

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



The Weather.

FAIR TODAY AND COLDER.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3363 BUREAU.

Price Two Cents.

Vol. 4—No. 320.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1911.

HOOSIER STATE TO TRY W. J. BURNS ON KIDNAPPING CHARGE

Hounder of McNamara Will Be Prosecuted, Says Baker.

BORDWELL IS BUSY

Los Angeles Judge Again Shows Prejudice in Favor of Prosecution.

(By Laffan News Bureau.)
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—State Prosecutor Baker said today that he proposed to try Detective Burns for kidnaping John J. McNamara early in the year, and that though McNamara is under indictment here, he will never be tried.
He said: "Detective Burns beyond doubt is guilty of kidnaping John J. McNamara. The case has been investigated and indictments returned against both Burns and James Hosick, the California detective who assisted Burns in the kidnaping conspiracy. I have held off setting the case down for trial in the Criminal Court to see if the trial of the McNamara case in California would last too long for me to wait on them. I think they will, and I am going to set the Burns and Hosick cases for some date early in 1912, possibly in January. Burns will be tried and sent to the penitentiary."
"John J. McNamara was indicted by the Marion County Grand Jury for carrying dynamite into Peoria, Ill., from Indianapolis, and there blowing up a bridge. I had intended to try the McNamara case here as soon as the trial closed in California, but now the Federal court has taken the evidence away from me here and the chances are it will get to California. In that case McNamara will never be tried in Marion County."

Bordwell Again Scored by Defense.

(By United Press.)
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—Two more jurors must be accepted by both sides in the McNamara case before the second exercising of peremptory challenges by the attorneys can begin.
With only one seat in the box vacant, Judge Bordwell today excused Juror T. J. Green, who had been paroled by both sides on Monday. Green was excused from service, and fled a physician's certificate setting forth that he was suffering from acute inflammatory rheumatism. Judge Bordwell immediately granted the request, and Green left the box.
There was another heated clash between Judge Bordwell and counsel for the defense when the court excused Juror M. W. Corcoran, Deputy District Attorney. Corcoran had failed to get an admission that Corcoran could not be fair, when the court suddenly announced that the juror would be excused on account of age.
Attorneys Darrow, Scott and Davis leaped to their feet, evidently amazed. Darrow shouted: "Why, this man is in the health, and in full possession of his faculties. He is a competent juror in every way. The court himself yesterday forced on us Juror Elliott, who is 74 years old, while Corcoran is only 65. I protest."
Davis also tried to argue, but Judge Bordwell interrupted to say: "I will hear no more of this. Counsel may object. That is all."
Darrow, Scott and Davis took their seats, and Dennis Bennett, aged 74, was drawn to take Corcoran's place in the box.
On the Peremptories Again.
As soon as the seat occupied by Corcoran is filled by a man passed by both sides, the exercising of peremptory challenges will begin. Of the two men secured yesterday, the defense is certain to challenge both. Darrow changes his mind when the reports of his investigators are received.
G. H. Elliott is 74, and holds a positive belief that the Times was destroyed by dynamite, and that McNamara is probably guilty, but he said he could put this opinion aside and Judge Bordwell seated him.
William J. Andre declared he had no opinion in the case, but the defense attorneys may be acted as a saboteur in carrying out strikes and that he holds anti-union views. It is considered certain that four permanent jurors will be added to the three now in the box as soon as peremptory challenges are exercised. As a result, both sides are now certain that the actual trial will open later than December 1.
Only quick action by Judge Bordwell prevented one of the leading members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association being seated in the box. He is Berton V. Collins, a member of the manufacturer and owner of Cornelius V. Collins, former State superintendent of prisons who was shot in a fight at Saratoga Springs last August. He told Attorney Darrow he contributed to the fund raised by the Merchants and

ARMOUR CO. CHARGED WITH 400 CRIMES

Indiana Pure Food Department Gets Indictments Against Chicago Packers for Law Breaking.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 15.—After ten days' investigation by the local prosecutor and an agent of the Indiana Pure Food Department, it is announced that something like 400 violations of the Pure Food Law have been committed by the Armour Packing Company, of Chicago, and indictments have been secured against them.
The information on which the indictments are based was gained from local dealers when confronted with the sale of impure foods or foods not labeled according to law.
It is said that during the last few weeks more than 10,000 dozen of storage eggs have been shipped into the local market by outside firms and corporations, and have been sold as the fresh article at enormous profits. Two local dealers have pleaded guilty to selling unlabeled storage eggs, and paid fines.

IDAHO'S GOVERNOR REBUKES TAFT

Terms Presidential Pardon of Convicted Bank Embezzler, "Fitting Sequel" to Federal Usurpation.
BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 15.—Governor James H. Hawley today gave out a signed statement addressed to the people of Idaho in which he condemns the action of President Taft in granting a pardon yesterday to Clarence W. Robnett, bookkeeper in the Lewiston National Bank of Lewiston, Idaho. He was convicted of embezzling funds of the bank and was sentenced in the Federal court at Idaho Springs to ten years' imprisonment. He never entered upon service of this sentence.
"I feel that the pardon of Robnett is a fitting sequel to the proceedings in the United States Court during the last four years, while the special assistants to the United States Attorney General have been usurping the functions of the United States Attorney and his assistants and have been running the cases in which the United States has been interested with a high hand, regardless of justice or decency," declares the Governor, continuing, he says:
"I am not surprised at this pardon. In fact, no act ever done in connection with the courts of Idaho has so brought justice into disrepute and weakened the courts in the estimation of our people. For more than four years, in every important case in which the United States was interested, the regular prosecuting officials have been retired and these special assistants to the Attorney General have been given full control."

TWO HELD FOR PERJURY IN ELECTION BALLOT

Edmund R. Terry, the Brooklyn Democratic Assemblyman, who was turned down for renomination, yesterday had two men arraigned before Chief Magistrate Kemper, charged with perjury in connection with keeping his name off the Democratic ballot at the recent election. Terry's name was not on the ballot because the Board of Elections decided that some of the names on his petition were put there illegally.
Now Terry accuses Richard M. Clark, of 533 Quince street, Brooklyn, and Walter Crump, of 233 Duane street, of having sworn to a false affidavit regarding the authenticity of the names. Bail in each case was fixed at \$1,000. Clark got out, but Crump was held.

STATE RECOVERS TIMBER COLLEGE FARMED OUT

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The State won today in the Appellate Division, Third Department, its suit to recover possession of 30,000 acres of forest lands in Franklin County, which are held by the Brooklyn Co-operative Company.
Several years ago the State gave the lands to Cornell College for forestry experiments. The college in turn contracted with the Co-operative Company for the removal of certain timber from the lands, the experiments being a failure.
Suit was then brought by the State, and Justice Cheston handed down a decision declaring the State to be the owner of the lands and enjoining the others from cutting timber from the lands. The Appellate Division affirmed the decision.

FIVE ALLEGED SLAYERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—It took only five minutes for District Attorney Winchester of Westchester County to arraign the five robbers who have been indicted for the murder of Mrs. Mary Hall at Croton Lake on November 9, before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at White Plains today, and each one pleaded not guilty.
They had no money to employ lawyers. Justice Tompkins assigned James Dempsey, of Peekskill; James Dalton and William L. Beakley, of Yonkers, to defend them, and then they were remanded back to jail until tomorrow, when a date for the trial will be fixed. It is understood that the five men will be tried jointly on November 27.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

When Mrs. Mary Curley, 45 years old, of 124 Garfield place, Brooklyn, went to light her gas stove yesterday evening to prepare supper for her husband John, a bookkeeper in Manhattan, her clothing caught fire. The flames, which she was unable to extinguish, and before neighbors could come to her aid was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Curley was the mother of four grown children.

MOVING PICTURES BREED CRIMINALS

S. P. C. C. in Convention Condemns Shows as Unfit for Young.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The moving picture evil was the feature of discussion today at the joint convention of the New York State S. P. C. C. and S. P. C. A. The committee having the subject in charge, reported as follows:
"It is not a rare sight to see boys and girls engaged in mimic 'hold-ups' on the street following all the details of the moving picture shows. Amateur burglars have robbed houses exactly as portrayed by the pictures, and one cannot estimate the evil done through mock representations of bloodshed and crime."
The report of the District Attorney for cases brought in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the past eleven months show the following crimes traced directly or indirectly to moving picture sources: 1. Unmentionable assaults, 2. assaults, 3. indecent assaults, 4. impeding the morals, 5. a total of 62 cases on which there were 30 convictions and 32 offenders committed to State's prison.
Among the resolutions adopted by the convention are the following:
"To secure a law making twelve years the minimum age of children engaged in street trades, 8 p.m. limit for night work, and applying the present Newsboys Law to children of the third class."
"To name a special committee to confer with Governor Dix and the State Federation of Labor to obtain a law by which male prisoners be employed, so that after expiration of maintenance is deducted, the balance be devoted to support of their minor children."

REBELS GAIN CITY AFTER HOT FIGHT

SAN Geronimo, Mexico, Nov. 15.—The rebels under Jose Gomez regained possession of Juchitan last night after a sharp fight. However, the battle is being continued and the occupation of the town appeared to have been a part of the federal commander's plan.
Colonel Zaragoza's forces were in a cemetery at the edge of the town when the rebels attacked. Leaving his position before great damage had been inflicted by Gomez's men, they proceeded to attack the enemy from behind, so that the rebels are now the besieged. The firing has been heavy.
A sign of terror exists in the City of Cullinan, State of Cullinan, according to advices from there. It is stated that many innocent people have been shot down in the streets and that no respect is offered either life or property. Similar conditions prevail in other parts of that State.

FIFTH ALLEGED 'HUBBY' HAS LADY ARRESTED

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 15.—Clara Roach, 45, of Baltimore, was arrested here today on a fugitive warrant issued in Baltimore and charging that she was married to five men, all living.
When located, Mrs. Roach was acting as housekeeper for a sixth man whom she is reported to have married. It is alleged she was first married twenty-five years ago to Henry Roach, a Baltimorean. There is no record of the second and third alleged marriages, but the fourth is said to be Alfred Elliott, of Salisbury, Md., and the fifth to John M. Roach, of Baltimore, upon whose complaint she was arrested.

WESTCHESTER R. R. CO. MUST LOWER ITS RATES

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—As a result of the decision by the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Third Department, handed down today, the Westchester Railroad Company will be required to reduce its fare between Mamaroneck and White Plains from 10 cents to 5 cents.
The decision today affirmed a decision made by Justice Cochran on an action by the public service commission, Second District, to require the company to conform to the terms of franchises under which it was operating and to carry passengers for 5 cents.

BRITISH MINERS VOTE TO DELAY STRIKE

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At a conference of British miners today, a resolution for an immediate ballot in favor of national stoppage of work was voted down by 128,000 majority.
In favor of the postponement of such a ballot until after December 9, by which time the Conciliation Board will have received reports from the employers who have conspired their districts on the minimum wage proposals.

GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL Will Fight Commerce Court's Temporary Injunctions Against I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The government will immediately appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Commerce Court, granting temporary injunctions against the Interstate Commerce Commission in the transcontinental freight rate cases.
It is not the purpose of the government's counsel to await final action by the Commerce Court before taking the appeal. Under the law, an appeal may be taken from a temporary injunction.

KILLED BY CROSSED WIRES

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 15.—Maurice J. Spotswood, a conductor on the city lines of the Connecticut Company, while acting in the capacity of car starter, was shocked to death this morning at 1:30 o'clock. Spotswood tried to use a private telephone in State street which had been crossed circuitously with a high power wire, and he was killed instantly.

YUAN SHI KAI HAS ACCEPTED OFFER OF PREMIERSHIP

Chinese Rebels Reported to Be Winning More Victories.

FEAR INTERVENTION

Report of Sending of American Troops Arouses Unfavorable Comment.

PEKING, Nov. 15.—Yuan Shi Kai has accepted the Premiership. The announcement is not made officially in these words, but the Official Gazette publishes a communication over Yuan's signature in which he thanks the throne for appointing him Prime Minister, which is interpreted as equivalent to his accepting.
It is not known whether he changed his mind under imperial pressure or whether his repeated refusals were merely due to the Oriental modesty with which the bestowal of high honors is traditionally met. The acceptance materially improves the situation, anyway temporarily.
Yuan told friends that he intends to form a cabinet and carry on the government in behalf of the throne as a limited monarchy. He relies upon the support of the provinces, but if any insist upon independence he will coerce them, hoping gradually to bring them all under the throne. Yuan evidently is doubtful of his ability to uphold the monarchy, being very much aware of the widespread disaffection, and if the present state of chaos continues it is to be expected that he will openly declare for a republic.
It is reported that fighting continues at Hankow, the revolutionaries winning additional victories. Hunanese troops are said to be continually joining the rebels.
An edict issued yesterday directs the provincial Viceroy and Governors to choose influential representatives to come to Peking to confer upon the situation. The throne will donate 1 tael (about 60 cents) to every soldier and policeman in Peking, presumably to induce them to remain loyal.
It is said that Yuan Shi Kai is urging the Emperor to retire to Jo-hoi, but his other advisers oppose it, as they think the throne will be lost forever if the court quits the capital.
Chili Province Wants Republic.
The Chili Province Assembly adopted resolutions today in favor of a republic with Yuan as President.
It was reported early today that Nanking had fallen into the hands of the rebels, but the news has not been confirmed.
There is a wild panic in Soo-Chow, following the frightful massacres in Nanking. Thousands of persons have fled from the city, fearing that if the imperial forces gain the ascendancy they will be massacred. The republican government in Soo-Chow is short of money, and the enforcement of the rice tax is causing great distress, the people having been led to believe that if the rebels secure taxation, there would be no more tax.
American Intervention in China, as threatened by hurried military movements in the Philippines, unquestionably would cause grave trouble in China. It is said today, however, that the imperial government, nor the rebellious republicans are expected to submit willingly to the landing of American soldiers.
According to cablegrams from Washington, the American Government is holding troops and transports in readiness in the Philippines to dispatch 10,000 regulars to China.
Both Sides Fear Foreign Intervention.
To prevent just such an occurrence, the imperial troops and the rebels have been most scrupulous in regarding the rights, lives, and property of foreigners. The rebels do not wish foreign intervention, believing it would take from them the fruits of their victory they believe to be within their reach. The imperial government is just as anxious to prevent intervention, remembering the enormous Boxer indemnity and remembering, too, that every time foreign troops land in China, a slice of Chinese land is carved off for the power that sends soldiers.
Although neither government leaders nor revolutionist chiefs will discuss the situation until troops are sent, it is known that the landing of American troops or troops of any power will be resisted by both factions.
Up to date, it has been pointed out, foreigners have been treated with the utmost courtesy by both sides, and the mere fact that a civil war is going on in China does not give the world powers a moral or international right to intervene.
In case troops are sent, foreign residents here point out that many more than 10,000 will be needed, as the Chinese have improved in fighting ability since the Boxer troubles.

