**The Frank Department**  
Corner 108th St. and Columbus  
We carry a complete line of wear, Flannel Shirts, Overalls, Hats, in fact, everything you need for the winter. We allow a per cent on all orders.

**McCann's Hats**  
Are always the best and cheapest  
512 BOWERY  
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**HARLEM RIVER PARK**  
CASINO  
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Council  
Owned and Controlled by the Labor Movement. Telephone 6311  
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Workers' Educational Association  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainment, etc.  
Telephone, 1000 10th St.  
Free library open from 2 to 10 p. m.

**ARLINGTON HALL**  
1021 5th Ave.  
elegant hall for balls and concerts  
and banquets, modern bowling club.  
Hollander, Prop.

**The International Social**  
Review  
Review of the month for the International Social Review. The Review is published by the International Social Review Co., 100 Nassau St., New York. It is a monthly magazine of 100 pages, containing news, articles, and reports of interest to the laboring classes. It is published for the International Social Review Co., 100 Nassau St., New York.

**Thomas G. Hill**  
Makers and Importers of  
**TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER**  
480 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan

**STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING**  
**NOTICE OF MEETING**  
To the Stockholders of The Twelve Month Union Realty Company:  
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the Secretary, 100 Nassau St., New York, on the 15th day of December, 1911, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the following resolution: That the corporation be forthwith dissolved.  
Dated, New York, November 28, 1911.  
ALBERT BUCHHEIT, Secretary

**UNION LABELS**  
**UNION MADE PIANOS**  
Remember that manufacturers' dealers in union made pianos emphasize in their advertisements that their pianos are UNION MADE.

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Always insist on seeing the Union Label

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# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

## MEETINGS TODAY

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

**Business Meetings.**  
Branch 4—Turn Hall, 305 West 14th street. Activities for the winter months will be discussed. A large attendance is desired.

Branch 9—1353 Putnam avenue. Special meeting. Report of organizer and the work done during the campaign will be made. There will also be a special discussion on holding lectures in the Bronx. Lecturers will be supplied by the National League Bureau.

**Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club.**  
As the Harlem Forum Headquarters will be used for another purpose on Wednesday evening, the Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club will meet on Wednesday at 8 o'clock at the forum, 20 West 125th street. Dr. Anna Ingram will lecture.

**Branch 7 Open Air Meeting.**  
At corner of 106th street and Madison avenue. Speakers, Jean J. Corcoran, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon and Max Sherover. The speakers will explain to the citizens the tangible results of the recent elections.

**Socialist Suffrage Meeting.**  
The Women's Committee on Socialism and Suffrage Propaganda Among Women will hold an out of door meeting at noon today at the corner of 5th street and Seventh avenue. August Claessens will speak.

### Rand School Notes.

Those who took the opportunity to attend the lecture given by James H. Maurer at the Rand School last Sunday evening will not forget the information and the inspiration he imparted. The reading room of the school was well filled, but it was regrettable that ten times the number were not able to listen to one of the best talks the school has ever offered its friends. For two hours the audience listened without stirring to Mr. Maurer's simple and forceful narrative of what the Socialist party in Pennsylvania has been able to accomplish.

The early part of the talk was devoted to a description of the Socialist party organization and methods in the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Reading. Their method of literature distribution is so arranged that it is possible for the party in an emergency to cover the city in forty minutes, and this they have had occasion to do, to the astonishment and delight of the old parties.

The second half of the lecture consisted of the narrative of his experience in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The most dramatic of these experiences was his three months' fight against the constabulary bill in the Legislature, the story of which is contained in a pamphlet which will be distributed.

### OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

**NEW YORK.**  
When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at

**Dr. B. L. Becker's**  
OPTICAL PLACE.  
235 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard.  
Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 116th and 118th Sts.  
1709 Pitkin Ave., bet. Rockaway and Throgs Neck, Brooklyn.  
I am with the Call since the Call started.

**\$1 GLASSES \$1 FOR**  
Your Eyes Examined and Treated by  
**DR. L. H. KRAMER.**  
From the Peerless Opt. Co.,  
Opp. State Bank, 370 Grand St.

