

All the News All the Time



Regular Edition

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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Price One Cent

PROSPERITY WITH US

Shut Down—Prices Go Up—Taft's Elected.

Wells-Fargo Express Company Increases Rates to the Pacific Only 90 Per Cent.—Merchants Will Appeal to Interstate Commerce Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Wells, Fargo & Co. have ordered an advance of 90 per cent. on express rates on merchandise in large lots between western points and the Pacific Coast terminals, to become effective December 10.

This rate has stirred up the merchants to the extent that they look to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane to give them a hearing.

The rate which is in force to-day ranges from \$7 on lots of more than twenty thousand pounds to \$12 on lots less than one hundred pounds and not more than five hundred.

The notice posted by the express company, in accordance with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is as follows:

"Hereafter merchandise in such amounts as 500 pounds and over, between Eastern offices and Pacific Coast terminals, reached exclusively by Wells, Fargo & Co., must be charged for at the regular merchandise rate plus 90 cents, as shown in general tariff of merchandise rates, I. C. No. 10, and supplements thereto, effective December 10, 1903."

The regular merchandise rate as shown by the general tariff referred to in the notice is \$13.50 on the 100 pounds.

FIGHT FOR RUDOWITZ.

Russian Defense Conference Sends I. A. Hourwich to Chicago.

SPECIAL TO THE CALL. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The fight to prevent the railroad of Christian Rudowitz to Russian galleons began yesterday before United States Commissioner Foots. The case of Rudowitz is identical in its nature to the one of Jan Janoff Poren, for whom a similar fight is made in New York.

To Work for Rudowitz. I. A. Hourwich, of New York, representing the Jan Janoff Poren Aid Society, of New York, arrived in Chicago to-day to assist in the defense of Rudowitz. With Mr. Hourwich there appeared in court Charles C. Hyde, of Northwestern University, an authority on international law; Clarence S. Darrow and Peter Sissman, well known in West Side Jewish circles as a worker for the Russian revolution.

Mr. Hourwich openly charged the Russian Government with attempting to railroad Rudowitz to Russia for political revenge because of his participation in the Russian revolution, formulating flimsy evidence and putting before the American officials fraudulent and misinterpreted translations of evidence as it was arranged in the Russian language.

"I must hear the evidence as it appears to be certified by the American Ambassador," said Commissioner Foots. "So far as I know it is all right. However, I think the proper thing to do is to hear it first and hear the contradictions of it afterward."

Russia's Lying Deposition. When Mr. Rigby, representing the Russian government, read the depositions it was discovered that Russia's lying tendencies were not confined to the charges. Even the description of the accused was wrong. He is described as being forty-four years old, medium in height, with dark hair and mustache. The six deputy marshals who surrounded him could not help smiling when they looked down at the prisoner who is under sized and whose hair and mustache is very light.

WANTS FREE TRADE. Canadian Lumberman Thinks It Would Do U. S. Good. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—T. S. Lynch, of St. Paul, Minn., a large land owner in the Northwest, but a manufacturing lumberman in Canada, said his duty should be removed from the lumber, speaking he said, as an American. Free trade would not mean Canadian lumber to come to the United States in large quantities. The Canadian lumbermen could not compete with American competition, as the cost of his product was greater. He said a schedule of wages paid to all employees of employes by Canadian lumber interests and said it was higher than the American wage scale in each section. Most of their workmen were foreigners who went to them because the pay was better.

ALL ABOUT GOLDFIELD. Everybody interested in learning the truth about the great struggle of the miners and owners of Goldfield, Nev., will attend the lecture to be given by Vincent S. John, leader in that struggle, at 3 P. M. to-morrow at 64 West 4th street.

"BELLE GUINNESS IS STILL ALIVE"

Says Attorney for Lamphere, Who Says He Can Prove It Was to Her Interest to Fire the House.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 21.—The state in the trial of Ray Lamphere for the murder of Mrs. Belle Guinness and her three children closed its case yesterday. Attorney Worden says that it will take the defense three or four days to put in its evidence. The arguments of the lawyers and the deliberations of the jury will require two days, and so the best that anybody can figure it the trial will be carried over Thanksgiving.

"Belle Guinness was not burned in the fire of April 21, 1902," said Worden's statement. Continuing he said:

"We will produce a witness who saw Belle Guinness in company with a middle aged man driving past her old home on the McLung road on the afternoon of July 9.

"The two daughters of the witness also saw Belle Guinness on this day. We will introduce the testimony of John Ball, a local workman who assisted in the removal of the bodies from the ruins. Ball will testify that the body of the adult female could not have been that of Belle Guinness," and Ball was on intimate terms of acquaintance with Belle Guinness.

"We will show that Belle Guinness had a motive in setting fire to her house, and we will show that the crisis of Belle Guinness' life came on the 27th day of April, that she was in court dress under the Helgelein, the brother of Andrew Helgelein, one of her victims, would arrive in Laporte and institute dangerous inquiry as to the whereabouts of his brother. We will produce evidence that Mrs. Guinness made this remark to a certain man on the afternoon of April 27 in front of the First National Bank:

"It must be done to-night and you must do it."

The next morning the house burned to the ground, and in the burning the three children perished.

"Local dentists will testify that the teeth could not have withstood the terrific heat of the fire without crumbling to pieces long before the jaw bone.

"Consequently, the teeth found in the ruins either must have been thrown there or else the fire could not have been so hot as it is generally supposed to have been. This being the case, the skull of the adult female could not have been burned."

John Ball, the undertaker, was the first witness called to the stand. Ball is the local undertaker to whom reference is made in the opening statement.

DEAD TIMBER.

Roosevelt Policy Will Do Away With Those Non-Vote Getters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—That wholesale changes in the official force in the immigration office and in the customs service in New York was admitted yesterday by Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, as he appeared at the White House for the cabinet meeting. Secretary Straus does not have jurisdiction over customs officers, but he speaks officially as the immigration officer. It is known that the same general house cleaning policy will be applied to Treasury employees in New York as to immigration employees.