YUAN SHI KAI HAS ACCEPTED OFFER OF PREMIERSHIP

PEKING, Nov. 15.—Yuan Shi Kai has accepted the Premiership. The announcement is not made officially in these words, but the Official Gazette publishes a communication over Yuan's signature in which he thanks the throne for appointing him Prime Minister, which is interpreted as equivalent to his accepting.
It is not known whether he changed his mind under imperial pressure or whether his repeated refusals were merely due to the Oriental modesty with which the bestowal of high honors is traditionally met. The acceptance materially improves the situation, anyway temporarily.
Yuan told friends that he intends to form a cabinet and carry on the government in behalf of the throne as a limited monarchy. He relies upon the support of the provinces, but if any insist upon independence he will coerce them, hoping gradually to bring them all under the throne. Yuan evidently is doubtful of his ability to uphold the monarchy, being very much aware of the widespread disaffection, and if the present state of chaos continues it is to be expected that he will openly declare for a republic.
It is reported that fighting continues at Hankow, the revolutionaries winning additional victories. Hunanese troops are said to be continually joining the rebels.
An edict issued yesterday directs the provincial Viceroy and Governors to choose influential representatives to come to Peking to confer upon the situation. The throne will donate 1 tael (about 60 cents) to every soldier and policeman in Peking, presumably to induce them to remain loyal.
It is said that Yuan Shi Kai is urging the Emperor to retire to Jo-hoi, but his other advisers oppose it, as they think the throne will be lost forever if the court quits the capital.
Chili Province Wants Republic.
The Chili Province Assembly adopted resolutions today in favor of a republic with Yuan as President.
It was reported early today that Nanking had fallen into the hands of the rebels, but the news has not been confirmed.
There is a wild panic in Soo-Chow, following the frightful massacres in Nanking. Thousands of persons have fled from the city, fearing that if the imperial forces gain the ascendancy they will be massacred. The republican government in Soo-Chow is short of money, and the enforcement of the rice tax is causing great distress, the people having been led to believe that if the rebels secure taxation, there would be no more tax.
American Intervention in China, as threatened by hurried military movements in the Philippines, unquestionably would cause grave trouble in China. It is said today, however, that the imperial government, nor the rebellious republicans are expected to submit willingly to the landing of American soldiers.
According to cablegrams from Washington, the American Government is holding troops and transports in readiness in the Philippines to dispatch 10,000 regulars to China.
Both Sides Fear Foreign Intervention.
To prevent just such an occurrence, the imperial troops and the rebels have been most scrupulous in regarding the rights, lives, and property of foreigners. The rebels do not wish foreign intervention, believing it would take from them the fruits of their victory they believe to be within their reach. The imperial government is just as anxious to prevent intervention, remembering the enormous Boxer indemnity and remembering, too, that every time foreign troops land in China, a slice of Chinese land is carved off for the power that sends soldiers.
Although neither government leaders nor revolutionist chiefs will discuss the situation until troops are sent, it is known that the landing of American troops or troops of any power will be resisted by both factions.
Up to date, it has been pointed out, foreigners have been treated with the utmost courtesy by both sides, and the mere fact that a civil war is going on in China does not give the world powers a moral or international right to intervene.
In case troops are sent, foreign residents here point out that many more than 10,000 will be needed, as the Chinese have improved in fighting ability since the Boxer troubles.

PERMANENT 8-HOUR DAY FOR GAS WORKERS

When an official of the Consolidated Gas Company was asked for details, yesterday of the inauguration of the eight-hour day for all the company's employees, he stated that about 7,000 men are affected by the order, and that instead of being a temporary concession, as asserted on Tuesday by officials of the Gas Workers' Union, it was to be permanent.
It appears that the company had been working for several months on a plan to reduce its employees' working hours to eight per day, and that its inauguration yesterday was the result of careful deliberation and the belief that both the men and the company would be benefited thereby. In the course of time, it is expected that through the efforts of the newly organized union and the good offices of the company officials the eight-hour day will be put in force in all the departments.
ALL HELP FOR HOGS; NONE FOR MOTHERS
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, created a sensation at today's session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress when he declared that he had every reason to believe that the same people who fought Dr. Hargreaves, Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, were now furnishing money to oppose the movement for a national department of health.
"The United States loses annually from preventable causes 630,000 people," said Senator Owen. "So far as securing aid from the government was concerned, he would rather be a fat hog suffering from cholera than a mother of a large family in the first stages of disease, for the government, while prepared to help the hog, has no bureau to aid the mother."

CUMMINS PAID NOTHING FOR VAN NORDEN CO.

William J. Cummins, on trial charged with the theft of \$140,000 from the Carnegie Trust Company, opened the eyes of everybody in the Supreme Court yesterday, when he told how he acquired the Van Norden Trust Company without paying a cent for it. The Carnegie crowd simply "pledged their good names," declared the ex-bank official.
He declared the actually changed hands anywhere in this transaction, the witness testified. The late President Dickinson, of the Carnegie Trust Company, had made a contract to purchase 7,000 shares of Van Norden stock.
He told Cummins, who objected to the contract, that unless it was carried out the Van Norden Company would be closed and the 19th Ward Bank and the Carnegie Company endangered.

FRED BENNETTS FILES ELECTION STATEMENT

(By Laffan News Bureau.)
YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Fredrick Bennett, defeated candidate for Alderman on the Socialist ticket, filed today a statement of his election expenses.
"I do hereby acknowledge the expenditure of the sum of \$2 for the purpose of trying to convert the damned fool voters of this city to the belief that the production of all that we eat and drink is the result of the work of the soil and the sweat of the brow."

WIDOW AWARDED \$50,000

A \$50,000 award was granted Mrs. Helen J. Wiley by a jury in the Supreme Court, Richmond, yesterday, against the Lord & DeLassalle Construction Company, of Manhattan. Mrs. Wiley's husband was killed while at work at 24 West 35th street, which fell from the scaffolding of the building.

BOSSES WEEP OVER COMPENSATION ACT

But Cheer Up When They Decide They Can Be Made "Reasonable."

Speakers yesterday at the Astor Hotel, in addressing the fifteenth annual convention of the National Founders' Association, bewailed the fact that some more or less adequate scheme of workmen's compensation will shortly be enacted, but comforted themselves with the hope that when it comes it may prove, by the efforts of the association's members, to be reasonable.
W. G. Cowles, of the liability department of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and E. W. De Leon, president of the Casualty Company of America, spoke against government industrial insurance.
J. H. Schwacke, one of the members of the association's committee and general manager of the William Sellers Company, Philadelphia, told the founders that they could make up their minds that something would be done by the Legislatures all over the country in the matter of employer liability for the loss of life or limb, but that their task consisted in seeing that whatever was done was "in conformity with reason."
George M. Gillette, another member of the committee, connected with the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company and a member of the Minnesota Commission on Employers' Liability, told of the investigations he had made abroad as a member of the State Commission, and directed the attention of the founders to the fact that the National Commission recently put forth by the National Commission. It was likely, he said, that whatever this commission finally recommended would be the basis of much of the coming State legislation on the subject.
The word "compensation," he said, was a misnomer. The scheme should partake of the nature of industrial insurance. He said that no compensation ought to be paid for the loss of a limb, but an employer's disability, inasmuch as such payment breeds malingering, multiplies the cost, and is injurious to both employer and employee.
If the German law could be translated into English, he said, it would be a good thing, but he doubted whether this could be done. "I believe," Gillette concluded, "not in compensation, but in industrial insurance, mutual in character, and paid for by both employer and employee."

TORREON IN THROES OF GENERAL STRIKE

Five Thousand Workers Out in Mexican City—Smeltermen Begin and Others Join In.
TORREON, Mexico, Nov. 15.—A general strike has been declared here. The bakers have joined the movement and a bread famine is threatened. Five thousand workmen are idle, including a thousand smelter employees. The smelter works have been closed and the shippers notified by the managers to suspend the shipping of material for ten days.
Except for arc lamps the city was in darkness last night, striking linemen interfering with the electric system.
Even the servant girls have joined the movement and are quitting their places. The market place has been closed.

CUT STANDARD OIL MELON INTO BITS

"Now You See It and Now You Don't," Is Wall Street's Interpretation.
The final acts of the directors of the Standard Oil Company, which "passes out of existence" December 1, were the declaration yesterday of the last quarterly dividend on the stock of \$7 a share and the publication of the official plan of "dissolution" showing the value of Standard Oil stock when split into the securities of its thirty-three subsidiaries under the mandate of the United States Supreme Court handed down last May.
The plan for reorganization reveals the most remarkable distribution of securities of a big corporation into those of a multitude of smaller concerns that Wall Street has ever known.
Owing to the infinitesimal parts of a certificate representing equities in the smaller companies, which the owner of one share of Standard Oil will receive, the minds of the puzzle experts and accountants in the financial district will be taxed to the utmost.
The Standard Oil Company of New York yesterday declared a dividend of \$20, which is equivalent to a dividend of 40 cents a share of the Standard Oil Company.
Yesterday's Standard Oil dividend brings the total distribution for the year up to \$37, which is the smallest since 1904, when 36 per cent was distributed to stockholders. Since that period the annual disbursements have been \$40 a year. In 1900 and 1901 the high water mark was reached, when yearly dividends of \$48 were paid.

COURT IS OWNED BY COAL COMPANY

Haywood Says Liberation of Miners Proves Judge Whitford Belongs to Corporations.
DENVER, Colo., Nov. 15.—The thirteen union coal mine strikers who were sentenced several months ago to a year in the county jail for contempt of court were ordered released by Judge Whitford today on request of the Northern Coal and Coke Company.
Asked last night what he had to say in reference to the above item, William D. Haywood said that this is the second time miners have been incarcerated by Judge Whitford. About a year ago sixteen men were jailed at the judge's orders, and following a monster protest meeting and procession in Denver, Taft sent word to Whitford ordering the release of the men.
Haywood said that the striking and significant feature of this action of the judge is that he liberated the men at the request of the Northern Coal and Coke Company. This, said Haywood, proves the oft repeated statement of the miners that Whitford's court is run by the company.

COURT OVERRULES TAMMANY. Sustains Reinstatement of Dismissed State Eclaire Agent.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Appellate Division, Third Department, today sustained Justice Howard in holding that Carus A. Weaver, of Syracuse, a veteran, had been illegally removed as State eclaire agent.
Commissioner Farley summarily dismissed Weaver, holding that the position was a confidential one and not subject to Civil Service rules. The decision of the Appellate Division affects several other agents removed by Commissioner Farley.
TRUST INVESTIGATION BEGUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The investigation of the trust problem by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce began today without a definite plan of procedure on the part of the committee. Senator Newlands of Nevada, was the only witness. He asked the committee to recommend as a tentative measure the passage of his Federal Incorporation Law, leaving the changes in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to be made after the committee's hearings are concluded.

WIDOW AWARDED \$50,000

A \$50,000 award was granted Mrs. Helen J. Wiley by a jury in the Supreme Court, Richmond, yesterday, against the Lord & DeLassalle Construction Company, of Manhattan. Mrs. Wiley's husband was killed while at work at 24 West 35th street, which fell from the scaffolding of the building.

CITY STRIKERS ARE ORGANIZING FOR A FIGHT TO FINISH

Men Prove Edwards Gives Out False Statements.

"We will fight to a finish, and we confident of winning our strike for the abolition of night work," was the unanimous cry of the striking street cleaners yesterday. That the strikers are determined to keep up their struggle was evident from the fact that they chose various committees to carry on the strike and to go around to unions and solicit their support of the strike against the removal of garbage at night.
The men denied the statements given out by "Big Bill" Edwards that the strike was broken and that the entire force of cars was manned by strikebreakers. They took reporters around to the various stables and proved that the entire force was not at work by the fact that many cars were tied up in front of the stables which showed that Edwards had to get more scabs to have the entire force out to clean up the city streets.
A trip through the East Side also proved that the Department of Street Cleaning will have to hire more trucks before it will be able to make a showing. Many piles of garbage nearly two feet high could be found on every street on the lower East Side, Greenwich Village, Williamsburg, Little Italy and other sections of the city. The scabs who were on the job did very little work, and a foreman in one stable said that while he was on a cart used to make about three or four loads a day, three scabs on a cart do not make more than two or three in the morning and another in the afternoon.

SCABS DESERTING

Commissioner Edwards may still have to issue another call to the scabs to supply him with men if the scabs continue to desert the stables as fast as they did yesterday. Thirty scabs left Stable A at 17th street and Avenue C, about a dozen are said to have left Stable B at North River and 12d street, and 44 Hamilton street, were beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at 1109 Race street, Philadelphia, tried to get his coat and leave Stable C at 44 Hamilton street, but was beaten up by one of the scab "chaperones." The scabs said they were promised good board and lodging, and that they were made to sleep on canvas cots with no blankets to cover up against their cold. Another strikebreaker, Mike Harrison, who together with William Caplin, said he was hired by Waddell & Mahon at

department; fourth, disobedience of orders in that you refused to work on the 9th day of November, 1911."

Half-starved "Heroes."

"Heroes" all are the street cleaning scabs, although, it is true, they neither look nor feel it. They look and feel half starved, without one little spark of light or method in their driving with cold and fear, and in a terrible state of funk whenever a decent citizen passes who cries "Scab!"

The "Manhattan Hotel."

So they came to New York City free of charge. But there their hopes were dashed. The Manhattan Hotel turned out to be a loft over Station E. Upward of 200 men were crowded into it. There were not enough cots for them all, despite the fact that the cots were placed side by side close to each other. Sheets, there were none, and one blanket apiece was doled out, many of the men sleeping on straw on the floor, all of them in their clothes, and all of them shivering with cold.

Cursed by Policeman.

The policeman to whom he spoke was quite unkind, and told him to go to a warm place, a long way off. "You God-damned scab, he shouted, 'you came here to take another man's job. Go throw your suitcase into the river and drown yourself in the bargain.'"

Punched His Face.

Yesterday morning Harrison and Caplin were waiting for the call to go on to the courts. They were vainly to affect their escape, and were getting desperate, and were set upon clearing at any cost. Harrison, however, had come down without his coat, and the other, who had a few moments previous saluted him with "Good morning, gentlemen," he asked him to be allowed to go up and get the coat.

City Paying \$8?

Waddell & Mahon had secured a contract with the city to supply 1,117 scabs at \$5 a man. When Harrison and Caplin gave their story they exhibited a note from the city, payable by the paymaster of the city and charged to the Department of Street Cleaning, each voucher being worth \$3.

Does This Mean that the City is Paying \$5?

These questions are likely soon to be answered by the City. Commissioner Edwards will probably find themselves faced shortly with taxpayers' suits, brought under the terms of the city charter.

Emergency by the Department of Street Cleaning shall be paid no more than \$2 a day.

It is therefore clear, says Attorney

Henry L. Slobodin, of 320 Broadway,

that the scabs recruited by Waddell & Mahon and the other agencies from Philadelphia and other cities are not employed legally, and that Gaynor and Edwards have acted contrary to the express provisions of the charter.

There is no special appropriation for

paying these men, and since the charter specifically limits the amount they may receive to \$2 a day, Slobodin gave it as his tentative opinion that Gaynor and Edwards have placed themselves beyond the law and are liable for action to be instituted in the sum they have forced the city to pay in excess of \$2 a day per man.