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Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.  
108 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

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Established 1898.  
61 Second Ave.  
Between 2d and 4th Sts.  
Branch, 230 East 125th Street, between Second and First Ave.

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Surgeon Dentist  
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Bronx.

### DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn.

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Have removed to 128 4th St., cor. 12th Ave.  
Brooklyn. Phone 327 Bay Side.

**Children's Teeth Treated and Filled Free of Charge**  
We have their dental work done at any of our offices. If a child can be admitted to school unless his or her teeth are in proper condition, we will treat them FREE OF CHARGE.

**Paris Dental Parlors Co**  
222 5th Avenue, near 16th St. 1015 Madison Avenue, cor. 116th St.  
NEW YORK CITY  
115 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue 'V' Station, Brooklyn.  
Crown and Bridgework \$3.00  
Guaranteed the Best...

on sale in the Rand School within a few days.  
The Rand School is able to offer unusual evening lectures and affairs and the next of these will occur next Sunday evening, November 19, when J. B. Yeats will read J. M. Synge's much-talked-of Irish drama, "The Playboy of the Western World." A limited number of tickets for this are being sold direct from the school at 25 cents each.

Tonight the regular session of the class in advanced composition, under Joseph Gollwitzer, will be held at 8:15 o'clock.  
John R. Lyons' class in stenography and typewriting will also be held, beginning at 7:15 p.m.

### Socialist School Union Dinner.

For the dinner of the Socialist School Union at the Rand School next Saturday evening, November 18, Kendrick P. Shedd, of Rochester University, has been especially secured to give the talk of the occasion. Mrs. Edith C. Brethbut will also give a brief talk, and discussion will be informal and general. As the space for this dinner is limited to fifty, the first to apply will be given seats. No one interested in the question of the Socialist schools, which is one of growing importance, should miss this opportunity to hear Professor Shedd and Mrs. Brethbut and take part in the discussion, as well as to enjoy a social dinner. All applications for seats must be in by Thursday, November 16. Apply to Miss Yetta Styer, secretary Socialist School Union, 112 East 19th street, New York City.

### BROOKLYN.

#### 11th and 17th A. D.'s Meeting.

A regular business meeting of the 11th and 17th A. D.'s takes place tonight at Haviland Hall, 259 Classon avenue, corner Greene avenue. All comrades are expected to attend this meeting because a proposition will be brought up to change the night of these meetings; also a vote will be taken on Referendum D. Advertising matter will be on hand regarding the Thursday night lectures, which are proving successful.

### NEW JERSEY.

#### Hudson County, Attention!

This evening at 8:30 o'clock, the Hudson County School for Socialism and Public Speaking organizes at the Local Headquarters, 258-58 Central avenue, Jersey City. The object of the school will be to teach Socialism scientifically so that the students, when the course is over, will not only understand the subject fully but be prepared to expound it properly in making converts at home and at the shop. The latter part of the course will be given to public speaking. The entire course occupies twenty lessons, which will be taught by Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick, instructor of the Rand School, New York, every Tuesday evening, each lesson occupying two hours.

The school will be conducted as an annex to the Rand School of Social Science, New York, and has been arranged by the Local Hudson County Committee, Socialist party. The Local is willing to finance the school in part, the balance will be borne by the students and will be paid in weekly or monthly stipends, charged as tuition fees by the committee in charge. Two text books will be used in the course, viz: Joseph E. Cohen's "Socialism for Students," 25 cents each, and Mary Marcy's "Shop Talks on Economics," also 25 cents each. The books are supplied by the committee.  
The course begins on Tuesday, November 21, and that the class may be in readiness for the opening and that all necessary arrangements may be completed, an organization meeting is called for tonight. All English speaking party members, sympathizers and friends are invited to enroll. The initiation fee is \$1. Other fees will be decided upon at tonight's meeting.