Secretary Straus remarked yesterday that he was an immersion in Washington that a lot of dead timber was scattered about in the Federal service in New York. He declared that some of the older employees might want to find themselves out of a job. "Our Government is being thoroughly organized," said the Secretary. "We are trying to improve it; no person need complain a public office is not a perpetual franchise, as I shall soon learn probably."

CATTLE CONDEMNED. Government Has Quarantined Much Pennsylvania Live Stock. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—Secretary of Agriculture Critchfield yesterday announced that the cattle of ten counties in Pennsylvania are infected with the foot and mouth disease. The state live stock board has established quarantines on cattle shipments in Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Lancaster, Lehigh, Delaware, Montgomery and Crawford counties. This is in addition to the federal quarantine of the entire states of Pennsylvania and New York.

The killing of infected cattle is going on as rapidly as possible. The national Government is paying two thirds of the damages and the state one-third. It is learned that farmers throughout Pennsylvania have been buying large numbers of cattle for feeding purposes, and that nearly all the shipments have come through Buffalo, whence most of the original infected cattle have been traced.

ARSENAL BURNS. National Guard Equipment Destroyed in Harrisburg Blaze. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—The entire plant of the Pennsylvania State Arsenal, containing the equipment of the National Guard, was endangered for hours Thursday night by a fire which destroyed the three-story brick structure used as a storage house and work room for men in charge of cannons, blankets and other equipment. The loss will be from \$75,000 to \$100,000, falling upon the state and national governments, and so far as the state's loss goes, is covered by insurance.

WHITEWASH GOMPERS

Convention Lets Slanders on Socialists Pass by.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—The approval of the convention of the American Federation of Labor was given President Gompers yesterday by the adoption of his annual report in full as presented. The report was before the convention for a day and a half, and for awhile there was a vigorous discussion of some of its contents.

The convention got into a parliamentary wrangle over endorsing the American Federationist, the Socialists protesting against an editorial which charged that forces opposed to labor were financing Debs' "Red Special" in the recent campaign. They offered a resolution calling for a committee to go over the books of the Socialist party and learn where the funds were obtained.

This proposition threw the Gompers adherents into a panic, and in order to head it off they introduced an amendment asking the Socialist delegates if they were willing to stand for everything printed in the Socialist press. The convention then decided to consider the original resolution and the amendment together.

Barnes Roasts Gompers. The first speaker for the Socialists was J. Mahlon Barnes, of the Cigar-makers, National Secretary of the Socialist party, who declared that his party was fully responsible for everything that appeared in its official bulletins, but could not be expected to bear the responsibility of privately owned Socialist papers. Barnes then showed that Gompers, as editor of the Federationist, the official organ of the A. F. of L., was certainly responsible for what appeared in that publication, and consequently should be made to explain his slanders of the Socialist party and its candidate.

Several other delegates spoke on this question and the debate was long and heated. The Gompers supporters, being short on logic, resorted to noise and bluster in their efforts to silence their opponents. Vice President Duncan, who presided, showed his animus towards the Socialists several times, even going so far as to order one of them to sit down when he was fully entitled to the floor. This arbitrary act aroused a storm of protest and Duncan got considerably the worse of the words that he ensued.

However, the demand for an investigation of Gompers' slanders, together with the amendment, was voted down by a large majority. The convention also voted down a recommendation of the committee on resolutions that it should call for free school supplies in all public schools.

A Welcome Gift. Delegate P. L. Lewis, of the miners, presented on behalf of the convention to President Gompers a handsome silver loving cup and to Mrs. Gompers a diamond ring. Mr. Gompers could scarcely control his feelings as he thanked the convention.

A resolution adopted calls for a committee to investigate industrial education in this country and abroad. Another, which passed unanimously, commends the efforts of President Roosevelt in behalf of the conservation of natural resources. The recommendation that the federation erect a building suitable for its uses at Washington was adopted.

The election of officers will be the special order of business to-day at 10 A. M. All the officers will be re-elected with the possible exception of vice president Daniel Keefe. It is reported, however, that the miners have decided to support Mr. Keefe for reelection, and they have the largest vote of any union in the convention. It is also rumored that Keefe has made his peace with Gompers and the executive board and has been forgiven for his action in supporting Taft in the recent political campaign in defiance of the board's recommendation.

The convention will end to-night, and Toronto will probably be chosen as the next convention city.

BLACKLISTS REPORTERS. Morse Refuses to Be Interviewed in His Tombs Apartments. Charles W. Morse suddenly sent for Warden Flynn in the Tombs yesterday and began an angry tirade when that official appeared outside the former Ice King's cell. Morse forbade the Warden sending him any communication whatever from the newspaper men.

"Under no circumstances," declared Morse, pacing angrily up and down his cell, "send up to me any note or cards from newspaper men. I don't want to see them; I don't have to see them and I'll be damned if I do see any of them."

Warden Flynn declared that Morse didn't have to see any one he didn't care to, but that he would continue to send up all cards and notes that were left for Morse. It was a rule of the prison always to do this and the Warden refused to make any exception in Morse's case.

IT DIDN'T TAKE. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 21.—S. C. Wood, age 27, of Woodbury, Tenn., a hardware drummer, died suddenly while riding from one hotel to another in a hack Thursday night. Being ill, Wood had gone to Colorado for his health. There he embraced the Christian Science religion and, believing he could then live in any climate, came back to Tennessee and was on his way to Woodbury at the time of his death.