Moreover, the charter provides that

such men, hired temporarily as the result of an emergency, shall not be employed for more than three days, and on this point also the city officials are liable to action.

Resolutions of Protest.

Resolutions from labor unions continue to reach The Call office, the last being one from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stabblers and Helpers, Local No. 416, of Philadelphia, protesting against the action of Mayor Gaynor and declaring that it is not such a policy as the workmen who elected him intended him to pursue.

A letter from a man signing himself a

sympathizer urges that all janitors who are at present at work and garbage cans in areas should place them out on the sidewalks. This, the writer declares, would show what a terrible state the city is in, and he declares that it will take a week for the scabs to clean up one block.

Brooklyn Socialist speakers and workers

were much encouraged yesterday by the signal victory achieved by Organizer Edward Lindgren, Chairman Weiss and a corps of well known party orators by Kings County at a meeting held on Tuesday at Atlantic and Fourth avenues.

POLICE BOTHER AIDS SOCIALIST SPEAKERS

Brooklyn Socialist speakers and workers were much encouraged yesterday by the signal victory achieved by Organizer Edward Lindgren, Chairman Weiss and a corps of well known party orators by Kings County at a meeting held on Tuesday at Atlantic and Fourth avenues.

Police of the 145th precinct attempted

to break up the meeting, but their bullying threats and "blows" were tactfully met by the principal speakers, who eventually addressed a crowd considerably augmented by the interference of the "blues."

Discussing the episode yesterday,

Chairman Weiss said that the police failed to "make good" their threat of the previous day to prevent the meeting, but that when the crowd gathered on the northwest corner, three policemen and a sergeant, all armed with whistles and a corps of well known party orators by Kings County at a meeting held on Tuesday at Atlantic and Fourth avenues.

Each in turn refused, and upon being

asked to give his name, declined, and referred the police to the chairman. The latter, with quick judgment, put the question of police interference with the constitutional right of free speech to the assembled thousands of people, who unanimously voted "yes" in favor of the Socialist's demand to be let alone, whereupon the police beat a quick retreat and the meeting, addressed by Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser, Gerald Fitzgibbon and B. J. Riley, proceeded and proved to be one of the most successful out-of-door reunions held by the Socialist party anywhere in Brooklyn.

TURKEY EXPELS ALL ITALIAN SUBJECTS

Censored Article in Milan Secolo Declares Emanuel Ready for Mediation.

ROME, Nov. 15.—That Turkey is in no mood to accept mediation or stop the war with Italy was shown today when the Grand Vizer issued a sweeping order that all Italian subjects within Turkish boundaries must be expelled from the country within twenty-four hours. Every Italian found in Turkey after the twenty-four hours have passed will be considered a prisoner and held in a Turkish fortress until peace is declared.

The sweeping order is one of the

severest blows Italy has suffered since the beginning of the war, and will cost the Italian Government millions of dollars to her citizens in Turkey.

Despite the denial of Secretary of

State Knox that the United States Government was considering the possibility of intervention in the Turkish-Italian imbroglio, the Milan Secolo declares emphatically today that the American Government, through President Taft, is favorably considering Italy's intimation to the world powers that specific mediation would be acceptable to the Quirinal.

Owing to the rigid censorship,

which would have prevented the publication of such an article without a veto from the Italian Government, the Secolo is given considerable credence by the Italian people.

It is reported that the Turks are

massing in front of Bengali and Derna. It is evident that they intend to attack the Turkish army reinforced by 1,000 Arabs from distant tribes.

The Italians captured ten of four-

teen guns the Turks removed from Bengali. The remaining four have since been strengthened by several others that came to the Turks by way of the desert. Large supplies of ammunition, food and uniforms have arrived at the Turkish camp from the same source. The artillery duel continues intermittently.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 15.—The Italian au-

thorities report today that Derna was attacked last night by the Turkish troops, but that they were repulsed with loss. It also is declared that the Italian outposts at Tobruk were attacked at the same time, but that here again the Italians were victorious. The Italians are open in their charges that the Turks are using dum-dum bullets, in violation of the rules of war.

Rain has swamped the trenches and

driven hundreds of Arabs to seek refuge in hiding places, including underground cisterns where they have been captured by the Italians.

It is reported that the whole Italian

fleet is going to Taranto to call before going to the Aegean Sea.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—An appeal

to the United States to intervene to prevent wholesale massacre by Italians in Tripoli was contained in a cable message received today at the offices of the Senate. It was addressed to the American Senate, Washington, and was signed, Prince Omar Toussoun, president of the Egyptian High Committee for Aid to Tripoli.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—An agency dis-

patched from the Turkish headquarters outside of Tripoli, by way of Tunis, which is not dated, says that if the Turks stand firmly they must win. The Arabs are rallying to them in increasing numbers and clamoring for modern rifles. They also are submitting to drill under Turkish officers. Large consignments of rifles are arriving daily. The Mohammedans are liberal subscribers with money and the troops are regularly paid. Food and water are also abundant. A caravan of 300 camels brings supplies every day.

Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit 6th Ave. and 20th St

WHY not look into the matter of money saving in purchasing your footwear by dropping into the Cammeyer Basement to-day.

Men's Specials \$4.00 Values Women's Specials Fall and Winter Shoes at \$2.50 Boys' & Children's Specials Boys' Box Calf and Satin Calf Bluchers \$1.50

The Store That Sold One Million Pairs of Shoes in 1910.

HOOSIER STATE TO TRY W. J. BURNS ON KIDNAPPING CHARGE

(Continued from page 1.)

Manufacturers' Association to fight the unions' attempt to make Los Angeles a closed town and also to the fund to hire Detective Burns to investigate the present case.

When Attorney Darrow challenged for cause Deputy District Attorney Horton tried to qualify Collins. He got him to declare he could and would lay aside all prejudices and try McNamara solely on the law and evidence, thus making him qualify as a juror under the California code.

Fredericks Looked for a How.

(Correspondence to The Call.) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—District Attorney John D. Fredericks, a young, bull-necked millitant, burly, brusque and overbearing in his manner, offered to fight Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense in the McNamara case, when the latter remarked on the manifest unfairness of the prosecution in demanding that John T. Wilson, an employe of H. G. Otis, be passed as a juror.

"Fredericks sits in the court room much of the time, bewildered of what is going on, his deputies conducting the case. His ineptitude and inefficiency are well understood by all attorneys and newspaper men in Los Angeles. Occasionally he seems to resent his effacement and to arouse to action. The result is usually a pitiful exhibition.

To the astonishment of every one present, the prosecutor took a firm stand against dismissing a juror; who was closely connected with the Times outfit.

Wilson is superintendent of the San Fernando Land and Water Company, the notorious corporation organized by H. G. Otis and E. T. Earl, the latter tried to form the publishers' plunderbund. The company owns vast tracts of land in San Fernando Valley, upon which they have planned to flow the waters of the \$22,000,000 aqueduct.

The whole malodorous scheme is being aided by the Socialists during the municipal campaign.

Wilson took his place inside the rail and Darrow quietly asked Fredericks to consent to the man being excused.

Everybody in the court room was astounded to hear Fredericks gruffly refuse and raise his voice to an angry pitch, exclaiming: "I don't consider his relation with Otis as grounds for disqualification."

"Why, your Honor," said Darrow, softly, "we should not be even compelled to ask this juror to be excused. This is so manifestly unfair that I thought it would only be necessary to ask the District Attorney to have this man excused."

Darrow Stings Prosecutor.

"Our ideas of fairness differ in this case," said Fredericks, "and I think I am the better perfectly qualified. We could hardly agree on the question of fairness."

"We certainly could not," remarked Darrow dryly. Then he added in a louder voice: "You are almost never fair."

Enraged beyond all control of himself the prosecutor roared like a maddened bull: "I resent this imputation of unfairness. Then he lowered his voice and almost whined, 'I don't like it.'"

Darrow chuckled softly to himself, and Fredericks, looking at him, flew into another passion, shouting and shaking his fist.

"If there is anything personal about this I suppose we can attend to it somewhere else."

Darrow was on his feet. He turned and looked squarely into Fredericks' eyes, which he said were cold and clear, and direct, each word cutting like a knife: "Captain Fredericks, there is nothing personal in this affair, but if there was I should certainly be ready to settle it at any time or place."

Fredericks' great slouchy form shrank down into a chair, and Darrow stood staring for a moment at the bulge whose face was blazing.

Jury hostility aroused and stopped further hostilities. Among the newspaper men and speculators there was a ripple of laughter and amusement at the discomfiture of the prosecutor.

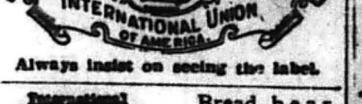
Wilson was dismissed by Darrow, who apparently did not want to assume the responsibility of putting Otis' hired man in the jury box.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2229 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx). 1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

UNION LABELS.

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



Always insist on seeing the label. International Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

SCHOOLS FILTHY, SAYS PHYSICIAN

State Federation Clubwomen Demand Improvement of Conditions and Nurses in Every School.

"Eighty per cent of the schools in New York State wash their floors only twice a month. Sixty per cent of them use feather dusters and thereby spread disease. On an average only one child in every eight in our schools gets actual attention."

These sweeping statements by Dr. Luther H. Gulick stirred 1,200 women who attended the annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

The women decided to begin at once action to compel schools to have experienced trained nurses in constant attendance during school hours to organize a system whereby each school shall be equipped with its own physician, and to agitate for more sanitary conditions.

LATEST FRAME-UP OF BURNS EXPOSED

Kidnapping of Eckhoff Shows Weakness of Case Against McNamaras.

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

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—Another frame-up of the redoubtable detective, William J. Burns, has been proposed and the outlook for the complete vindication of the McNamara brothers is brighter today than at the convention of the American Federation of Labor is fairly to be seen.

This comes with the shattering pretenses behind another confession supposed to have been cured by the Burns operatives, which the tactics used in securing the original McManigal confession are duplicated.

This confession was made much by the Cincinnati papers and carried extensively on the wires of the capitalist press associations.

It purports to be the admission of Frank Eckhoff, for whom Chief of Police Jackson, of Cincinnati, may be indicted on a charge of kidnaping. This matter is pushed today in Cincinnati by attorneys representing labor.

Last Monday, Eckhoff disappeared from his home in Cumminsville, suburb of Cincinnati. So far as is known, he was taken away by the policemen and a mounted officer.

No "Confession" From Him.

"I shall never say anything against the McNamaras," was the last statement that he made to his mother, but 19 years old and the mother of a 2-week-old baby.

Eckhoff was a coremaker up two years ago, being a member of the Coremakers' Union. He is a hood friend of the McNamara brothers. As in the McManigal "confession," Eckhoff is charged with being implicated in numerous dynamite near Cincinnati, all of which, it is claimed, he has confessed to.

The raw part of it all is that though the Cincinnati newspapers published extensive stories of the alleged confession, the police claim that they have no knowledge of Eckhoff's whereabouts.

"I have known Eckhoff since he was a boy," said Robert McNamara, brother of the McNamaras, when seen in Cincinnati. "I know positively that he is not guilty of the crime he is charged with in the confession. It is purported to have made, I know that it is all a frame-up, as the confession supposed to have been made by McManigal will turn out to be."

When Mrs. Eckhoff went to Chief of Police Jackson, of Cincinnati, to learn something regarding the whereabouts of her husband, she was told that the police knew nothing.

She was offered the protection of the Police Department, however, and it is claimed that Chief Jackson offered her \$15 a week if she would confess.

"I won't take any of your dirty money," is the answer that Mrs. Eckhoff made, as she refused the offer of the police.

She has since been persecuted by the police until she is in a very precarious condition.

Steps are now being taken in Cincinnati to force Chief of Police Jackson to produce Eckhoff in court. If he fails to do this he will be charged with kidnaping.

Among the delegates in attendance at the A. F. of L. convention who investigated the latest Burns flasco in Cincinnati on their way back are O. A. Twistman, secretary of the McNamara Defense League and the California Building Trades Council; Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who is taking a prominent part in securing evidence to aid the McNamara defense; Anton Johannsen, organizer of the California Building Trades Council, and Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the San Francisco Federation of Labor, who is also connected with the McNamara defense.

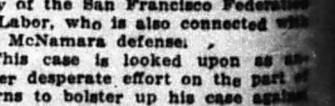
This case is looked upon as another desperate effort on the part of Burns to bolster up his case against the McNamara brothers, which seems to be crumbling more and more every day.

C. O. LOEBEL

UP-TO-DATE Union Makers and Men's Partners 1518 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

UNION LABELS.

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



Always insist on seeing the label. International Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions.

It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Sec'y, 11 West 12th St., New York

Socialist Speakers Wanted The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a few hundred are even fairly well trained. Important speakers do far more harm than good. A few more speakers, with a clear understanding of what socialists want and how they propose to get it, will make you a competent Socialist speaker, and you can save time by starting with the right literature, and not learning only the standard Socialist lines. We advise that you attend, reading, looking, learn about the order named: Introduction to Socialism, \$0.08 Industrial Socialism, Haywood and Bobo, .10 Science and Socialism, \$0.10 Revolutionary Unionism, Debs, .08 also Talks on Economics, Mary E. Marcy, .10 Values of Prof. Marx and Engels, .08 Wage Labor and Capital, Marx, .08 Communist Program and Scientific, Engels, .10 Social and Economic History, \$0.10 The Class Struggle, Kautsky, .25 Social and Economic History, \$0.10 International Socialist Review, \$0.10 Total, \$2.80

HURLS GAUNTLET IN GRANGERS' CAMP

Insurgents Open Fight for Overthrow of Bachelor-Jones Ring—Equable Representation in Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 15.—To wrest the control of the National Grange from a "standpat" ring, which has succeeded in throttling the indorsement of progressive measures, and to restore its function of progressive statesmanship, the "insurgents" have begun a hot fight for more equitable representation in the national convention, which opened here today.

Now in control of the National Grange is M. J. Bachelor, of New Hampshire, master, and his lieutenant, Aaron Jones, of Indiana. Bachelor is an ex-Governor of New Hampshire. Jones was formerly Republican State chairman of Indiana.

The Bachelor-Jones ring has acted as an uplate to the National Grange, bending it to the will of the "standpat" interests of the country," said A. Nevin Dettrich, of Chambersburg, Pa. "We must fight to gain equitable representation in the convention."

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 15.—A resolution

asking that the State Grange unite with the labor unions of Maine and other kindred organizations in an attempt to secure the recall for officials who neglect to perform their duties was passed at a meeting of Capitol Grange in this city.

The Resolution is as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Maine State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry: "Inasmuch as the constitution of our State prohibits the sale of alcoholic liquors, and whereas officers elected to enforce the laws have been constantly neglected, willfully, or otherwise, to enforce the prohibitory law; and

"Whereas the Maine State Grange has pledged itself to do all in its

"INNOCENT" LAD AN EXPERT THIEF

Golden Haired Boy, Dressed in Knickerbockers, Admits Many Thefts and Forgets Many More.