All candidates for office at the recent election, who have named the County Campaign Committee as their committee, are required by the new election law to file a certificate of expense not later than twenty days after the election. Therefore, it is necessary that all candidates meet at Headquarters, 258 Central avenue, Jersey City, Wednesday, at 8 p.m., where a notary will be on hand. This is necessary before the committee can file its report. So do not let this matter slip your mind. Be on deck.

### Irvington.

Socialists in Irvington are well pleased with the result of the election held last Tuesday, November 7, because their vote has considerably increased. Also because the commission form of government was defeated by a majority of 31. The advocates of the commission form accuse the Socialists of being responsible for the defeat of their measure, and the Socialists plead guilty.

Conditions in this town look so bright that next year there is a possibility of electing the Mayor and one

### DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

**DRS. L. & I. HERMANN**  
SURGEON DENTISTS.  
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### DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn.

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or more Councilmen. Irvington has a population of about 12,000.

The total vote for candidates for Assembly this year was 209; last year it was 164. The vote for Councilmen was as follows:

1911. 1910.  
Albert J. Lacombe, 1st Ward... 57 57  
Charles F. Wien, 2d Ward... 57 55  
Karl E. Olsen, 3d Ward... 133 106

### Camden.

For the first time the Socialist party in Camden polled a sufficient number of votes at the recent election in Camden to gain a place on the primary ballot. The names of the Socialist candidates will be printed on the ballot in the next primary election.

### Crabtree, the Socialist candidate for Assembly in Camden County, secured 1,856 votes, the highest number on the Socialist ticket, according to the official compilation made by the Camden County Board of Elections.

Harkins, the Socialist candidate for Congress, secured 1,856 votes.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

A series of meetings have been arranged for Eastern Pennsylvania by the State Committee. George H. Goebel, member of the National Executive Committee, who has but recently returned from Alaska, has been secured to address these meetings and all readers are asked to attend and invite others. The dates and places are as follows:

### NEW YORK.

#### Auburn.

E. H. Gohl writes as follows:

"On Tuesday the Socialists elected their candidate for Alderman in the 7th Ward, George A. Claudius and William H. Cronk from the same ward as Supervisors. In a number of ways the Socialist candidate missed being elected by only a few votes. Comrade Crouse, Socialist candidate for Mayor, polled 1,455 votes. The Socialist vote in 1909 was 386; 1910, 737.

"The Socialist vote in the country districts gained over 125 per cent. over last election. Comrades Claudius and Cronk are both workmen, and fully qualified to fill the offices to which they were elected."

Thursday evening the Auburn Socialists held a meeting and laid plans for a campaign next year to make the city government "red" from top to bottom. The Auburn Daily Advertiser gives an account, in part as follows, of the meeting:

"Fired with a new ambition by the large gains which the recent election gave the Socialist party in this city, the Auburn Locals is now about to put its shoulder to the political wheel and bring about the ascendancy of the Socialist party in Cayuga County. In fact, the members express absolute confidence that by the time another two years has rolled around they will have so imbued the voters of Auburn with Socialist ideas that they will carry the municipal election from Mayor to Constable. This, the leaders of the organization say, will be brought about by a thoroughly organized local which will conduct a systematic campaign to educate the people in Socialism.

"The first step toward the work was commenced last evening, when 100 of the most prominent men in the Auburn local met at the Socialist headquarters in the Masonic Building on South street, and outlined elaborate plans for the self-appointed educational task which they have set for themselves. It was decided at the meeting last evening that all of the existing Socialist organizations should remain, but several more will be added. A committee consisting of several of the leaders of the local organization was appointed for the purpose of working out the details and establishing a free library, which will contain volumes of economic literature, together with Socialist literature of all kinds.

Another important matter that came up for discussion was the establishment of an organization for workmen. It is planned to commence the organization of the auxiliary at once and the women will have headquarters all by themselves. It is believed that by the organization of a women's auxiliary the interests of Socialism will be greatly furthered."

### A Lyceum bureau was also formed at the meeting. The men appointed on this committee will have charge of all of the Socialist meetings, the securing of halls in which the speakers will make addresses and take care of this end of the educational campaign. Five of the most prominent Socialist speakers now on the platform are booked to visit Auburn this winter.