SETH LOW PICKED TO BE THE MAYOR

Roosevelt and Hearst Form a Political Combination to Control New York and Elect Mayor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Seth Low for Mayor of New York again. This is said to be the agreement arrived at by President Roosevelt and his new political companion, William R. Hearst. The story of Hearst's visit to the White House on the invitation of the President has been told in the newspapers through White House sources. Hearst really has been in the White House twice, not once, and the main subject was the next Mayoralty of New York City. It seems strange that these two men could be brought together. It is only two years ago last month that Ethel Root came into New York State as the mouthpiece of the President and denounced Hearst not only as a demagogue but as the direct assassin of McKinley.

The President when he plays politics is always ready to use anybody for his ultimate ends, whether that man be a Harriman or a Hearst, and drop him when results are obtained, as he did Oakes in New York and Franklin Murphy in New Jersey.

That Hearst should deliver himself was a surprise to all except the few who know his ambitious political purposes in the Democratic party. He plans to destroy the Democratic machine in New York City and rise on its ruins if he can. He is willing to see the Republicans triumph for four years if he can emancipate the Murphy and the McCarrons. He wants at least to survey the ruins, if he cannot rebuild, and he has found a willing partner in Mr. Roosevelt, who no doubt hopes to make New York City permanently Republican and thus add Mr. Hearst to the funeral pile in a political sense.

BUTCHERS WILL WIN. Victory in Sight for Men Who Are on Strike at Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—That the strike of the twenty butchers employed by the Fleckenstein Sausage Company, at 328 Central avenue, is in a fair way to be settled in favor of the men was shown Thursday when the Fleckenstein people told a committee of the Butchers Union that they would settle with the strikers and take them all back if the eight scabs who are now at work were allowed to remain.

Of course the union men would not stand for such a proposition, and further negotiations were postponed until Tuesday next when it is expected that the company will come to time and either compromise with the union or force them to join the union or lose their jobs.

In the meantime the Butchers' Union is keeping up the fight and has distributed thousands of copies of the following circular:

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND FRIENDS. The Butcher Union of New Jersey begs your moral aid in its struggle to organize the butcher shops and thus procure living conditions for its members. Among these shops the one of Fleckenstein Bros. & Co., 328 Central Jersey City Heights, is especially obstinate in refusing to recognize the union and to concede to its reasonable demands, and this concern has therefore been placed upon the unfair list.

Follow workers, the products of Fleckenstein Bros. & Co. are made by non-union men. This firm does not care about organized labor and it is your duty to treat such men as you would like to be treated by them.

Workmen and women, patronize only such butcher shops as display our union market card. The above mentioned stores sell the unfair products of Fleckenstein Bros. & Co. The Joint Executive Board of the United Butcher Unions of Greater New York and Vicinity.

MISS HARRIMAN WINS. Completely Vindicated of Charges of Immorality Made Against Her. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21.—The vindication of the daughter of Carter Harrison, of Chicago, Mrs. Sophia Eastman Edwards, who was married to Baker Edwards, of Norfolk, Va., this week under sensational circumstances, and whose good name and moral character has been attacked, is now complete. She has not only been acquitted on the charge brought against her by young McBeck, but the latter has been taxed with the costs in the case. The trial magistrate dismissed the case although McBeck and Eastman's home swore that Edwards and Mrs. Eastman occupied the same bedroom several nights to their knowledge. The magistrate believed both were lying, and said so.

MISSOURI BEATS INDIANA. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—The official count of the votes cast November 3 gives Debs 15,355 in this state, as against 13,009 in 1904. The S. L. P. gets 867, as against 1,674 four years ago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—Unofficial returns give Debs 11,943 votes in this state, as against 12,013 in 1904. The S. L. P. gets 573, as against 1,598 four years ago.

THE CALL CONFERENCE. A meeting of The Call conference will take place to-night at 239 East 84th street, at 8 P. M. sharp. Delegates are requested to settle for tickets at this meeting without fail.

WORK OF RESCUE

Efforts to Save Those Who May Still Live.

Several hundred men were working as rapidly as the condition of the ground would permit this morning, under the direction of Sanitary Superintendent Bessel, to move the heaped up tons of dirt, rock, twisted timbers and piping covering the seventy-five foot trench where sixteen men and children and perhaps more were buried in Gold street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The task is a herculean one, but the workers went at it bravely, spurred on by the possibility—a very remote one, to be sure—that someone might still be alive in that sepulchre. The debris under which the dead lie is of great depth and it may be days before all the missing are accounted for. It is impossible to make as rapid progress as desired, for there is constant danger of a further fall of earth and rock, and much of the work will consist of shoring up the sides of the pit. That is a task requiring great care. The nature of the earth is very unstable. It is soft and constantly rolling. At 8 o'clock last night there was another cave-in, the sidewalks going down for a distance of twenty feet on both sides of Gold street, and several engineers who were holding a conference there were obliged to run for their lives.

In addition to this the houses on each side of the pit rest on their foundations with none too great security, and these had to be properly braced before anything could be done with the excavating work. There are fourteen houses from which the police have evicted the tenants for fear of a further catastrophe.

Mayor McCallan, who went to the scene yesterday, gave orders putting Dr. Bessel in charge of the digging and the Fire and Police departments, the Street Cleaning Department and the Bureau of Highways have been instructed to co-operate with him. Deputy Chief Lally, who is in command of the fire forces of the borough, had a hundred firemen at the scene at 7 o'clock this morning, and the force of men from the other departments was as large as the trench could accommodate.

The exact number of the buried is not yet known with any degree of certainty. The police are estimating sixteen bodies are lying somewhere in the greswome hole which is nearly fifty feet deep and eighteen feet wide at the bottom, but the contractors who were in charge of the sewer construction, and the estimate of a complete list of men who are known to have been at work along the length and breadth of the strip of ground covered by the cave-in. They, as well as the engineers who have made an inspection, think that it will be several days before any of the bodies will be reached, any others, chiefly children, have been reported missing, but when the police finish their canvass of the

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SAFETY CUTS NO ICE.