Robberies that have proved much of a puzzle to the Brooklyn police were solved yesterday when an innocent looking lad, after admitting the thefts, led two detectives to a vacant lot, where they uncovered part of the booty.

Following many mysterious robberies of flat houses, detectives from the Ralph avenue station learned that two tickets for the Shubert Theater in Brooklyn were among the articles stolen from the home of Mrs. L. S. Shields, 677 Jefferson avenue. The tickets were for Tuesday night. About \$1,000 worth of jewelry and silver was stolen at the same time.

Detectives Cavanaugh and Courty decided to act on the ticket clue. At 8:30 o'clock a boy with golden hair and dressed in knickerbockers came down the theater aisle and was shown into one of the seats.

He was taken to the Ralph avenue police station, where he said he was (George Schoeck, 14 years old, the son of Frederick Beck, an awning manufacturer of 7 Cypress avenue. He was asked if he was a burglar and he began weeping.

Then he admitted he was. He said he had buried part of the loot on Irving avenue, out in the Cypress Hills section, and on the advice of his father he started for the place with the detectives.

There he quickly uncovered a diamond ring of sixteen chips, a solitaire diamond ring of three, a L. S. Shields' diamond ring, studded, the whole valued at about \$400.

After the detectives had succeeded in third-degreeing the information from Beck, they took him out to the Ridge-wood section of Brooklyn, and there Beck pointed out two young men, still in their teens, as his accomplices. The prisoners gave their names as Peter Greenough, 18 years old, of 1193 Madison street, and George Schoeck, 14 years old, of 1200 Greene avenue. All were taken back to the Gates Avenue Court for arraignment.

When arraigned later before Justice Ryan of the Brooklyn Children's Court, young Beck did not seem at all alarmed over the situation. He pleaded guilty and was remanded to the care of the Children's Society.

FALL KILLS BRONX BOY.

Harry Langstrom, 16, of 1520 Webster avenue, the Bronx, died yesterday at Fordham Hospital, having sustained a fractured skull and the fracture of both arms in falling from the roof of the apartment building at 1410 Brook avenue, the Bronx, in which his friend Louis Sombor, lives.

The two boys were interested in fixing up a model wireless apparatus on the roof of the latter apartment. Having turned up late to their work yesterday, Langstrom had tied a rope around a chimney stack and lowered himself over the roof in an effort to secure a long pole. The rope broke and he fell to the basement.

COFFEE.

A good cup of coffee is almost the making of a meal. To assure the "goodness" buy the coffee that sustains its reputation.

White Rose COFFEE SEEMAN BROS. NEW YORK Proprietors of WHITE ROSE Coffee Tea

The Fieldman Lectures and Debates on Socialism

SOL FIELDMAN
of New York City

is one of America's greatest Socialist orators.

COMMENT

Eugene V. Debs says: "The message that Sol Fieldman has, and that he delivers in his own inimitable manner, ought to be heard by all people who are interested in the living questions of the day."

Charles Edward Russell says: "I regard Fieldman as one of the most powerful and convincing speakers I have ever heard. He is always intensely interesting, eloquent and moving."

Alexander Irvine says: "It was the logic and eloquence of Sol Fieldman that led me into the Socialist movement. I consider him one of America's greatest public speakers, and second to none in my opinion."

Joshua Wanhope says: "Fieldman needs no recommendation from me. His work is its own testimonial, and the scores of thousands who have come in contact with it, have never had any hesitation in ranking him as one of the most powerful and effective exponents of Socialism throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Always aggressive and forceful, he adds to these qualifications the keenest analytical and reasoning powers, and an apt and ready faculty of illustration, that never fails to drive the point of the question under discussion home. And in addition, he has been endowed with a clear and powerful voice, which gives him a peculiarly excellent equipment for addressing large audiences, and there is no disputing the fact that for years he has used these endowments to the highest advantage of Socialist propaganda in every part of the country where he has visited."

Frank Bohn says: "Sol Fieldman is one of the very best lecturers in the Socialist party. He has made a thorough study of Socialist principles. His position as regards the fundamentals of our theory and tactics is, in my opinion, thoroughly sound. When Fieldman lectures on Socialism he arouses interest and develops enthusiasm. His gift of oratory, which is both natural and acquired, assists him as an educator. Through an extremely varied personal experience, as well as from a profound study of his subject, he is enabled to make his discussions intensely interesting. Return dates are a habit with Fieldman. His lectures attract every variety of mind. During his course of twenty-five lectures he approaches the subject of the modern social problem from many angles. This course furnishes a new outlook upon the life of the modern world."

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, N. Y.: "I consider Sol Fieldman one of the most powerful speakers and one of the most cogent reasoners on Social Topics that I have ever listened to."

COUPON NO. 1

Some of our friends have expressed a desire to purchase a verbatim report of the Fieldman-Barnhill debates. We would be willing to risk the expense of expert stenographic reports and cost of printing if a reasonably large number express the desire of purchasing them at a reasonable price.

Fill out this blank and mail to

SIMON BASS, Manager,

508 West 114th Street, New York, N. Y.

Name
Address
City State
Number of copies wanted, paper or bound.....

AT THE REPUBLIC THEATRE

Forty-second Street and Broadway

Every Sunday Evening at 8:15

November 19th to April 28th, Inclusive

Next Sunday

Begins a Series of Three Debates on

Socialism vs. Capitalism

BETWEEN

SOL FIELDMAN AND JOHN B. BARNHILL

Box Seats 50c Reserved Seats 25c Admission to Second Balcony Seats 15c

SEASON TICKETS \$2.00

Reserve your seats now at the box office of the REPUBLIC THEATRE
Tickets may be reserved now for the entire season.

Box office is open from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. Orders for seats may be sent by mail, telegraph, or telephone 4281 Bryant.

Season ticket holders have had their seats allotted to them for the entire season. Send your season tickets at once to be exchanged for regular reserved seat tickets. Address:

SIMON BASS, Manager, 508 W. 114th St., New York, N. Y.

The sale of season tickets is limited to FIVE HUNDRED. Season ticket holders may call for their regular tickets at the box office of the Republic Theater on Friday or any afternoon thereafter.

John B. Barnhill
of Washington, D. C.

is a well known Chautauqua lecturer and debater. Editor and Publisher of The Anti-Socialist (a magazine).

COMMENT

The Mills-Barnhill debate was certainly one of the most unique and best attractions of our Chautauqua program. The vast audience was held spellbound for two hours by a masterly discussion of the great and living issues of the hour.—Dr. Ken C. Hayes, Mgr. Cambridge (O.) Chautauqua, 1909.

Mr. Barnhill is an able and forcible speaker. He debated with Eugene V. Debs in his campaign for the Presidency.—Pine Bluffs (Ark.) Courier.

Mr. Barnhill is scholarly and direct. He impresses with the facts at his command and drives home his clear-cut arguments with unusual force.—The late Rev. Parker Stockdale.

Mr. Barnhill is an earnest man, a gentleman, and an orator.—Dr. Thor, E. Will, late Pres. Kansas Agricultural College.

The Mills-Barnhill debate was the most instructive and enjoyable entertainment which we had during the Assembly session.—C. P. Drake, Pres. Delavan Lake Assembly.

Mr. Mills' ready wit, flow of language and versatility are well known, but he met an opponent worthy of his steel in Mr. Barnhill, who repelled his attacks with solid chunks of scholarly logic, so ably expressed and so adroitly presented that they found the weak places in Mr. Mills' armor.—Hon. L. B. Stringer, Presiding Judge of Illinois Court of Claims and late Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois.

COUPON NO. 2

Those desiring to reserve seats for any or all the Fieldman Lectures and Debates on Socialism should sign this blank and mail to

Box Office, Republic Theatre,
42d Street and Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Kindly reserve for the undersigned..... seats

for the following dates.....
for the Fieldman Lectures and Debates. Inclosed please find \$..... and..... in payment thereof.

Name

Address

City State

Those holding season tickets should inclose their season tickets in payment. Any mistakes that may occur will be corrected by Simon Bass, Manager, 508 West 114th Street, New York, N. Y.

SHOAF "MYSTERY" IS AT LAST EXPOSED

Former Appeal Correspondent Fled After Having Seduced Young Girl.

George H. Shoaf is alive. His mysterious disappearance was not due to slugging, murder or kidnapping. It was a cowardly getaway, necessitated by the actions of which Shoaf was guilty.

He had been sent by the Appeal to Reason, the weekly Socialist paper of Grand, Kan., to Los Angeles to do reporting preliminary to the trial of the McNamara brothers, who are imprisoned on a charge involving life or death. The very seriousness of the assignment, and the extent of the Appeal's circulation, gave Shoaf great importance throughout the newspaper reading world, and the work he was to do in uncovering facts important to the defense was eagerly awaited.

His first stories seemed to indicate that he had come upon matters of tremendous importance, and though they fell far short of the expectation that they were founded on vital discoveries. These stories came regularly, still with no facts.

Then, on August 13, Shoaf disappeared.

Outside his room there was found a battered hat and a bluejean filled with lead. No one had seen Shoaf leave the building, but the landlady said she had heard sounds of a struggle and had heard a noise as though some one had fallen.

As Shoaf had written to his father in San Antonio, Tex., on August 10, "If you do not hear from me, you know that something has happened, for I am in a dangerous situation." The supposition was that he had been assaulted, kidnapped and taken to some place where he had remained, his previous stories, and on which he was to found subsequent more important ones.

The Appeal to Reason, believing in its issue of August 26, published a seven-column head, saying:

"SHOAF IS SLUGGED."

Disappearance of Appeal's Correspondent Working on McNamara Case — Documents Disappeared.

World truth is as follows:

George H. Shoaf who is not and never has been a member of the Socialist party, who has never had any part in the activities of the Appeal, and who has never had any

CREELMAN'S ARREST RAISES PRETTY ROW

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Declares Court Clerk Victim of Conspiracy.

Albert Creelman, brother of James Creelman, president of the Civil Service Commission and close friend of Mayor Gaynor, was arrested yesterday in Essex Market Court, where he is chief clerk.

He was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan immediately after his arrest and was paroled for a hearing Monday.

According to the complaint, made by the District Attorney's office, Albert Creelman on September 16 last refused to accept eight quarters from Ida Letwinsky, of 25 Monroe street, payment of a \$2 fine for peddling without a license.

The complaint states that Creelman refused to accept the silver which is legal tender, and caused the woman to be detained in the prisoners' pen in the court for several hours until she got a friend to go out and get the silver changed to bills.

James Creelman Angry.

When James Creelman heard of the arrest of his brother, he went straight to the Mayor's office. After a conference with the Mayor, James Creelman issued a statement intimating that Magistrate Corrigan, between whom and the Mayor there is a feud, had lent himself to a conspiracy of police court lawyers and business runners to humiliate Albert Creelman.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo said, regarding Creelman's arrest:

"The arrest of Mr. Creelman on a woman paying a fine in bills instead of pennies would be ridiculous and laughable if it were not for the insane malice shown in hatching up this conspiracy and the baselessness of the motives behind it."

"Mr. Creelman has interposed between the crooks and grafters who were robbing the poor people who came to court."

When he began putting disreputable lawyers and runners out of the complaint room and the inclosure near the bench he was brought in immediate antagonism with certain people. Those interested in going back to the old days of robbing and swindling the poor people who are obliged to resort to these courts have been bitter against Mr. Creelman.

"For several weeks they have been working in concert trying to hatch up some charge against him. They have ransacked the records of the court and this office to find, if possible, some means of getting after him."

"All Will Come Out in Wash."

"This whole proceeding, when the facts are brought out, will, I am sure, redound to the honor of Mr. Creelman, instead of injuring him in any way. I was advised by Judge Corrigan of his arrest in the following letter:

"I deem it my duty to inform you that I was compelled this morning to issue a warrant for the arrest of Al-

BOSTON FILLED WITH GIRLS OUT OF WORK

Hundreds Tramp the Streets Daily Vainly Looking for Employment.

(Correspondence to The Call.)
BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The terrible conditions prevailing among the working girls of this city are strikingly described in the following article appearing in the Traveler, and fully corroborate an expose of Boston industrial and social life published in The New York Call a few months ago:

"According to social workers thousands of working girls in this city are out of employment and approaching actual hunger. There is no work for them in home, in factory, in department store, in sweat shop—anywhere. They say Boston is overrun with willing and intelligent young women who are forced to accept charity or go hungry."

"In all my experience," said Mrs. Clara Locker, lieutenant major of the local Volunteers of America and superintendent of the Working Girls' Home, at 80 Warren street, "I have never seen such pitiable conditions among the working girls. From our home hundreds of girls daily tramp the streets inquiring for work. They go to factory and home, they hunt the employment bureau, and nowhere can they find the slightest opportunity, skilled and intelligent though they may be."

"At the Working Girls' Home I take care of over 500 girls a week. A year ago I used to be able to find them places, but now it is a desperate matter. They would starve if not for our free lunches every day, and go sleepless if not for free beds. At present I know of no place in town, be it store, factory or family, where I can locate a single one of the hundreds of girls who are growing sick and despondent because of no work. I feel utterly helpless."

"Mrs. Locker believes that the suffering of the unemployed comes from the hard times. She cited many indications of this fact, where girls have been engaged as cooks or servants in homes and dismissed immediately after the first week when the house was put in order. Families, who can usually afford a girl, say they must have only one on rare occasions to clean their house, because the high cost of living uses up their entire income. She says many families employing servants have given up their homes to live in hotels this winter, that they may avoid the cost of house maintenance."

"In the factories and stores," she continued, "I can find no places for the girls any more than the employment bureau. The managers in charge have all positions filled, and many on the waiting lists. Boston is

BEATTIE MUST DIE, RULES GOVERNOR

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—Governor Mann today declined to interfere in the case of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., and the young wife murderer's last hope of escaping the electric chair on Friday, November 24, was swept away.

Attorneys for the condemned man held their last conference with the Governor during the morning, and just before noon the latter announced his decision.

What purports to be an affidavit signed by Paul D. Beattie, a cousin of the murderer, and the witness on whose evidence the jury largely based its verdict of guilty, figured in the effort to save the prisoner today. In this affidavit, which Paul Beattie repudiates, he is alleged to have said that Henry Beattie made no confession to him subsequent to the murder.

TRIAL IN SIGHT FOR HARRIS AND BLANCH

Case to Come Up N. Y. Monday, but Delay is Possible.

It began to look yesterday as if Harris and Blanch, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Shop, will be brought to trial at last.

Judge Crain ruled in the Court of General Sessions that the trial of the two manufacturers shall begin next Monday. But he left an opening which may delay the actual trial until the first Monday in December.

District Attorney Whitman moved that the trial of Harris and Blanch, under indictment for manslaughter in connection with the Asch Building fire, in which 145 persons lost their lives, be placed on the calendar to follow the Cummins trial, which is expected to end today or Friday. The motion was opposed by Gerald B. Rosenheim, representing Max D. Steuer, counsel for Harris and Blanch, and also counsel for Cummins.

"The District Attorney's office entered into a stipulation," declared Rosenheim, "that this trial was not to be called until after the trial of Charles H. Hyde and David A. Sullivan and the trial of an important case in the United States Court at Trenton."