"Thus far hardly any work has been done among the voters in the country, but the Socialists now propose to invade the rural districts and strengthen the party among the country electors. A thorough and systematic campaign will be conducted in every town in the county during the winter and it is planned to organize a local in every town. With these locals all active even with a small band of loyal workers, the Socialists declare that within the next four years they will carry the city and county by overwhelming majorities."

### MASSACHUSETTS.

#### Boston.

The School of Social Science has announced the second course of lectures for the season of 1911-12. The lecturer will be Prof. G. H. Parker, of Harvard University, and the lectures will be given evenings at 8 o'clock in the New England Women's Club Hall, 535 Boylston street. Admission is free. The subject and dates on which they will be given are as follows: November 17, "Theory of Descent and Lamarckism;" November 24, "Darwinism;" December 1, "Darwinism;" continued; December 8, "Modern Evolutionary Views."

The Sunday course, lecturer, George Willis Cooke; subject, "Economic De-

terminism and Social Progress," is going on through the winter at the Laughton Studios, Pierce Building, every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and so far the hall has been well filled with interested audiences. There will be courses given later in the year by Prof. Vida Scudder, of Wellesley, by Percy MacKaye, T. Alex. Cairns, George Grover Mills and others whose dates will be announced later.

The school is supported mainly by its membership dues of 50 cents a year. Those wishing to pay their yearly dues may apply at 14 Park square, room 6, to Sarah S. Perkins, secretary pro tem, between the hours of 9 to 12, or by writing to the above address.

### Lynn.

Lynn is under the commission form of government. The Socialists have nominated Eliza J. Hitchcock for member of the School Committee and William R. Henry for Commissioner of Public Property. A platform has been framed and a number of thousands will be printed and distributed. The platform deals entirely with local issues. It is felt that Mrs. Hitchcock will poll the largest vote ever polled by any Socialist candidate.

### EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

The East Liverpool Socialists gave the old party politicians the scare of their lives at the recent election. The Socialists more than doubled their vote, and if it hadn't been for strenuous work by the Democrats and Republicans would have swept the city. As it was, the Socialists elected one Councilman, an Assessor, one member of the School Board and one Justice of the Peace. The vote for Mayor was as follows: Marshall, Republican, 1,404; Crawford, Democrat, 1,264; Schreiber, Socialist, 1,226. The East Liverpool Review comments as follows on the Socialist strength:

"The surprising strength shown by the Socialists throughout Ohio in the elections held Tuesday must necessarily prove an eye-opener to the people in general and the politicians of the old parties in particular. That party elected Mayors in several of the towns and cities and came so dangerously near doing so in others as to cause people to sit up and take notice. As a result, the Socialist strength must henceforth be reckoned with as a factor in Ohio politics."

"The Socialist vote in East Liverpool was a distinct surprise to the political prophets, prognosticators and mathematicians, and had not the two old parties gotten busy in the closing hours of the campaign and hustled the voters to the polls, a clean sweep would have been made in this fair city. As it was, the Socialists more than doubled their voting strength of a year ago, and are now so thoroughly established as a local political entity that the old parties will hereafter be obliged to put their best feet forward if they would keep ahead of the movement."

"The Review has never taken a fall out of the local Socialists for the simple reason that we regard them as well meaning citizens, who have a right to their political opinions. When these same citizens are voting the Republican and Democratic tickets they were considered all right, and the fact that they have seen fit to change their politics and view things in a different light is no reason why we should impugn their motives or brand them as enemies of the country. Therefore, while we do not believe as they do or espouse the cause which they are so zealously promoting, we have the highest respect for them as citizens of East Liverpool, and as such they will be so treated through the columns of the Review."

### NATIONAL NOTES

The splendid victories of the Socialists in the recent municipal elections have sent a thrill of victory throughout the movement. The information received at the National Office indicates that the Comrades all over the nation are now determined that Los Angeles shall be wrested from the enemy on December 5. Let the contributions come quickly, for the time is short.