Railroad Magnates Willing to Sacrifice Lives for Profit.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—An innovation of far reaching importance in the operation of railroads and one which will mean the complete revolutionizing of the present method of train dispatching, has been adopted by the American Railway Association. The telegraph is to be supplanted by the telephone.

The joint committee of the association on interlocking and signaling, after months of investigating the subject of telephone employment in train operation, recommended to the semi-annual convention of the American Railway Association the adoption of the telephone as a means of displacing the long used telegraph. This installation of the telephone for train operation is a direct result of the law limiting the continuous service of telegraph operators to nine hours.

This legislation, necessitating the additional employment of more than 3,000 operators, cost the various carriers a sum estimated at nearly \$10,000,000. The roads subsequently began experiments with the telephone as a means of commanding the operation of trains. It is now proposed to use many girls in the new service.

Grave doubts as to the safety of this scheme are expressed by many railroad men, and it is openly asserted that the railroad companies are willing to jeopardize the lives of their employees and passengers to save money. As anybody can use the telephone, it would be very easy for train wreckers to overpower the operators at way stations, for instance, and give orders that would result in disaster.

SEVEN AT ONE STROKE. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—Seven section severities west of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company were killed yesterday when a hand car on which they were riding was struck by a suburban train at Highlands, a station seventeen miles west of Chicago, and the subsequent wreck of the train which struck the hand car was running at high rate of speed on a slight down grade between Highlands and Highlands when it crashed into the hand car.

SUFFRAGETTES FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

"When Is Citizen Not a Citizen," Asks Miss Coleman—Answer, When She Is a Woman.

Miss Mary Coleman, counsel for the suffragettes, appeared before the Appellate Division yesterday on the application of Dr. Julia Seton Sears for a writ of mandamus to compel an election board to register her as a voter. Dr. Sears was a voter in Colorado and insisted on her right to vote for Presidential electors here after a year's residence in the state.

Miss Coleman told the court that they needn't be afraid she was going to make any general argument to the effect that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution conferred the right of suffrage upon women. What she wanted to say was simply that the amendment protects every citizen against hostile and discriminating legislation and that Dr. Sears having previously voted in Colorado at three national elections was deprived in this state of the right of franchise. No parallel case, she said, had ever been brought before any other court, and she wanted to know whether the courts were going to hand down to posterity the question "When is a citizen not a citizen?" and give the answer "When she is a woman."

Miss Coleman was about to cite cases. Justice Clarke said that he would much rather listen to what she has to say than to any dry decisions, therefore she blushed and thanked him.

"But," said Justice Scott, "hasn't each State a right to decide upon what shall constitute qualifications for voters?"

"Way of course," replied Miss Coleman, "but—"

"Then," continued Justice Scott, "suppose, for instance, that the State of New York said that only males of the age of eighteen years should vote?"

Miss Coleman clasped her hands tragically and her eyes flashed fire. Then she stepped close to the rail, threw out her arms in a gesture of utter abandonment to the demands of adequate oratory and announced in dramatic tones: "The trouble with you men is that you don't know the difference between qualification and discrimination."

The spectators gasped with horror, but the court seemed interested in the speech and apparently didn't care whether it was being treated with contempt or not. Miss Coleman went on:

"Any male can at one time in his life attain the qualification of being 18. There may be all sorts of other qualifications with which women as well as men could comply, but the question of sex rests with God Almighty alone, and any curtailing of privileges based upon a question of sex is none is therefore a discrimination."

In conclusion Miss Coleman cited the case of McPherson vs. Blacken to prove that rights already acquired by a citizen are guaranteed by the oft quoted amendment. She also referred to the opinion of Justice Bradley in the slaughter house case that it is futile to argue that only members of the African race were intended to be benefited by the amendment.

"The Supreme Court all over the country," she said, "are continually harping on the inestimable privilege of the suffrage. Now if it is such a privilege I want it to be understood that it is going to be argued and insisted upon that the white woman as well as the negro man must be guaranteed the protection of a right she has already acquired."

The court reserved decision.

SPRAINED HIS ANKLE. Too Bad It Wasn't His Neck—Much Sympathy. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Secretary Root limped into the White House executive office on his way to the cabinet meeting yesterday morning. A friend who noticed the Secretary's difficulty in walking sympathized with him.

"You see I am qualifying for Senator Platt's seat in the Senate," said the Secretary.

Mr. Root sprained his ankle while in Ohio campaigning.

OUR NEW DRAMA

J. D. Rockefeller Is Principal Actor.

Play, as Seen Daily at the New Court House Theater, Entitled, "God Knows—John D. Don't," in Forty or Fifty Criminal Acts, Presented Absolutely Free to the Public by the Well Known Stock Company.

The great national American farce, "Trust Busting," which is being produced by the Government at the Court House, for the amusement of the heads of trusts and the members of the administration, and at the expense of the people, reached yesterday the most impatiently expected moment, when the hero of the performance, John D. Rockefeller, took the stand to answer questions put to him by the man who plays the part of prosecutor, Frank B. Kellogg.

John D. Actor. Primarily, John D. Rockefeller is an actor of great renown. He is undoubtedly the hero of the play, and is scoring a success. His face is expressive and can be twisted into a hundred different psychological interpretations.

At times the mouth opens far enough to allow a hand-quester at other times the ears are stretched to catch the meaning of something to everyone else is very evident; often the lips are open with the promise to tell, but

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LABOR DUPED.