The District Attorney denied making the stipulation. Judge Crain said that even if it had been made he would disregard it.

"The ruling of the court is," said Judge Crain, "that the defendants Harris and Blanch shall be arraigned for trial next Monday morning and that the talesmen shall be sworn and asked certain preliminary questions. Then, if Mr. Steuer is unable to proceed, the trial may be adjourned to the first Monday in December, but it must positively go on then."

CORNELL BOYS WIN STRIKE

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—As the result of the influence in their behalf of the Cornell co-eds who sat in the dining hall at Sage College, the Cornell male student waiters who went on strike Monday have won out. They all went back to work this noon under assurances that they would get good food to eat and in case they are not satisfied with it, they are to receive \$4.20 a week, at the rate of 20 cents an hour for the three hours a day in which they wait table.

12th Anniversary Concert and Ball

Butchers' Union, No. 174

Saturday, Nov. 18, 1911

TO BE HELD ON
IN BOTH HALLS OF THE
New York Labor Temple
245-247 East 84th Street.

WITH CO-OPERATION OF MANY KINDRED SOCIETIES
NEW "Wiedergebunden" NEW

Under direction of Mr. Adolph Fisher. Written and staged especially for the occasion.

Box office opens 7 P. M. Performance begins 8 P. M. Made by Peter Vogt's Orchestra.

ADMISSION 25c HAT CHECK 10c

Special Meeting

United House Smiths and Bronze Erectors' Union

Friday Evening, Nov. 17

At the LABOR TEMPLE, 243 East 84th Street

The election of officers will take place. All members are requested to attend.

CALLAHAN THE BATTER Nearly 30 Years

125 BOWERY

CRIME OF LYNCHING IS NOW UNIVERSAL

Meeting Shows Its Growth and Causes and Discusses Remedies.

At a well attended meeting, held in the hall of the Ethical Culture Society, 64th street and Central Park West, last night, on the subject of lynching, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, John Haynes Holmes, John Lovejoy Elliott, Florence Kelley, and Rev. Hutchens Fisher treated the subject in various aspects.

Dr. DuBois gave an account of the spread of the practice from South to North and West to East with many graphic and terrible accounts of individual outrages perpetrated on negroes. A leaflet distributed to the audience, headed "The Crime of Being a Negro," and carrying the statement that "In twenty-six years 2,455 negroes have been lynched," and "Not only lynched, but have been burned, hanged, strangled, and otherwise treated in various ways, among them being the following:

"May 26, Okemah, Okla.—A colored woman, accused of having shot a sheriff, was taken by a mob, and together with her 14-year-old son, was hanged from a bridge. The woman was hanged before she was lynched."

John Haynes Holmes declared he found it difficult to say anything on the subject. What is there to be said, he asked, other than that murder is a crime? He showed that, while a few years ago the crime was confined to the Southern States, now it is spreading to the North and West. He endeavored to find an explanation, seeing the prevailing lawlessness of the American people and their contempt for the courts as contributing factors, but declaring the chief factor to be the expression of the hunting instinct.

The recent rapid growth of the crime, he declared, coincides with the passage of reactionary laws aiming at disfranchising the negroes, compelling them to ride in "Jim Crow" cars, and prohibiting their entering museums, art galleries and theaters. The remedy, he said, was to renew the battle successfully fought fifty years ago, on John Lovejoy Elliott showed the white men look on black men as animals rather than men. He showed, also, that white men look on other whites as animals, in the fact that a girl is allowed to die slowly of consumption in a close room and in the streets, and the sale of women's bodies on the streets. He declared protest must be made against that universal spirit rather than against lynching in particular.

Florence Kelley asked the men, colored and white, what they had done to secure suffrage for women, declaring that women acquiesced in the crime of lynching, but that they could make no effective protest for others until they protested against the crime in themselves in being excluded from the franchise.

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE

Of the West Harlem Sunday School, Branch 5, S. P., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1911. Tickets, including refreshments, 25 cents. In advance, 20 cents at the door. For sale at Harlem Forum, 260 West 125th street.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

631-633 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK. Strictly One Price Store. FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS. They are equal to 4 per cent discount.

The International Socialist Review

Review sent by mail for the working class. The review is published weekly and contains the most important news and information for the working class. It is published by the International Socialist Review Co., 112 W. 4th St., New York.

The Frank Department Store

Corner 108th St. and Columbus Ave. We carry a complete line of underwear, flannel shirts, generally, Working Pants, in fact, everything you need in the line of Men's, Ladies' and children's wear. We allow 4 per cent on all purchases.

Little Hungary

237 E. Houston St. Best wine! Excellent Hungarian Gyros! Hungarian Gypsy Music! Phone 408-1000. Hours: 11:30 to 1:00.

MAX KRAUSZ CAFE AND RESTAURANT

111 EAST 6TH STREET, NEW YORK. Open Day and Night. Phone 1886 Orchard.

Cafe Monopol VIENNA RESTAURANT

PETER BORN, 145 St. Ave., cor. 91st St. Phone 1886 Orchard.

Drink "Peter Brew"

The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

PARKS AND HALLS

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions 42nd St. and Second Ave. G. T. BOAG, General Manager.

Labor Lyceum

140 W. 11th St. New York. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Groups and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 524-2211.

Labor Temple

140 W. 11th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association. Hall for Lectures, Entertainments and Sales. Telephone 1400 7th St.

ARLINGTON HALL

1921 St. Marks St. bet. 2d and 3d Aves. Phone 408-1000. Open 11:30 to 1:00.

DRAMA

"THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

By William Mailly. It would be hard to say anything new about David Belasco's play "The Girl of the Golden West" at this time, and I am not going to attempt it. No American play of recent years has been more popular, and none, through its adaptation by Puccini into operatic form, has received more advertising attention of an international kind. Its story and the characters through which the story is told, are already familiar to the great mass of playgoers of every degree, and it is probable the play will be a popular favorite for years to come.

It is easy to understand the reason for this popularity. There is a combination of human elements, picturesque and sharply contrasting character types, a series of episodes wherein crude sentiment, pathos and rough humor are skillfully intermingled, all placed in an environment about which the halo of romance hovers with increasing luster as the years go by. Along with this is the suggestion of the struggle between a primitive civilization and a higher developed one. The entrance of Johnaton, the road agent, into the mountain camp is an ominous one. It brings a disintegrating influence into the hitherto impregnable order of things established through the necessity of self-preservation by pioneers struggling with the forces of nature for supremacy. The coming of a stranger into a California mining camp of those days was something not to be uncavalierly welcomed, for it might mean the break-up of that social unit which elemental social conditions had imperatively demanded. And in this particular case it is inexorable Nature in the shape of the love of man and woman that provides the solvent which is to bring chaos where primitive order had prevailed.

There also is the palpable lesson of the regenerating influence of that love, the love that fills The Girl with new longings and aspirations and that transforms her from the naive, free and easy, self-unconscious, self-reliant girl of the mining camp to a woman, self-analytical, passionate, yielding and yearning, and yet brave and withal. On the other hand, the same influence works to transform the road agent and finally touches with compassion the hearts of the sheriff and the rough men, to whom such love was the strange and foreign thing. No wonder, then, that the play, in the hands of the original production, distinguished the original production. This, with the picturesque costumes, succeeds in establishing the atmosphere so essential to an effective presentation, especially since the story is so simple and so direct, and specially adapted to elaborate productions of this kind.

Pricilla Knowles carries off the honors this week as The Girl. She is a charming and consistent interpretation of the difficult part. The part provides better opportunities for Miss Knowles than she has had for some time, and she avails herself of them. She depicted the gradual awakening of the girl's love, the transformation from the happy-go-lucky girl of the first act to the serious-minded woman of the closing scene with sympathetic appreciation and intelligence. John Dwyer was an excellent Sheriff. He both looked and acted the part. He carried off the big scene in the second act where he and The Girl play poker with the road agent and the sheriff. His playing was zealous and intensely. Theodore Friebus was effective enough, but somewhat too starchy as the road agent. It was only in the third act, where he and John Dwyer were the only ones left on the stage, that he loosened up a bit. Mr. Friebus has done better work.

The group of miners and gamblers showed good team work, particularly in the amusing scene in the last act, when the miners, Slim, Jack Bennett as Trinidad Joe, and Frederick Johnson as the Sidney Duck, deserve special mention. So does Harry Huguenot for his Bucking and John Dwyer for his Kentucky distinct characters. Kate Brien as Wockle and Harry Belmont as Billy Jackrabbit were two properly serious and quaintly amusing Indians. Messrs. Svars, Davies, Treadwell, King, Warner, Kelly, and Brown completed the long cast.

Next week, Bartley Campbell's old play "The Galley Slave" will be revived. "Mary Jane's Pa" at the Prospect Theater. Edith Baker's comedy, "Mary Jane's Pa," promises good entertainment at the Prospect Theater this week. There is an undeciphered or suggestive thought to this play that makes it deserving of more than mere laughter. The two central figures, Hiram and Mary Jane, are well defined, and the life of the play is not only of people with whom we have had acquaintance but, perhaps, also of something in ourselves. Everybody has known at some time or other, within the limits of a delirium, even if you are not a victim yourself, the number of women who, like Portia Perkins, have been deserted by their husbands and become independent and self-supporting are innumerable.

Hiram Perkins is a fascinating character. He throws that spell over that emanates from a man who has traveled much and seen the world, and who has the necessary fruits thereof. From the moment he enters and relates in dreamy retrospect the lands he has visited and the many peoples he has seen, we recognize the unusual and the glamour of his life. And although he returned satiated and weary, we envy him in our hearts and wish we were as brave and daring to venture as he did. We are glad, too, when at last he is home, content to find the peace his wanderings could not discover to him.

On the other hand, we admire Portia. She is the patient, courageous woman, whose devotion to her husband arouses an indomitable will that eventually insured her own independence and their well-being. She is another of the many types of modern women whose lives and whose recent years have revealed to us. If she consents to her husband's return, after his years of desertion, it is not out of regard for convention, but because she sees in him the father of her children, and she knows that, therefore, turn him away like a dog. Later, when she has tested him, and

URGES PROTECTION OF WOMEN TOILETS

Columbia Professor Says United States Is Wofully Backward. Professor Henry R. Seager, of the political economy department of Columbia University, told the Factory Investigation Commission, which is holding sessions in City Hall, yesterday, that the United States is far behind European countries in the matter of protecting women and child laborers.

After testifying before the commission, Professor Seager was asked by a reporter for The Call to describe the laws protecting women and children in European countries in detail. Professor Seager said: "In most European countries there is a law making it unlawful for manufacturers to employ women two weeks before giving birth to a child. After childbirth the law likewise provides that the women must stay at least four weeks at home. In some countries the period is much longer. 'Italy is ahead of all other countries in that it insures the mothers who are about to give birth and they are paid a certain sum during the time they are confined. 'The United States we have no such laws protecting women. The result is that we often hear of a woman working until an hour before she is confined. Women, too, go back to work two weeks after childbirth too frequently in this country. The result is diarrhoea, cholera, and they invariably get sick. Frequently incurably sick.' Professor Seager also testified before the commission at length about the manner in which factories in Europe are licensed. He said that the factory authorities are sure that the legal requirements with regard to safety from fire, with regard to ventilation and other things, are complied with by each and every factory, with every factory in New York licensed. Professor Seager said after being properly inspected to see that it did not violate the laws with regard to health, sanitation and fire precautions, the lives of the workers would have been safeguarded much more than they are at the present time.

MUSIC

"DIE LUSTIGE WITWE," ORIGINAL VERSION OF FRANZ LEHAR'S OPERETTA, "THE MERRY WIDOW," PROVIDES IRVING PLACE THEATER AUDIENCE A NEW SONIA IN MILLE, GRETE MEYER AND A NEW PRINCE DANILLO IN M. MURAUER.

By Harry Chapin Plummer. Comparisons odious though they may be, are inevitable when a musical work which has reaped a glorious success in an English version comes before this public in its original form, in German, or French, or Italian. Franz Lehar's "Die lustige Wittwe," which, under its English title, "The Merry Widow," was an operatic sensation of three or four years ago on the New York stage, was brought forward by the Vienna Opera Singers at the Irving Place Theater last night under the direction of Siegfried Glanz. Mile Grete Meyer and Prince Danilo (Count) Danilo Danilowitch, Friedrich Becker Baron Mirke, Zeta, Mile Vilma Conti, the Valencienne, and Camille Je Rosillon, while M. Richter sustained the buffo role of Vicomte Cascaza.

It was evident that much of time, labor and money had been expended upon the mounting of the German production and detailed attention concentrated upon the mise-en-scene of the second act, but due to the hurried nature of the chorus and ballet, this proved to have been energy well nigh wasted, in so far as perfecting of ensemble was concerned. The chorales and dancing figures of the garden scene were confused and wholly lacking in the stage manager's narrative of the operetta, and but for an exceedingly artistic effort put forth by Mile Meyer and M. Murauer, in the two principal roles, the presentation must have been a disaster. The lighting of last night's production were lamentably poor, especially so in view of the excellence of these features of the staging of "Die lustige Wittwe" and "Wiener Blut," which preceded the operetta in the repertoire of the Vienna company since its initial appearance here a month ago.

Mile Grete Meyer has come in for the favor of New York audiences, not only because she is a gifted prima donna, but because she represents in face, in form, in carriage, a type beloved of artists and poets the world around—the Viennese woman. So her assumption of the title role of the lovely Leha creation, provided not only skilled vocalization and captivating comedy, but a beauty and grace of stage presence typical of the fair sex of Austria's capital. And Mile Grete Meyer, generally fulfilling the musical and histrionic promises, was through out the unfolding of the story of "die lustige Wittwe," charmingly coquettish, essentially feminine. Her voice did not always lend itself to the modulations of the music, and her musical and, and at times sounded a trifle strained, but her treatment of the piece, was commendably artistic. She danced very prettily in the waltz, and her dancing, although she attempted none of the Macedonian character treatment that was a feature of the work of prime donne of "The Merry Widow."

Because of his lightness of stature, by comparison with the robust Mile Grete Meyer, M. Murauer was not at all times in the picture, and his voice appeared to be rather light to convey the fire of excitement which has come to be associated with Danilo's line of music. "Maxim" song was wanting in spirit and abandon. Nevertheless, his was a splendidly comic effort, and he developed a most artistic denouement in his denunciation of Leha at the close of the second act, when he sang, effectively in company with the soprano. Not altogether convincing vocally was Mile Conti, as Valencienne, but she acted her secondary part to advantage. M. Richter, as the Baron, was a trifle, while M. Richter provided an abundance of real humor as the Vicomte.

M. Pfeil-Schneider, as Camille, sang with admirable expression and tonal beauty his romanza in the second act. The minor roles of the piece were intelligently presented. The instrumental support of the operetta was acceptably given by M. Glanz and his forces, but the accompaniment to the waltzes and the endless waltzes was rendered somewhat faulty by a badly pitched first violin tone.