The period for acceptances and declarations for National Executive Committee and national secretary has closed, and the ballots will be shipped to the State secretaries as soon as they can be printed.

The call for nominations for time and place of the national convention of 1912 has been sent to the National Committee. Nominations will close November 27. Under the rules of the committee, the preferential plan will be used in voting, and therefore only one ballot will be necessary. The national constitution requires that the election of delegates shall take place not less than sixty days preceding the convention. It also requires that the State secretaries shall furnish the National Secretary with a list of the accredited delegates not less than thirty days preceding the convention. Hence it is necessary to issue the call at this time, in order that the State secretaries may have sufficient time to conduct the election of delegates.

The following suggestion comes from State Secretary Jacobson of Iowa, with the recommendation that Comrades all over the nation adopt the idea and write to their friends in Los Angeles:

"No doubt every Socialist in Iowa has friends, perhaps relatives, in Los Angeles. Let it be our mission to help make Socialists in that city just now. A personal letter from you to your friends, a book or pamphlet will go a long way toward making the Los Angeles victory complete—and don't forget the women."

The National Executive Committee is voting on the following motion submitted by Comrade Goebel:

"That the national secretary be instructed, in compliance with the National Constitution, to place on the ballot for national secretary and members of the National Executive Committee the names of all Comrades who shall have been nominated by

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

at least five locals, who shall have been party members at least three years, and who shall have manifested their acceptance of such nomination."

The National Executive Committee is voting on a motion submitted by Comrade Goebel, providing that a resolution be submitted for approval or disapproval to the National Committee to the effect that the recent action of the National Committee concerning the employment of members of either body be interpreted as not intended to apply to lecturers now on the Lecture Bureau or who may be so employed between now and July 1, 1912.

The National Executive Committee is now voting on a motion submitted by Comrade Goebel, as follows:

"That in the event of a vacancy occurring in the list of Lyceum lecturers, assigned to actual service, or already advertised, that the national secretary shall at once advise the National Executive Committee of such vacancies, and that no person shall be named for such vacancy or actual service under the bureau (in the field) without action on each case by the National Executive Committee."

Orders for the equal suffrage petition continue to increase. Comrade Gerber, organizer for New York City, has just sent in an order for 1,000 more. This makes a total of nearly 8,000 for New York City alone. Edwin F. Wright, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, has ordered 1,200 copies for distribution throughout the local unions of Illinois. Comrade Grant Miller, of Reno, Nev., or already advertised, that the national secretary shall at once advise the National Executive Committee of such vacancies, and that no person shall be named for such vacancy or actual service under the bureau (in the field) without action on each case by the National Executive Committee."

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### Advance Organizers for the Lyceum Bureau.

W. B. Killingbeck—November 16-23, New Jersey, under direction of the State Committee.

Edward J. McGuiry—November 16-23, Pennsylvania, under direction of the State Committee.

Ernest Moore—November 16, Hornell, N. Y.; 17, Corning; 18, Elmira; 19, Penn. Yan.; 20, on route; 21, Geneva; 22, Seneca Falls; 23, Auburn.

Clyde J. Wright—November 19, Augusta, Ga.; 20 Lexington, S. C.; 21, Columbia; 22, Savannah, Ga.; 23, Waycross.

**National Organizers and Lecturers.**

L. R. Carter—November 15-21, North Carolina, under direction of the Provisional State Committee.

P. W. Gallentine—November 15-21, Arizona, under direction of the State Committee.

Robert Rives LaMonte—November 15-21, Ohio, under direction of the State Committee.

E. Siblakofsky (Scandinavian)—November 15, Ashland, Wis.; 16-17, Superior; 18-19-20, Duluth, Minn.; 21, Chicago.

The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the National Office.

JOHN M. WORK,  
Acting National Secretary.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

A regular business meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn will be held at headquarters, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willsborough avenue, at 8 p.m. sharp. All delegates should be present. Business of importance will be transacted. Therefore not one can be spared. Organizations not as yet represented on the conference by two or more delegates should elect some at their next meeting and send representatives as soon as possible to William Dingler, Jr., recording and corresponding secretary.