British Government Helps Employers Cut Down Wages. LONDON, Nov. 21.—That labor conditions in Australia are not so bright as they have been painted is well illustrated by the following letter printed in the current issue of Reynolds's Newspaper:

Sir—I send you an extract from a letter from a friend in Australia showing the state of trade, which may serve as a warning to any intending emigrant who thinks it easy to get employment there. He writes: "Respected Friend—I send you one of our papers. As you will see, there are often disputes and strikes out here, but I believe the men are mostly right, for all have unions in this country, and each workman's or woman's union helps the other. I quite agree with this great bond of unionism, because all sorts of business men and employers have their unions to fight against the workmen. I hope you will inform anyone that the government scheme of emigration is nothing more than to block the Australian labor market, to get the price of labor reduced. Tell anyone whether married or single, especially servant girls, not to come out to any of these colonies unless they have some friends to stay with and several pounds in their possession after they land, for I can assure you that it is a very serious matter to be dumped down at some bush station, perhaps 400 or 600 miles from any port, and also many miles from any town of any sort. If you choose to get this put into Reynolds's paper and send me one, I shall just like it. Written at Orange, New South Wales, Australia."

SHIP'S SORRY FLIGHT. All Captain Saved Was the Boilers—They Wouldn't Burn. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 21.—Running short of fuel on the high seas the British steamer Craigvar, Yokohama to Tacoma, was obliged to cut away every available piece of timber in the ships construction to feed the boilers and bring the steamer safely into port.

Added to the plight caused by the coal supply running short because of inferior grade, Captain Edmunds asserts the craft encountered heavy storms and drifted about in the troughs of heavy seas for days. So difficult was the sustaining power with the wood fuel to defend the vessel in high seas that three passengers were obliged to aid in the work of reducing frame timbers and planking of the ship to furnace blocks. Captain Edmunds contends that had his bunker supply taken at Meji been of a fair grade his long passage from Japan could have been accomplished without misadventure by the gale.

OSCAR IS SUED. Second "Patti" Says She Has Ardent Letters from Hammerstein. Suit for \$100,000 has been begun by Miss Francis Lee against Oscar Hammerstein for breach of contract. The papers were served on Mr. Hammerstein on Monday last, and as yet he has put in no answer. Miss Lee for many years was looked upon as one of Mr. Hammerstein's leading singers, and appeared in such roles as Marguerite in the tableaux of "Faust," and Gilda in "Rigoletto" tableaux. For several years she was heralded by Mr. Hammerstein as "The Young Patti," and John Philip Sousa, when he heard her sing, pronounced her another Patti.

DEMAND JUSTICE French Workers Insist Upon Release of Comrades.

Correspondence to The Call. PARIS, Nov. 13.—Encouraged by the signs of weakening shown by the Clemenceau government in the release of Gustave Herve, the famous anti-militant, and the acquittal of leaders of the General Federation of Labor, accused of having incited the riots at Villeneuve-St. Georges last summer, the French working class of all France is holding great meetings of protest against the retention in prison of the eight other members of the Federation who are still under charges.

The most impressive of these demonstrations was the one in the Trivoli-Vaux hall where Jean Jures, editor of "L'Humanite," the great Socialist daily; Jacques Bonzon, a French editor of Clarence S. Darrow; Charles Malato, the popular anarchist orator; and many other revolutionists addressed an audience of 10,000 cheering workers, while 3,000 others were unable to obtain admission.

The meeting was presided over by Victor Griffuelhes, general secretary of the Federation, and the most prominent of the acquitted men, and the platform was filled by labor leaders and Socialist deputies. Every speech was cheered to the echo and the enthusiasm of the crowd at seeing so many popular champions of different tendencies united in an effort to show the "first of France" that he could not trifle with the liberties of even the most humble member of the Federation, knew no bounds.

Jures Scores Government. Jures spoke, in part, as follows: "You have said from the first that these prosecutions were simply intended to discredit the Federation in order to disrupt it a little later, but by battling for these other prisoners you are destroying all the columns of your enemies and demonstrating that there is no 'higher circle' in the ranks of the working class."

Finally, touching on the rumors of trouble between France and Germany, Jures declared: "You must have peace in order to organize yourself and at this moment when your crazy heads are trying to find a compromise between the French and German people, it is extremely necessary that you should affirm your desire for peace and that the proletariat of both nations should unite to prevent an odious war."

"And, remember, that only the organized mass of the workers can checkmate the powers of hate and anger, the spitting mouth of war. You must educate yourselves and unite to bring about international peace and social justice."

Marcel Sembat, the brilliant Socialist deputy, roasted the government and the Clemenceau government. He said: "The Clemenceau government is a complete history of the political life of Clemenceau, and also defined the position that should be taken by the working class in relation to a capitalist government."

Strong Resolution. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The workers united at the Trivoli-Vaux hall, under the presidency of the comrades released by the indignation of the public mind against an iniquitous and monstrous action, affirm their fixed intention of continuing the agitation until the liberation of the remaining eight victims still in the Corbueil prison, and of organizing more energetic protests against the Clemenceau government and more firmly in the Comitee that is only by a strong class action that they will avoid the recurrence of similar outrages, and will realize their total emancipation."

The gathering broke up to the strains of the "International," sung by thousands of enthusiasts and every street passed off so smoothly that the hundreds of cops who filled the cause to display their might in force, it is now generally conceded that Guille, Gindre, Sebille, Delcor, Salnton, Grimau, Bouet and Madame Guille, the prisoners in whose favor the meeting was held, will soon be released, and the indignation is becoming so popular that even Clemenceau will not dare to brave it.

PROSPERITY ON EVERY HAND. WASHINGTON: D. C., Nov. 21.—The First National Bank of Fort Scott, Kansas, was closed yesterday by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. James T. Bradley has been appointed temporary receiver. The closing of the institution was caused by a percentage of \$100,000 and deposits of about \$50,000.

The money you are to spend to-day and to-morrow, and every day next week, and all the money you are to spend every week hereafter—that is what advertises you. They all want YOUR MONEY.

An enormous amount of money will be spent for advertising during the next few weeks. Do you want your Call to get the share to which it is entitled? You do. How? That's easy. Draw the line between the man who shows his friendliness to your paper and the man who gives the Call representative nothing but excuses. Stop trading with the man who looks at your money only, but refuses to look into the merits of the Call as an advertising medium. Stop it to-day by joining the C. P. L. Stop it by transferring your trade to Call advertisers. Do not hesitate to state why you make the change.