Raymond B. Fodick, Commissioner of Health, said that he has inspected 145 bakeries to test the efficiency of the official inspection. From the dirty conditions he found he came to the conclusion that there had been no inspection, inasmuch as the specific jurisdiction had been left by the State Department of Health, the city said it had no jurisdiction. He suggested that all bakeries be licensed by the Board of Health, and that no cellar bakeries be allowed. Ten inspectors could handle the situation thoroughly, he thought.

found him ready to settle down and really fond of the children, she accepts him as her equal again as her husband. As for the practical woman, and he has the dramatic touch, found a common ground for lasting union. Apart from anything else, the idea is an unusual one. We have had a number of plays in which the man, chiefly mothers, sons and daughters—but few prodigal fathers that were worth being welcomed back. Hiram Perkins is worth while, because he not only saw but he observed in his travels, and he has books until he can quote from them with delightful frequency and astonishing accuracy.

The story in the main is concerned with the reconciliation of these two, Hiram and Mary Jane. In its accomplishment, there is the most dramatic interest, in which young Lucille Perkins and a young actor are involved. There also is an election contest, in which Mrs. Perkins paper, the "Union," is a determining factor, and coloring it all is the scandalous swirl around Portia, hot candidate, and her husband, all of which gets straightened out, to the discomfiture of vicious enemies and evil gossips. It is a cross-section picture of life in a small Middle West town, with fairly accurate types and other local details.

Paul McAllister is entitled this week to unqualified praise for his impersonation of Hiram. He gave the speeches their proper weight and value, and he portrayed the dreamy, imaginative character of the wanderer excellently. He told the story of the Doldrums to little Mary Jane in the last act with just the right feeling and suggestion of heartiness. It was an enjoyable piece of acting throughout. Irene Timmons was hardly robust and matronly enough physically as Portia, but otherwise she was quite satisfactory, both in her conception of the part and her delivery. Good lines, Eleanor Goodspeed got through the long part of Mary Jane with surprising ability. This little girl does very good work. Margaret Lee was inclined to over-emphasize the already exaggerated part of Miss Fanny Lovelbert Benson was a little grotesque in make-up, but otherwise good, as Claude Whitcomb. Edward Chapman, Jr., was notably natural as Lawrence Dunbar. Harmon Medford, Edwin B. Bailey, Royal Tracy, Jerry Broderick, Henry Sharp, Sue Fisher, and Nina Anicace were efficient in the other parts.

Next week "The Servant in the House," Charles R. Tennant's famous play, will be given, and should prove a strong attraction. GET YOUR FURNISHINGS AND HATS AT Stupel's A GOOD BELIEVER CAN DEAL WITH 2112 Third Ave., N. Y. BEING 12 YEARS ON THE BLOCK. J. H. Schierenbeck TRUSSMAKER, 1490 3d Ave., bet. 8th & 9th Sts.

MUSIC

"DIE LUSTIGE WITWE," ORIGINAL VERSION OF FRANZ LEHAR'S OPERETTA, "THE MERRY WIDOW," PROVIDES IRVING PLACE THEATER AUDIENCE A NEW SONIA IN MILLE, GRETE MEYER AND A NEW PRINCE DANILLO IN M. MURAUER.

By Harry Chapin Plummer. Comparisons odious though they may be, are inevitable when a musical work which has reaped a glorious success in an English version comes before this public in its original form, in German, or French, or Italian. Franz Lehar's "Die lustige Wittwe," which, under its English title, "The Merry Widow," was an operatic sensation of three or four years ago on the New York stage, was brought forward by the Vienna Opera Singers at the Irving Place Theater last night under the direction of Siegfried Glanz. Mile Grete Meyer and Prince Danilo (Count) Danilo Danilowitch, Friedrich Becker Baron Mirke, Zeta, Mile Vilma Conti, the Valencienne, and Camille Je Rosillon, while M. Richter sustained the buffo role of Vicomte Cascaza.

It was evident that much of time, labor and money had been expended upon the mounting of the German production and detailed attention concentrated upon the mise-en-scene of the second act, but due to the hurried nature of the chorus and ballet, this proved to have been energy well nigh wasted, in so far as perfecting of ensemble was concerned. The chorales and dancing figures of the garden scene were confused and wholly lacking in the stage manager's narrative of the operetta, and but for an exceedingly artistic effort put forth by Mile Meyer and M. Murauer, in the two principal roles, the presentation must have been a disaster. The lighting of last night's production were lamentably poor, especially so in view of the excellence of these features of the staging of "Die lustige Wittwe" and "Wiener Blut," which preceded the operetta in the repertoire of the Vienna company since its initial appearance here a month ago.

Mile Grete Meyer has come in for the favor of New York audiences, not only because she is a gifted prima donna, but because she represents in face, in form, in carriage, a type beloved of artists and poets the world around—the Viennese woman. So her assumption of the title role of the lovely Leha creation, provided not only skilled vocalization and captivating comedy, but a beauty and grace of stage presence typical of the fair sex of Austria's capital. And Mile Grete Meyer, generally fulfilling the musical and histrionic promises, was through out the unfolding of the story of "die lustige Wittwe," charmingly coquettish, essentially feminine. Her voice did not always lend itself to the modulations of the music, and her musical and, and at times sounded a trifle strained, but her treatment of the piece, was commendably artistic. She danced very prettily in the waltz, and her dancing, although she attempted none of the Macedonian character treatment that was a feature of the work of prime donne of "The Merry Widow."

Because of his lightness of stature, by comparison with the robust Mile Grete Meyer, M. Murauer was not at all times in the picture, and his voice appeared to be rather light to convey the fire of excitement which has come to be associated with Danilo's line of music. "Maxim" song was wanting in spirit and abandon. Nevertheless, his was a splendidly comic effort, and he developed a most artistic denouement in his denunciation of Leha at the close of the second act, when he sang, effectively in company with the soprano. Not altogether convincing vocally was Mile Conti, as Valencienne, but she acted her secondary part to advantage. M. Richter, as the Baron, was a trifle, while M. Richter provided an abundance of real humor as the Vicomte.

M. Pfeil-Schneider, as Camille, sang with admirable expression and tonal beauty his romanza in the second act. The minor roles of the piece were intelligently presented. The instrumental support of the operetta was acceptably given by M. Glanz and his forces, but the accompaniment to the waltzes and the endless waltzes was rendered somewhat faulty by a badly pitched first violin tone.

Raymond B. Fodick, Commissioner of Health, said that he has inspected 145 bakeries to test the efficiency of the official inspection. From the dirty conditions he found he came to the conclusion that there had been no inspection, inasmuch as the specific jurisdiction had been left by the State Department of Health, the city said it had no jurisdiction. He suggested that all bakeries be licensed by the Board of Health, and that no cellar bakeries be allowed. Ten inspectors could handle the situation thoroughly, he thought.

found him ready to settle down and really fond of the children, she accepts him as her equal again as her husband. As for the practical woman, and he has the dramatic touch, found a common ground for lasting union. Apart from anything else, the idea is an unusual one. We have had a number of plays in which the man, chiefly mothers, sons and daughters—but few prodigal fathers that were worth being welcomed back. Hiram Perkins is worth while, because he not only saw but he observed in his travels, and he has books until he can quote from them with delightful frequency and astonishing accuracy.

The story in the main is concerned with the reconciliation of these two, Hiram and Mary Jane. In its accomplishment, there is the most dramatic interest, in which young Lucille Perkins and a young actor are involved. There also is an election contest, in which Mrs. Perkins paper, the "Union," is a determining factor, and coloring it all is the scandalous swirl around Portia, hot candidate, and her husband, all of which gets straightened out, to the discomfiture of vicious enemies and evil gossips. It is a cross-section picture of life in a small Middle West town, with fairly accurate types and other local details.

Paul McAllister is entitled this week to unqualified praise for his impersonation of Hiram. He gave the speeches their proper weight and value, and he portrayed the dreamy, imaginative character of the wanderer excellently. He told the story of the Doldrums to little Mary Jane in the last act with just the right feeling and suggestion of heartiness. It was an enjoyable piece of acting throughout. Irene Timmons was hardly robust and matronly enough physically as Portia, but otherwise she was quite satisfactory, both in her conception of the part and her delivery. Good lines, Eleanor Goodspeed got through the long part of Mary Jane with surprising ability. This little girl does very good work. Margaret Lee was inclined to over-emphasize the already exaggerated part of Miss Fanny Lovelbert Benson was a little grotesque in make-up, but otherwise good, as Claude Whitcomb. Edward Chapman, Jr., was notably natural as Lawrence Dunbar. Harmon Medford, Edwin B. Bailey, Royal Tracy, Jerry Broderick, Henry Sharp, Sue Fisher, and Nina Anicace were efficient in the other parts.

Next week "The Servant in the House," Charles R. Tennant's famous play, will be given, and should prove a strong attraction. GET YOUR FURNISHINGS AND HATS AT Stupel's A GOOD BELIEVER CAN DEAL WITH 2112 Third Ave., N. Y. BEING 12 YEARS ON THE BLOCK. J. H. Schierenbeck TRUSSMAKER, 1490 3d Ave., bet. 8th & 9th Sts.

BUILDING TRADES

ROW QUIETS A BIT

Reinstatement of Carpenters Reconsidered—A. F. of L. to Unite Miners.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—After hot words were exchanged on the floor of the convention of the A. F. of L. today the reinstatement of the Brotherhood of Carpenters was reconsidered and referred to a committee for adjustment. William D. Huber, president of the Brotherhood, declined to act as chairman of the Building Trades Committee and James A. Short, president of the Building Trades Department, was appointed in his place. Rumors of war against the Building Trades Department, through the withdrawal of various bodies, were temporarily quieted by today's action.

A telegram urging all union men to refuse to buy clothes made in Cleveland, Ohio, was received by the convention today from Israel Seit, second vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Seit said that although the strikers in Cleveland had been compelled to return to work their spirit had not been broken, and that they were watching for an opportunity to renew their struggle.

The United Hebrew Trades of New York sent a telegram of congratulation, saying that more workers were organized in the last year than ever before in history. The delegates this afternoon enjoyed an "oyster roast" at a local brewery. Mining Department Looks Sure. By J. L. ENGDALL. (By Correspondence to The Call.) AUDITORIUM ARMORY, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14.—There is to be a Mining Department in the American Federation of Labor.

This is the work that the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners to the A. F. of L. convention, in session here, have set before them. They will enlist the aid of the delegates of the United Mine Workers of America, who are known to be in sympathy with them, and do battle for this step toward industrial unionism.

This is the first time in sixteen years that the Western miners have been represented in a convention of the American Federation of Labor. But here they are, four of them, with President Charles H. Moyer at the head, and Joseph D. Cannon, E. Mahoney and J. C. Williams making up the quartet. It was during the Leadville, Colo., strike in 1896, after the militia had been called out and the bull pen had been established as an institution for humbling the spirit of strikers, that the Western miners came to the convention of the A. F. of L. in Philadelphia, and asked for financial assistance.

In answer to their petition the convention passed a resolution extending the sympathy of the body to the miners. Resolutions of sympathy do not put bread into the mouths of hungry strikers, nor stay the pangs of starvation of the wives and children dependent upon them, and so the miners went home and forgot about the American Federation of Labor.

They had only been affiliated with that body for about one year, and now their dues lapsed and they gradually lost their membership. In 1898 the Western Federation of Miners became active in the organization of the Western Labor Union, a dual organization with the American Federation of Labor, which gradually grew and became strong in the Western part of the country. Then in 1905, it decided to invade the East under the name of the American Labor Union, the headquarters being changed from Butte, Mont., to Chicago.

Miners Getting Closer Together. It was in Chicago that the American Labor Union, in 1906, evolved into the Industrial Workers of the World. The Western miners were identified with the W. W. for about a year when they withdrew from that organization, and ever since there has been going on a struggle for closer amalgamation between the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America, which finally resulted in the granting of a charter to the Western Federation of Miners by the A. F. of L.

The fighting qualities and the progressiveness of the Western Federation of Miners are well known. They have been in the forefront of the labor struggle for years. "I do not believe that the years that we have not been in the American Federation of Labor have been wasted," said President Moyer, of the miners. "They have been years during which the Western Federation of Miners has been a great factor in carrying on the propaganda of industrial unionism. "I believe now, however, that nothing is to be gained by remaining longer outside the American Federation of Labor."

So the fighting spirit of the metal miners of the West, that has shown itself in the labor wars of Trinidad, Leadville, and the Black Hills, in the court struggle at Boise, Idaho, during the Moyer-Pettibone-Haywood trials, will now be felt inside the A. F. of L., where it will doubtless join some of the old line trade unionists to handle the products of the mines, as they along with them upon the shore of inactivity like any ordinary, almost useless driftwood. Just at present the A. F. of L. mining department will doubtless receive the greatest amount of attention from the miners. It is rather an ambitious project as outlined by President Moyer. The Western miners will hold a conference with the United Mine Workers some time this week to outline the plan of organization and work out the details so far as this is possible. Would include Allied Trades. It is planned to have the department include, in addition to the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers, the longshoremen and the railway workers, who handle the products of the mines, as well as the steel workers, who turn the ore into the finished product. On the Great Lakes, for instance, one finds the longshoremen to a great extent, handling nothing but the products of the mines, especially

SPORTS

YOUNG BROWN STOPS SHEARS IN THE NINTH

Referee Moe Smith wisely halted the wholesale slaughter of Joe Shears by Young Brown at the Palm A. C., in Brooklyn, last night, in the ninth round, in which session Shears was so belabored that he was holding on continually to prevent his almost certain knockout.

Brown had little difficulty in out-pointing his adversary in most of the previous rounds. He had the advantage of reach, speed, and all-around boxing ability. Feeling it was time to finish the ceremonies, he went into Shears in the ninth round and punched him about as though he were a dummy, and had him in bad shape when the referee interfered. Young Sharkey whipped Young Larry, Jim Burke was knocked out by Young Barry, Butch Severy's boxing stopped Young Levine, while Paty Haley, a big favorite with the Brownville sports, pleased by knocking out Harry J. Jones in the semi-final number.

GIANTS SAY "AU REVOIR." Sail for Cuba, Where They Expect to Reap Easy Coin. The New York Giants, second best baseball team in the world, started yesterday afternoon on their trip to Cuba, where they will take in the coin for a series of twelve games with the best teams in the island. The Giants sail from Key West November 24, playing a series of games in Florida towns meantime. The team will return before the holidays. The trip is being managed by Frank C. Bancroft, while John J. McGraw will have charge of the players.

BURNS AGAINST WAGNER. Tonight at the National Sporting Club will decide the second elimination contest between bantams, the principals tonight being the recognized champion of the East, Frankie Burns, and Young Wagner of the East Side. The latter boy has been on the heels of Burns the past year for a match, and after considerable dickerings as to weight they agreed and compromised upon 118 pounds rindside, which brings both boys in weight that has knocked them out being strong and rugged for a grueling contest. An extra attraction will be the "battle royal" between five colored gents, besides the regular semi-final and preliminaries.

BARRY TO THE ANTIPODES. Jim Barry, the Chicago heavy-weight, in response to a hurry call, has sailed for Australia. He probably will secure another match with the champion of the world, Les Lanyon, out on several occasions with consummate ease. This is more proof that Australian sporting men are easily pleased.