### OUTLINES SCHEME TO FINISH SOCIALISTS

The well known Democratic leader, Eddy Hart, of Essex County, N. J., when he was asked by E. T. Neben how he liked the big Socialist victory all over the United States, said: "Oh, hell, they don't amount to a damn. Wait until we get a celebrated orator, one of the big men, who will tour the country, speaking to thousands of people, with the red flag in one hand and the Stars and Stripes in the other. Wave them side by side and ask the people of the country which one of them they will choose. Then you will see where the Socialist party will go to—down and out."

Hart said the brilliant scheme outlined above would be tried in the campaign of 1912, and he was sure it would put the Socialists down and out for good. Hart also said he believed in many of the Socialist principles, but said we didn't need a third party in this country.

In conclusion, the Democratic leader said to Neben: "Please don't tell me any more about Socialist victories. I don't care to hear it."

At the opening yesterday of the three-day celebration of the 10th anniversary of Public School 3 at 115 Henry street, the interesting feature was Mayor Gaynor's address. He censured the schools for sending out boys and girls "who think they are too well educated to work." Of course he paid a tribute to those who work with their hands, but he surprised some of his older auditors by proclaiming a shortage of "people who will work."

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## Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.  
RATES UNDER THIS HEADING: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 2 insertions, 15c per line; 3 insertions, 25c per line. Seven words to a line.  
All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

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17TH ST., 212 W. (near 7th ave.)—4 rooms and bath; \$17, \$18, \$19.  
18TH ST., 403 W.—3-4 rooms, hot water, steam heated bath; both; \$20.  
16TH ST., 14 W.—4 beautiful, light rooms, hot water; \$17-\$18.  
114TH ST., 152 E.—4 rooms, bath; private hall; steam, hot water; hand; subway; \$20.  
117th St., 213 W.—4 large, light rooms; hot water; \$21-\$22; near 1.  
16TH ST., 251 W.—Six rooms, bath, heat; subway; \$21-\$22.  
17TH ST., 307 W., near Amsterdam ave.—3 rooms, front; steam heat; hot water; tiled bath; \$17.

### UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

LEXINGTON AVE., 1400, near 96th st.—3 splendid light rooms; month's rent free; \$14.  
27TH ST., 152 E.—4 light rooms, bath; hot water; \$21-\$22; near 1.  
321 21st St., 206 E.—2 weeks free; 4 large rooms, hot water; improvements; \$12-\$13.  
40TH ST., 305-13 E.—3-4 rooms; improvements; \$17, \$18 monthly; 2 weeks free.  
51ST ST., 341 E.—Private house; 3 large rooms; improvements; \$22.  
50th St., 444 E.—Five large, light rooms through; hot water supply; improvements; bath; \$21-\$22; near 1.  
50th St., 52 E.—Six rooms; steam heat; all modern improvements; new home; \$22-\$23.

### UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON AVE., 1017 (near 166th st.)—4 large, light outside rooms; \$10.  
130TH ST., 103 E., corner Southern Boulevard—5 elegant, large, light rooms; improvements; \$12.  
181ST ST., 154 E.—Two 2-2; 3 light rooms; steam heat; hot water; \$20-\$21.  
181st St., 154 E.—2-2 rooms; all improvements; single; \$20.

### UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH AVE., 1566—4 large, light rooms, bath; 21 floor; \$10; rent begins Dec. 1.

### FURNISHED FLATS TO LET, Manhattan and Bronx.

MADISON AVE., 1532, near 104th St.—Large nice room, steam heat, electric light and telephone connection, in private family.  
72D ST., 231 E.—Furnished room to let, with priv. to family; all conveniences. Alter.  
118th St., 227 E.—Excellent room and bath; priv.; \$10; convenient; all modern; private; \$10; ten blocks Thomas Hall.  
118th St., 601 E.—Furnished front hall room; 1st floor; steam heat;