Join the C. P. L. to-day. Get a free membership card from us by sending in your name and address now. Call Purchasers' League, 442 Pearl street, New York.

The Call Library Vote FOR THE MOST POPULAR ORGANIZATION I VOTE FOR NAME ADDRESS Address Letters to Library Editor, THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL, P. O. Box, 1624, N. Y. City. THIS COUPON GOOD FOR ONE VOTE ONLY.

FREE LIBRARY CONTEST For the Most Popular Organization. Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., can enter this contest. Prizes will be: First prize \$300 Library (or a handsome hand-made Emblem Banner.) Second prize 200 Library Third prize 100 Library This contest will end at the Grand Carnival and Fair of The Call, to be held in February.

LIBRARY VOTE. The library vote contest is attracting more and more attention. Here are some more interesting letters: Dear Sir—Kindly credit the enclosed 11 votes to the 8th A. D. S. P. Their friends and supporters will make a lively fight for first honors, beginning to-day. Yours for Socialism, JACOB KAMEROS, 224 Broome street. Dear Sir—I noticed in to-night's Call that the name of the 22d A. D. Socialist party of Brooklyn, was taken from the list. We are in this contest with "both feet" and it would greatly oblige us if your name in the column. At present we have but a small vote, but in the very near future it will be seen that the 22d comrades know how to work. Fraternally yours, G. B. MERWEDE.

WOMEN FAINT. Gipsy Smith Throws Audience Into Hysterics. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—Gipsy Smith's sister is dead in England. He received a letter Friday telling him of the funeral. Before the audience at Gray's Armory Friday night he had been giving a favorable report. The result was perhaps the most remarkable demonstration of public grief ever seen in Cleveland. Nearly every woman there was crying. Some buried their faces in handkerchiefs, their shoulders shaking with little, short, breathless sobs. Others could not restrain soft wallings. Men lifted wet faces to the evangelist, smiling at the same time at the beauty of his pathos. The tears were in the eyes of Gipsy Smith, too. His voice quavered as he spoke. "You'll pardon me this personal allusion," he said, after describing his sister's life. "But my heart is so full of it I just must tell somebody."

OUR NEW DRAMA. (Continued from page 1.) emit nothing but a successful evasion of an answer. The eyes, too, are skillfully adapted to the requirement of his art. Small, but sharp and blue, and obedient. They can be ordered to express surprise, indignation, amiability and even—the hardest task of all innocence. His thin lips are made to express a number of confusing characteristics. They open slowly and deliberately, giving the impression that they will divulge desired information, but before the subject is half started they snap and remain close. His memory, too, is good, if judged only by the hundreds of facts he remembered to forget. Rockefeller has no "Yes" or "No" in his vocabulary. His answers are not direct and are framed to allow for hours of quibbling in subsequent arguments. Hidden behind the dignity of dollars he takes liberties that with an every day human being would not dare. His evasions, his twisting statements, his "don't recall" would brand a common citizen as a liar. But not so with him. He is conscious that he is playing a game, tricking a people, warring with a nation, and conducts himself with the method that all is "fare in war and love."

WORK OF RESCUE. (Continued from page 1.) neighborhood, it is believed that they will all be accounted for. Dr. Walter Benseil remained on the scene all night superintending the searchlight, several of the great lights carried down into the trench on long, insulated wires, the men worked in shifts of thirty each, about 150 in all. The light bathed the entire block on old street between Front and Gold with illumination, and the light was a weird one. The men worked in the sight of a silent crowd in which many waiting for news of loved ones believed to have perished. The hardest worker of the lot was Contractor Haggerty, who was placed under arrest yesterday by Inspector Schmittberger's orders, and who later released under \$2,000 bail. Contractor Haggerty remained on duty for twenty-four hours doing everything that he could. The ragged hole extends the entire length of the block, but about ten feet from Gold and Front streets, the workmen have built a long, narrow, seventy-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide, supported at the sides and roof by heavy timbers and planking. This shed is built over the hole, and under it is where the bodies are all believed to lie. A space of ten feet has been left on each side of the shed, into which the dirt is thrown. This will support the shaky houses on each side and prevent them from falling on the toilers. Inspectors Tuttle, Schmittberger and Houlihan were in charge of the police arrangements. Inspector Houlihan said that he did not think any of the dead would be found before the afternoon or to-morrow. The men are equipped with everything necessary for their work, including steam shovels and hoists.

His Mind a Blank. Nine out of every ten questions were answered with I do "not recall." It takes Mr. Rockefeller two minutes in which to say these four, short words. He looks at the attorney for the Government, then at his own lawyers, pauses a moment during which he pretends to remember, moves back in his seat, then stretches his head forward and in slow, counted words, says, "I do not recall, Mr. Kellogg." He, who was so resourceful at the direct examination, when his attorney, John G. Milburn, led him through a line of examinations on the history of the Standard Oil Company up to 1882, lost his memory completely when questions of greater importance were put to him by Mr. Kellogg. His stock answers were, "I do not know," "I could not recall it," "I cannot state definitely," "May be, possible," "It may be interpreted to mean that," "I can not state whether I recalled it at that time or not."