BIG WRESTLING MATCH NEAR. Zbysko, the Polish champion wrestler, and Josef Smejkal, the favored Bohemian, have recently arrived in this country, have agreed to meet on the mat within two weeks, either in this city or in Chicago. The contest will create widespread interest, as both men have an immense following among their own countrymen.

GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED. BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Herr Pleischker, aviator, fell while making a flight over the Johannisthal field today and was killed. His neck was broken. Pleischker took part in the Berlin air show, and was a member of the Albatross biplane. He made several good exhibitions, and on several occasions developed a speed exceeding sixty miles an hour.

Those of northern Minnesota and Michigan. Then there are railroads that are built for no other purpose than the transportation of mineral products. Then the steel industry is closely allied to the mining industry, the interests fighting the coal and iron interests being closely allied to the interests that are providing the bitter war on the organization of the steel workers.

"I cannot see that there could be any great opposition to this plan for the organization of a mining department in the American Federation of Labor," is the confident assertion of President Moyer. But that is something for the future, even if it is the near future. The Western Miners have overcome the opposition of the machinists to their American Federation of Labor charter, and there is always the likelihood that other opposition can also be overcome when other matters come up.

It is to Moyer, probably the most active member of the delegation of the Western Miners, is Joseph D. Cannon, of Bisbee, Ariz., but who has been spending the last three months aiding in the capture of Los Angeles for Socialism. The Federal Union of the Western Federation of Miners provides for the sending of one of its members to the home of Harrison Gray Otis, to aid in the political struggle of the working class in that city. The choice fell on Cannon, who has been one of the most enthusiastic fighters in the ranks of the Socialist movement for many years. "You discount much that comes from Los Angeles concerning what is going on there, don't you?" asked Cannon, and he has been hounded for a moment. Don't Discount Los Angeles. "My expectations are never disappointed while I hope and work for the realization of as much as is possible," I made answer.

"Well, don't discount anything you hear about what is transpiring in Los Angeles," he answered. "The facts cannot be overstated. One cannot get too enthusiastic." Then Cannon went on to tell of a meeting of women that had been called for Monday evening, November 6, shortly before the election, in connection with the election was one small announcement in the Los Angeles Record, which is a daily Socialist campaign. It was expected that about 800 women, the capacity of the hall that has been provided, would be all that would turn out. But the women turned out on Monday to the number of 6,000, filling three other halls, all larger than the first. Cannon is confident that the women will vote for the Socialist ticket, claiming that they are even more class conscious than the men. "We are ready for the election if it could be held tomorrow," said Cannon. "If nothing happens between now and December 5 to change the result, and I believe that the chance is good, we will surely carry Los Angeles for Socialism."

MANUFACTURER'S SALE

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME From MAKER to USER. \$50 PARLOR SUIT. BUY FROM MAKER—SAVE DEALERS' PROFITS. DINNER TABLE, Value \$18.00. BRASS BEDS, Value \$27.00. DRESSING TABLE, Value \$14.00. BUFFET OR SIDEBOARD, Value \$22.00. DINING CHAIRS, Value \$12.00.

Chester Sample Furniture Co. 178-176 E. 60th St., near 2d Ave. You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S. N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. Always Something New.

Try It on Your Piano. LA SPAGNOLO and O. MARINO. The charming "Nocturne" arranged for the piano by Prof. D. Marino. melodious and instructive; 16 pages. Price, 25 cents. J. B. RAY, Music Publisher, East Broadway, New York. P. S.—Marceline, 18c; all three for 50c.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. CHARLES T. JAGGER, Plaintiff, against EDWIN H. AND OTHERS. In pursuance of a judgment of the said court, duly made and entered, and of the writ of execution thereon, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, do hereby cause to be sold, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 2192 Third Avenue, New York City, on the 22nd day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by SAMUEL C. STICKER, Auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the Southeast corner of the intersection of the East Side Avenue (43rd Street) and Third Avenue

The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3203-3204. Bookman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

For One Year	For Six Months	For Three Months	For One Month
\$2.00	\$1.00	.50	.25

Entered as second-class mail matter, October 1, 1908. Postage paid at New York, N. Y. Vol. 4, Thursday, November 16, No. 320.

THE SHOAF MATTER

There is reason for believing that not only was George Shoaf not killed, not kidnapped, not victimized in any way, but that he has been acting a part so questionable that its consummation may well be his appearance on the side of the prosecution in the McNamara trial.

As the accredited and apparently trusted representative of the Appeal to Reason in one of the most momentous trials that ever confronted the working class, his case was given tremendous importance and notice when he disappeared. All the signs of a violent assault and making away with were present.

Evidently he planted them. Evidently, also, in pursuit of his own particular game, he has acted a part so utterly abhorrent, that it leaves him open to the suspicion that something worse is behind it.

The Socialist party has no use for "detectives," reportorial or otherwise, and the Shoaf case is a glaring argument in favor of this position. Elsewhere in The Call the story is given, with an outline of the facts as they have been learned to date.

It is something that should be read with care, for later news developments will be of the utmost importance.

WE DON'T MIND THE COST

The City of New York will pay \$250,000 for having broken the strike of the drivers. But you do not hear any violent outcry from the poor, oppressed little taxpayer. He is probably content to spend a dollar or so more for the "satisfaction of having taught the workers a lesson."

He sees, or thinks he sees, a return for his money in a cheaper and more pliable lot of street workers in the future. The taxpayer is not a cheerful giver, and he never surrenders anything except in the hope that he is going to get it back many times over. So he was more than anxious that the drivers of ash and garbage wagons be thoroughly defeated, and in his wish, he had the active assistance of every English paper in New York, except The Call, of all the city officials and all the politicians.

But while the men apparently have not been able to obtain consideration of a just demand, they have not lost everything. At least, they and many other workers in utterly dissimilar industries have learned that problems of members of the working class interest the rulers of the city only to the extent that wages may be reduced, hours lengthened, or unsatisfactory conditions of employment be enforced.

Not many days ago the proud possessors of the right to vote, including the drivers, went to the ballot box, and there considered the matter of doubling the pay of the members of the State Legislature and also increasing the pay of judges. There are only a few hundred of these men, and their hours of employment are short and the conditions under which they are supposed to labor are pleasant. They have felt the pinch of increased cost of living, and needing more money, they appealed to the voters for it.

But a driver is a mere workman. There are several thousand of them in Greater New York, and they, too, have felt the pinch of increased cost of living. They have also felt the pressure of the conditions under which they worked. Night work, in the open air of the cold winter months, is not only unpleasant, but it is costly to the men. They have to be more warmly clad or they would freeze to death. So, not having had a constitutional amendment, either increasing or doubling their pay, they asked that night work be abolished. Of course, it would have been absurd to submit such a matter to the voters for an opinion, although it concerned five times as many men as the amendments just considered did.

Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Edwards, at a cost of \$250,000, battered submission into the drivers. Our city officials imported scabs from everywhere in order to force the men who had hitherto done the work to "respect their jobs" and be thankful they were permitted to work.

Commissioner Edwards has paid out many thousands of dollars importing men, and he will spend many thousands more sending them home or to some other place where there is a strike. He did it with the full permission of Mayor Gaynor.

Doubtless before the thing is settled, some sort of a committee will be formed to "investigate" the matter and decide that it is all right. But that the workers of this city should submit to such a state of affairs is unthinkable. It is so cowardly and crawling that it cannot be believed of them.

The capitalist press is chortling over the idea that the strikers will not be taken back. It is a hilarious spectacle to see poor workers out of a job facing a hard winter. The capitalist press is in ecstasies that a labor organization should have been defeated. It is such an elevating thought to think that the workers cannot effectively combine.

But all this brutality is based on one well defined thing, and that is, if the workers are driven harder and paid less wages, then the capitalist class has all the more to squander. Gaynor and Edwards were willing to spend a quarter of a million dollars to bring this about. They are willing, nay, pleased, to have the former workers in the Street Cleaning Department reduced to absolute starvation. That is what the statements they have made mean.

And what are you going to do about it? What are the men who struck going to do? The men have been driven and battered by the police. They have been scorned, insulted and lied about by the press. They have been defeated through the importation of scabs, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. Yet, so far their fellow workers, excepting the Socialists, have done nothing effective to help them. Edwards says, despite civil service regulations, that he hopes to retain most of the scabs as permanent workers. Do you? And if you do not, what are you going to do?

If ever there was an opportunity for the workers of New York to exercise their power and to prove the force of combined action, it is now. This matter of the drivers is only the beginning of a series of assaults on organized labor, and it is by no means the most serious. Others far worse are soon to come.

The trade unions here must take action—real action—not meekly submit and see the street laborers degraded and flung aside as they have been.

There are many ways of doing it—a massed demonstration at City Hall; the prevention of the payment by Edwards of that scab procuring money, for he has no right to pay it; the cessation of work by all drivers; the refusal of the horseshoers to handle the animals driven by the scabs; assistance from the wagon workers, and equally effective sympathy from other trades. But best of all, there will be the organization of these men into the party of their class, the Socialist party. While through trade union movements they may temporarily win their point, they cannot hope to keep anything they gain until they have their own men in office.

Their own men do not come from the Republican or Democratic party. They have learned that lesson by now. There was never a more striking illustration of vicious recklessness, ignorance, cowardice or incompetence than that given by elected city officials. They either could or would do nothing. What is the use of keeping them there? But these same officials, on the other hand, through premeditated failure, willingness or cowardice, uphold Gaynor and Edwards.

This whole matter comes directly back to the question of elected public officials. The working class can win no victory worth while until it has its own public officials, for economic power and political power are merely parts of the same great force, and that a class dominance.

THEY VOTED THAT WAY



SOME NEW BOOKS.

By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

THE MIND OF PRIMITIVE MAN. By Franz Boas. New York: The Macmillan Company. 12mo; 294 pp. Price, \$1.50.

In this volume are published a series of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston, and at the National University of Mexico, during 1910-11. The author is professor of anthropology in Columbia University, and a curator in the American Museum of Natural History. He is one of the leading anthropologists of this country, and has made extensive investigations in the Northwest and among the Eskimos, and has published much that is of great value to anthropological science.

The present work is the most extended and systematic produced by Professor Boas on the general problems of his science. In these lectures he deals with racial prejudices, the influence of environment upon human types, influence of heredity, mental traits of primitive man and of civilized man, race and languages, the universality of cultural traits, the evolutionary viewpoint, some traits of primitive culture, and race problems in the United States. All of these subjects are dealt with in an illuminating manner, with abundant information, and with an authority based on large knowledge rarely brought to the discussion of any topics of really human interest.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the wealth of information presented in this little book, and most of it from a novel point of view. Two or three subjects only can be discussed here, and those all too hastily. To the Socialist the study made by Professor Boas as to the physical measurements of South and East Europeans coming to this country in childhood and early youth, and especially on the children of the second and third generation, must be of great interest. He found that the change in environment had produced a definite change in physical measurements. Of course, these investigations were quite too limited to determine finally what is the effect of a change of environment on children born under conditions different from those of their parents. If such investigations could be greatly extended, and given a very wide range as to economic and environmental conditions, they would serve to establish the nature and extent of the effects produced by new conditions of life. In so far as they extend, the investigations of Boas are an effective answer to those who contend that the change in conditions of life would have no definite result.

As the result of his extended studies of the races of man, comparison of primitive and advanced races, and the effects of culture and civilization, Boas contends that races do not differ much in natural abilities. His view is that our assumption of superior qualities inhering in the Anglo-Saxon race is not justified by facts. The races, in natural ability, are pretty much on a level. It is circumstances, environment, opportunities for advancement in invention and mechanical development, and other similar culture differences, which make the apparent disparities in racial power and capacity. According to this reasoning, though Boas does not emphasize this, it must be the same causes which produce differences between individuals of the same race. Given natural gifts or results of heredity, the differences between individuals and races are almost wholly results of opportunity, physical environment, and access to the products of human culture developed through the ages.

Many other similar fresh and unconventional views are presented in this book, making it one of the most suggestive and stimulating of recent publications. It is a book which ought to dispel many old prejudices of racial, religious and individual superiority, and advance the cause of liberality of opinion and internationalism of conviction. The inferior races and individuals find a bold advocate and interpreter in this volume, and one who knows the facts as few other men know them.

INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT, ON THE BASIS OF RATZEL'S SYSTEM OF ANTHROPO-GEOGRAPHY. By Ellen Churchill Semple. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Large 12mo; 652 pp. Price, \$4.

Miss Semple is a resident of Louisville; she has given special attention to the study of geography in its larger relations, and is a frequent contributor to geographical periodicals. Her book on American History and its Geographic Conditions, published in 1905,

was at once recognized as a work of real importance. She has largely followed the investigations of Friedrich Ratzel, a German scholar, who has been the leader of a school of anthropo-geographic students. Miss Semple's volumes best represent in English his work in that line. His three big volumes on the History of Mankind, translated into English, give the leading features of his system, as well as interesting descriptions, with numerous illustrations, of all the races of the world.

Miss Semple has by no means followed Ratzel closely, but accepting in general his geographical system, she has interpreted and applied it in a manner of her own. She dedicates her present work to his memory, and recognizes his limitations, and that much has become known since he wrote. "These facts," says Miss Semple, "brought the writer face to face with a serious problem. Ratzel's work needed to be tested, verified. The only solution was to go over the whole field from the beginning, making research for the data as from the foundation, and checking off the principle against the fact. This was especially necessary, because it was not always obvious that Ratzel had based his indications on sufficiently broad data; and his published work had been open to the just criticism of inadequate citation of authorities."

The result has been that while Miss Semple has based her work on that of Ratzel, she has gone over the ground fully for herself, and produced what is essentially a new work. It is a work of real originality and thorough investigation. It deals with the relations of man to the world in which he lives, its geography, climate, acclimatization, economic environment, influence of soil, oceans, continents and islands. In fact, it is a thorough study of man in relation to the geography of the earth. The first chapter is devoted to the operation of geographic factors in history, and the adaptation of man to the varied geographic conditions to which he has been subjected in the peopling of the whole world. The second chapter takes up the physical effects of geographic environment, in stature, pigmentation, dominant activities, and effects of heat and light. The physical effects are also considered, in their results in religion, language, and size of the social group.

The third chapter is devoted to society and the State in relation to the land and basis of society, geographic influences on hunting, fishing and pastoral peoples, origin and growth of land ownership and tenure, the food supply as determined by geography, plants and animals as factors in social progress, and the progressive dependence of man on nature. It will be seen at once that these topics must interest all Socialists; and, though Miss Semple evidently knows nothing about Socialism, she is furnishing good materials for its economic contentions.

The succeeding chapters deal with movements of peoples in their geographical significance, geographical location, area, boundaries, coast problems, oceans and inclosed seas, water, rivers, continents and then peninsulas, island peoples, plains, steppes and deserts, mountain barriers and their passages, influences of a mountain environment and influences of climate upon man; it will be seen at once that this work covers a very broad scope, that it is highly important for the study of various phases of man's economic relations, and that it brings the latest and most accurate information on many subjects of urgent importance. Although Miss Semple does not deal directly with economics, yet her work touches upon many of its most interesting and important phases. The whole subject of geographic environment she deals with in a thorough manner, at once instructive and entertaining.