A Clever Move. It developed yesterday that the reason the direct examinations stopped at 1882 was with the view that testimony demanded after that year would

Table with 2 columns: Organization Name and Amount. Includes 8th A. D. Soc. Party, Bakers' Union No. 15, Jersey City, N. Y. Fire and Drum Corps, N. Y. Propaganda League, I. W. W., 2d A. D. Soc. Party, Harrison Lodge No. 156, Int. Am'n Machinists, Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band, Union No. 9423, Theatrical Union No. 1, N. Y. P. O. Clerk's Union No. 10, Bricklayers' Union No. 11, Cherokee Club, Branch Irvington, Malters' Union No. 6, 22d A. D. Soc. Party, 20th A. D. Soc. Party, Down Town Ethical Society, Young Men's Benevolent Ass'n., Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band, Carpenters' Union No. 209, Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, Fire & Drum Corps, Hudson Co., N. J., Music Section W. E. A., Greater N. Y. Benevolent Ass'n., Century Wheelmen, Workmen's Circle, Pattern Makers' Union, N. Y., Carpenters' Union No. 475, N. Y. Letter Carriers' Ass'n., National Turn Verein, James Ledy Dem. Ass'n., Workmen's Educational Ass'n., Paterson Young Socialist League, Newark Local, Soc. Party, Carpenters' Socialist Club, Harlem Socialist Club, Pattern Makers' Union, Young Men's Socialist Circle, Brooklyn, St. Vincent A. C., Thos. Jefferson Assn., Boston.

THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND. Comrades, you have sent two thousand dollars to the aid of The Call. This money has been applied to the payment of obligations which had to be met. What are you going to do about the three thousand? We do not speak now as to the man who has responded. We mean you who have left it all to the other fellows. We are disciples of a dividing-up policy. We believe in dividing up the labor and the responsibility. The Call gives benefits in which you share. Are you willing also to assume a share of the work necessary to establish and keep our paper? Hereafter the nickels and dimes of our contributions have been picked up by volunteer collectors who, for the most part, did not find time to do the work part. Hereafter regular collectors will call on you weekly or monthly, as you may direct. Make your pledge and pay it regularly. Leave the money on stated days with your wife or your landlady. Send a contribution now—to-day—of as much as you can spare and with it send the following pledge duly filled out:

THE EVENING CALL, 442 Pearl Street, New York City. I hereby agree to pay \$..... weekly or monthly to sustain The New York Evening Call for a period of..... weeks or months. Inclosed find \$..... applying on above pledge. Name..... Address..... Assembly District.....

Admits Rebates. Mr. Rockefeller admitted rebates. He did not call it by that name. He did not say the Pennsylvania Railroad had "contracted to refund to the Standard Oil 10 per cent for freight charged." The testimony was conducted in the following manner and the answers given here are typical of those given the entire day: Q. The railroads paid you 10 per cent for your oil? A. This was in consideration for warehouse services, I suppose. Q. In addition to this 10 per cent the shippers of oil paid you a terminal charge for handling their oil? A. I suppose 10 per cent. would have been a fair warehousing charge. Q. Then you did charge the independent shipper? A. I can't recall. Q. You don't remember what you charged the independents? A. I do not recall it. Q. You didn't do it for nothing? A. I don't see why we should. Mr. Rockefeller managed to be on the right side of the newspaper men. Every now and then he would come over to exchange pleasantries. At times he would advise them what to eat and how to keep well. He even went as far as shaking hands with some of them. John D. knows that the Standard Oil will press will not turn against him.

INCREASE DEFEATED. Railroads Will Not Increase Excursion Rates. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The plan of Western railroads to abolish all special excursion fares last night 2 cents a mile after January 1 in the territory between Chicago and the Missouri River, has been defeated through a letter ballot. The practice of making special rates for conventions and similar gatherings, usually on the basis of a cent and a half per mile, will be continued. The project of making 2 cents a mile the minimum rate for all occasions had been advocated by the managers of the line, but was defeated by the objection of certain roads, who were reluctant to give up homeseekers' rates and by those believing in the policy of "bargain" rates to stimulate their traffic on special occasions.

UNFORTUNATE FORTUNE WHEEL. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18.—Wheels of fortune were once playing investments at Cedar Point last summer, according to the testimony of Edward H. Bahkile in Justice Morrow's court Saturday. Bahkile bought a wheel of fortune at Cedar Point, agreeing to pay H. H. Becht for it out of his profits. He paid \$700 of the \$900 agreed on. Becht brought suit for the other \$200. Bahkile took the court that he operated the wheel four months and lost \$122.40. Judgment was rendered for Bahkile.

YOUNG SOCIALIST GONE. IRVINGTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The many friends and relatives of Mrs. Reinhold Kneip are united in expressing sorrow at the untimely demise of Master Reinhold Ledig Kneip, their nine-year-old son, who died on Thursday morning, a victim of diphtheria. Despite his extreme youth Master Reinhold was already an active worker for the Socialist party and was following the footsteps of his father, who is secretary of Branch Irvington.

LECTURE ON VICTOR HUGO. The universal interest aroused by the first of a series of lectures on "Victor Hugo's Interpretation of Life and Religion" before the People's congregation by Alexander Irvine last Sunday, guarantees that Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, will be filled at 11 A. M. to-morrow to hear Mr. Irvine deliver the several talks of this interesting series.

Portrait of Frank B. Kellogg and John G. Milburn. Text: turn Rockefeller from being a witness for the Standard Oil Company to one for the Government. As soon as Mr. Kellogg took the witness through some new ground, Milburn, the attorney for the Standard Oil, declared that

Once a Customer Always a Customer. Franks & Miller. Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts.

Crystal Cases of Superb Style & Design for Thanksgiving. This display is complete—perhaps the most complete showing we have ever made.

Important Admissions. Word by word, Mr. Kellogg brought out that while the capital of the Standard Oil Company was on the books as \$98,328,300, the actual value of property put into the company at the time the trust agreement was made was \$55,710,000, and that later trust certificate, to the amount of \$13,210,000 were added, making a total capitalization of about \$69,000,000. This much was admitted by Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Kellogg also brought out the fact that in the last year, 1907, the net earnings of the Standard Oil were \$80,000,000, and that in the eight years between 1899 and 1907 the company paid \$348,000,000 in dividends, and that the profits for those eight years were \$400,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller admitted those facts when pressed by Mr. Kellogg. Once in the course of this line of cross-examination Mr. Kellogg asked about the dividends paid in 1907 by the Standard Oil. Mr. Rockefeller replied that he believed they were about \$40,000,000.