There can be no doubt that Miss Semple's book would have been more valuable had she followed Ratzel less and Darwin more, and if she had given more attention to the economic problems developed in the course of man's adjustment to his several homes. While she emphasizes in her title, in her preface, as well as repeatedly in the work itself, the effects of the earth upon man, she does not bring out as fully as we might wish the historic effects of tools, inventions, the arts, and how these changed man's geographical relations. If the earth made man, it might be said also, as is truly that man made the earth.

He has certainly transformed it by his destruction of forests, his mastery of plants and animals, his utilization of his forces by means of tools and machines, and his creating new climates with the building of houses and cities. These larger phases of the relations of man to the earth are as important as those more purely geographical in their nature, yet it is to the latter Miss Semple has given her chief attention.

We have no right, however, to ask that Miss Semple should have made another book than she has actually given us, especially since her volume is of first rate importance and authority. On the subject with which it deals it is easily the most valuable work in the English language, and must become the standard authority on the topics it discusses. It is scholarly, scientific, trustworthy, an encyclopedia of the subject.

SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY. By Percy Stickney Grant. New York: Brentano's, Price, \$1.

This volume contains one Cooper Union address and seven articles contributed to the North American Review and other magazines. It has the limitations of such original form of publication, only the initial article being devoted to the title subject. The other subjects are "What the Workingmen Want," "Physical Deterioration Among the Poor in America and One Way of Checking It," "Divorce and the Family," "How to Help the Negro," "Are the Rich Responsible for New York's Vice and Crime?" "Children's Street Games," and "Workingmen and the Church: An Experiment."

It would be quite unjust to assume that Mr. Grant can escape the limitations of his training and of his profession, for few men in any calling succeed in accomplishing that goal. When we plead for class consciousness, we recognize the fact that it belongs to all occupations and professions, that it is a phase of training as well as of occupation, and that when we demand its recognition it is the opening of our eyes to an actual fact, not an attempt to create a prejudice or a class gregariousness. The clergyman has his prejudices of occupation and social position, and it is almost impossible to escape from them.

Granting that this book has the limitations of the clerical point of view, that the writer is required by the conditions of his calling to defend the church, it is interesting to recognize to how large an extent he has escaped from the old prejudices, that he writes in a friendly and appreciative manner of Socialism, that he is able to recognize the restrictions placed upon wage workers and the poor by society and business, and that he is really desirous of making the conditions of life more just and equal. While there is much in the volume the orthodox Socialist will be inclined to criticize, and justly so, yet there is also much in it which he can most heartily commend. In the article on "What Workingmen Want," we read that "the new order of things, if it come, will not be directly produced by the Socialists, but by their foes." "In fighting Socialism the conservative classes are facing in the wrong direction. Their enemies are of their own household."

When it is remembered that this article was originally printed in the North American Review, perhaps the most conservative and reactionary of our monthly publications, it is gratifying that its readers could have the benefit of such words as these: "Socialists whom I heard do not fish to lay hands upon other people's property or to reduce everybody to a dead level of pay. They want what most men want—working and living conditions favorable to good health, opportunities for their children, room for culture, leisure for the enjoyment of nature, music, and art." Such a statement as this does not, of course, cover the whole situation or all the demands made by Socialism; but it puts before open minded readers a point of view which too many readers of such a publication as the Review are likely to overlook or ignore.

The remedy which Mr. Grant proposes for physical deterioration is physical training; but he proposes it only as one way of checking it, and, as a Socialist, he cannot regard it as anything more than an expedient under present conditions. The article on divorce is liberal in tone and sane

DECLINE TO ANSWER

While our economic and industrial prophets cannot refrain from peering into the future in these uncertain times, they have developed at the same time a curious reluctance to tell us what they see. Instead of answering questions the modern economic oracle asks them.

Here is a sample from the Wall Street Journal of this method of propounding a question and leaving it unanswered. Its title asks, "After Competition, What?" and then leaves the reader guessing:

Our government is at present engaged in a somewhat absurd attempt to resurrect free competition. When production and trade were carried on by individuals, competition was a principle of sufficient force to regulate both prices and profits with approximate justice. The outlays of manufacturing concerns for permanent plants and equipment were then relatively small, as compared with the comparatively easy for individuals or firms engaged in one line of production to dispose of their plants and equipment, to take up a new line whenever excessive competition and low prices made it desirable.

Hence, free competition actually did serve as a balance-wheel of trade, and stimulated production when the demand for a given product came to exceed the supply.

Corporations, however, do business upon the wholesale principle of getting a moderate profit upon a large output of goods. Hence, their investment in permanent plants and equipment is large. A huge output at a low cost of production requires a perfectly equipped plant. For this, and other reasons, a corporation cannot go out of one business and into another, as could the individual or small firm of previous generations. Even if plants and equipment could be readily disposed of, as under the old individual system of doing business, the assent of stockholders would seldom be forthcoming; and practical difficulties would, therefore, prevent such a disposal of permanent assets.

Hence, competition under the corporate system of doing business is no longer a principle of sufficient force to regulate either prices or profits. Capital once invested in a corporation must, in practice, keep on producing, and pay its way, or else sink itself. Overproduction and falling of prices do not, to any dependable extent, divert capital and productive energies from one field to another, except over a long period of time. Therefore, as the corporate form of ownership becomes more popular, free competition as a regulating principle sinks deeper and deeper into the grave.

How popular the corporate form has become in the manufacturing business is suggested by the fact that corporations now produce 75.0 per cent of our total output of manufactures, as compared with 59.46 per cent ten years ago.

1909—Total output, \$20,672,952,000;

1900—Total output, \$16,244,100,000; per cent corporation, 75.03.

1901—Total output, \$14,790,000,000; per cent corporation, 73.70.

1900—Total output, \$13,690,000,000; per cent corporation, 59.46.

In view of the spread of the corporate form of ownership, and the effectiveness of the principle of competition, the question as to how and prices are to be regulated remain in the limelight until a solution is found. Meanwhile, the statistics nor courts of law can be free competition its former vitality, for:

Of course it is quite true that competition is dying and for all its interests and purposes is dead, and cannot be restored by law courts or statutes, but it is going to regulate price and after the funeral of competition, Wall Street Journal doesn't though it declares the question in the limelight now.

Taft declares that if competition cannot be restored, we are to have Socialism, and in such a question of profits would be superfluous, for "there ain't no be no profits" under Socialism. In that case the question of losses its interest also for the element. Prices without profit academic question not worthy of discussion or even speculation from point of view.

If the Wall Street Journal agree with Taft, why doesn't it diet an alternative. It surely as much, if not more, about economy than he does. The Journal knows that competition cannot be stored and Taft doesn't, or at least pretends that he doesn't, is the same thing anyhow, and the Journal an advantage over in knowledge of this particular. Or can it be that the Journal is less courageous than Taft, and afraid to inform its readers that sees the same thing that he does. And if it does not see Socialism, does it not re-assure its readers giving them at least a vague notion of what it does see. The condition really here now, the question says itself, is "in the limelight," by 80 per cent of the manufacturing business is already in that condition, which it declares competition, and surely under conditions something of the form of things should be taking shape.

The trouble is that the Wall Street Journal really sees Socialism, so afraid of the apparition, it pretends it sees nothing.

And this is the condition with all its contemporaries. Confronted with the specter of Socialism, the capitalist "oracle," Taft—Oh, well, Taft is an oracle; only an honest, stupid oracle who doesn't know enough to ventily blind on such matters blurt out what he really sees.

The trouble is that the Wall Street Journal really sees Socialism, so afraid of the apparition, it pretends it sees nothing.

And this is the condition with all its contemporaries. Confronted with the specter of Socialism, the capitalist "oracle," Taft—Oh, well, Taft is an oracle; only an honest, stupid oracle who doesn't know enough to ventily blind on such matters blurt out what he really sees.

Was This a "Protest Vote"?

For some time past the New York Sun has been running editorial page matter under the caption, "For Sanity in Politics," the general cause given for the growth of Socialism being the insanity of those who vote that ticket, but of the two old parties, especially the Republican. The various contributions on the subject, for they are all in the form of letters from the business element, seem to incline to the idea that the Socialist ticket is voted largely as a protest against the actions of the other two parties, than to express any particular belief in Socialism. Where there is no Socialist ticket, therefore, the old party candidates get under protest, the votes that would otherwise have gone to the Socialist column, had there been one on the ballot paper.

A very consoling theory this, and easy of acceptance as such theories usually are. And as a consequence, it has figured largely in every "explanation" of the capitalist press regarding the increase in the Socialist vote at the last election. There was one place, however, where it was put to the test, and did not exact-

ly bear out the aforementioned theory. That place was Schenectady. In the election there, the Socialist candidate for the office of City Clerk, having no lawyer in the party, required for qualification as a candidate the majority of the voters of the Socialist column was therefore left to hold the above theory, therefore, we hold, thousands who voted the Socialist ticket might be expected to mark the change in the majority of the voters of that particular office.

But they didn't. There were more lots left blank with regard to it than there were votes for the Republican ticket who won the place. Which shows that the majority of the voters of Schenectady would rather do without a Judge than vote for one on an old ticket.

We are fairly well satisfied of the quality of the Socialism of people in the city of Schenectady, and we are sure that the majority of the voters of that city would rather do without a Judge than vote for one on an old ticket.

We are fairly well satisfied of the quality of the Socialism of people in the city of Schenectady, and we are sure that the majority of the voters of that city would rather do without a Judge than vote for one on an old ticket.

We are fairly well satisfied of the quality of the Socialism of people in the city of Schenectady, and we are sure that the majority of the voters of that city would rather do without a Judge than vote for one on an old ticket.

We are fairly well satisfied of the quality of the Socialism of people in the city of Schenectady, and we are sure that the majority of the voters of that city would rather do without a Judge than vote for one on an old ticket.

We are fairly well satisfied of the quality of the Socialism of people in the city of Schenectady, and we are sure that the majority of the voters of that city would rather do without a Judge than vote for one on an old ticket.

The Socialist Party—What For?

By CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

"How are you going to bring Socialism about?" This is the question most often asked and dodged than any other one inquiry.

I am thinking right now about a petition being circulated in the Socialist movement, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, requesting that a Constitutional amendment be submitted to the States enfranchising women upon an equality of citizenship with men.

"How are you going to bring it about?" The Comrade who is out making these petitions do duty, can understand how; he is working at it. He is doing one of the many things that move toward Socialism. These petitions will not bring about Socialism by themselves. The fellow who waits, expecting by some miraculous stroke to get Socialism all in a "jimmy" will, after a while, realize that "Jimmy Higgins" really got the "chuck," but he got it in pieces. This petition is one of the pieces. It will be the Socialists who "rustle" these petitions who will strike the House of Representatives and compel attention; it won't be the dreamers and theorists who will do it.

WHAT FOR?

What are we organized for? Why, we are organized to do the multitude of things required to bring about Socialism. Of course our organization is largely in dreamland, but political action has changed the environment, and seen to cry out of the very atmosphere of our environment: "How are you going to bring it about?" The dreamer answers: he is theorizing.

We have perhaps 100,000 members of the Socialist organization, what for?

If one out of every ten, or 10 per cent, of the Socialists, and if each of the ten would secure signatures to a petition of twenty-three names, we have nearly 250,000 names and one-tenth of the organization is signing to one petition. It would be like the rattling of the thunder in the halls of Congress.

10 per cent will now do the work of 100 per cent. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do.

It would mean an awakening that would shake Socialism nor dreaming of a better ever-faded possibility.

We are an organization. What for?

and by those who are not politicians.

The first and the last which first of Socialism as a philosophy of economic change, and methods by which that change is realized, may be read with any Socialist. They give an account and a correct account of Socialism and its purpose. The other review Hebrew and Christian are in harmony with Socialism, and deeper and truer spirit. The ment may not be convincing to others than Christian Socialists, but it is to this class of readers that its appeal. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do.

It would mean an awakening that would shake Socialism nor dreaming of a better ever-faded possibility.

We are an organization. What for?

and by those who are not politicians.

The first and the last which first of Socialism as a philosophy of economic change, and methods by which that change is realized, may be read with any Socialist. They give an account and a correct account of Socialism and its purpose. The other review Hebrew and Christian are in harmony with Socialism, and deeper and truer spirit. The ment may not be convincing to others than Christian Socialists, but it is to this class of readers that its appeal. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do.

It would mean an awakening that would shake Socialism nor dreaming of a better ever-faded possibility.

We are an organization. What for?

and by those who are not politicians.

The first and the last which first of Socialism as a philosophy of economic change, and methods by which that change is realized, may be read with any Socialist. They give an account and a correct account of Socialism and its purpose. The other review Hebrew and Christian are in harmony with Socialism, and deeper and truer spirit. The ment may not be convincing to others than Christian Socialists, but it is to this class of readers that its appeal. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do.

It would mean an awakening that would shake Socialism nor dreaming of a better ever-faded possibility.

We are an organization. What for?

and by those who are not politicians.

The first and the last which first of Socialism as a philosophy of economic change, and methods by which that change is realized, may be read with any Socialist. They give an account and a correct account of Socialism and its purpose. The other review Hebrew and Christian are in harmony with Socialism, and deeper and truer spirit. The ment may not be convincing to others than Christian Socialists, but it is to this class of readers that its appeal. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do.

It would mean an awakening that would shake Socialism nor dreaming of a better ever-faded possibility.

We are an organization. What for?

and by those who are not politicians.

The first and the last which first of Socialism as a philosophy of economic change, and methods by which that change is realized, may be read with any Socialist. They give an account and a correct account of Socialism and its purpose. The other review Hebrew and Christian are in harmony with Socialism, and deeper and truer spirit. The ment may not be convincing to others than Christian Socialists, but it is to this class of readers that its appeal. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do.

It would mean an awakening that would shake Socialism nor dreaming of a better ever-faded possibility.

We are an organization. What for?

and by those who are not politicians.

The first and the last which first of Socialism as a philosophy of economic change, and methods by which that change is realized, may be read with any Socialist. They give an account and a correct account of Socialism and its purpose. The other review Hebrew and Christian are in harmony with Socialism, and deeper and truer spirit. The ment may not be convincing to others than Christian Socialists, but it is to this class of readers that its appeal. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do.

It would mean an awakening that would shake Socialism nor dreaming of a better ever-faded possibility.

We are an organization. What for?

and by those who are not politicians.

The first and the last which first of Socialism as a philosophy of economic change, and methods by which that change is realized, may be read with any Socialist. They give an account and a correct account of Socialism and its purpose. The other review Hebrew and Christian are in harmony with Socialism, and deeper and truer spirit. The ment may not be convincing to others than Christian Socialists, but it is to this class of readers that its appeal. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do. It is an excellent thing to do.

It would mean an awakening that would shake Socialism nor dreaming of a better ever-faded possibility.

We are an organization. What for?

and by those who are not politicians.