BUY YOUR MEN'S AND BOYS' Clothing, Hats and Furnishings IN THE BRONX. We have the largest store, most complete stock and sell at the lowest prices. UNION MADE CLOTHING Always Here in Large Variety. OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20. Black, Oxford, Blue and New Best Values Obtainable. SPECIAL: Boys' Reefers and Overcoats of good quality Melton, in Black, Gray and fancy Mixtures; sizes 3 to 16 years. Special Price \$2.98. Better grades up to \$6.98.

FURNISHINGS FOR MEN. Wear Forever Sox—with 6 month guarantee—8 pairs in box \$1.25. Derby Ribbed and Fleece Lined Underwear, all sizes.....90c. Madras Shirts, Cuffs attached.....50c. Fine Grades Mattawan and Monarch Shirts, all new patterns.....90c. Claret Shirts, Best Made.....1.50. Arrow Brand Collars, all new shapes. Flannel Shirts, Sweater Coats, Jersey Coats; Gloves, Meyers' and Fowner's.

Westchester Clo Co. 3rd Ave. & 142nd St. OPEN EVERY EVENING.

FOR RENT. Loft suitable for manufacturing or printing business. Three doors from Broadway. Three flights up. Immediate occupancy. Low rent. Apply by letter or phone to The Evening Call, 442 Pearl street. Phone 2271 Worth.

South Brooklyn Unitarian Church. 4th Ave. cor. 53rd St., Brooklyn. Rev. H. S. Baker, Minister. Sunday Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M.

STOREKEEPERS. Storkekeepers who sell milk in New York City will financially aid The Call by mailing their addresses to George Hausman, 22 Waverly Place, New York City.

GO TO I. KUPFFERSCHMID, Up-to-date Gent's Furnishings, 203 E. HOUSTON STREET, New York.

A one priced clothing store to which the C. P. L. wishes to direct trade in the Westchester Clothing Co. Third avenue and 143d street, Bronx. A large stock of up-to-date label clothing awaits every one who visits this place.

Brooklyn Call Readers Where do you spend your money? Are you reading the ads. in order to know to WHOM to hand your good money whenever you make a purchase? Here are some Brooklyn Call advertisers, grouped for your convenience. They will appear every Wednesday and Saturday if you patronize them.

ATLANTIC BABY CARRIAGE AND TOY STORE. HENRY BEER, Manufacturer and Repairer of Baby and Doll Carriages, Go-Carts, Collapsible Carts, and Reed Goods of Every Description. Supplies of all kinds, Parasols, Rugs, Lace Covers, Fur Robes, Wheels, Hoods, &c. Rubber Tires a Specialty. Mail Orders Promptly Attended To. Estimates Cheerfully Given. 2827 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Infant's Wear of All Descriptions. THE KNICKERBOCKER BABY WEAR STORE, 369 Knickerbocker Avenue, Bet. Stockholm and Sunnyside Sts., Brooklyn Borough.

SILBERSTEIN'S Reliable Store... 220 ESSEX STREET, Near Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, AND WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH. \$1.00 Twelve quarter blankets... \$20.00 50c. Ladies' rubbers... \$1.00 \$1.49 Blue flannel shirts, double front and back... \$1.15 50c. Gent's extra heavy flannel-lined underwear... \$20.00

I. SCHLOSSBERG, Deutsche Apotheke. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 322 Knickerbocker Avenue, Cor. Hart St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SAMUEL BERKMAN GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS CLOTHING AND HATS. UNION MADE GOODS, WITH UNION LABELS, FOR UNION MEN. Men's Pants with union labels from \$1.00 a pair, any size, up to... \$5.00. Men's Winter Caps from... 25c. up. Boys' Winter Caps... 50c. up. Men's and Ladies' Boots... \$1.00. Tivoli All-Wool Underwear. The finest selection of Ladies', Men's and Boys' Gloves, direct from the manufacturer. The finest goods ever offered for the price. Men's Fleece Lined Underwear... 35c. 359 Central Ave., near Gates Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STERLINGS CLOTHING PARLOR. Uncalled for Merchant Tailors' Suits and Overcoats for Less Money Than You Pay For Ready Made Clothing.

BUY YOUR MEN'S AND BOYS' Clothing, Hats and Furnishings IN THE BRONX. We have the largest store, most complete stock and sell at the lowest prices. UNION MADE CLOTHING Always Here in Large Variety. OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20. Black, Oxford, Blue and New Best Values Obtainable. SPECIAL: Boys' Reefers and Overcoats of good quality Melton, in Black, Gray and fancy Mixtures; sizes 3 to 16 years. Special Price \$2.98. Better grades up to \$6.98.

SOCIALISTS FEED YOUR CHILDREN ON H. C. WILL'S ZWIEBACK. IT MAKES GOOD, STRONG SOCIALISTS. For Sale at All Groceries and Department Stores. If you cannot buy at your grocer address: 610-614 Coney Island Ave., BROOKLYN.

14 carat gold Ladies' Watches. Waltham or Elgin movement. New designs in engraving, or plain for \$18.00 and up. Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry. Repairing of fine and complicated Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Mail orders promptly attended to. EUGENE GABRIEL, 50 W. 24th St., between Fifth Ave. and Broadway, New York.

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SO MUCH "BOOZE."
Vanderbilt Family, Even for Their Minister.

With The Call Boosters.
A Department for the Sub-Getters.
IT IS UP TO YOU.

The fate of The Call is IN YOUR HANDS. YOU can decide whether the workers should be beguiled by the Capitalist press or that they should have a fearless, proletarian newspaper that will champion their cause every day in the year.

When we say YOU, we mean YOU INDIVIDUALLY, not the "other fellow."
It is absolutely necessary that YOU begin to Boost NOW and to KEEP AT IT until the day when Victory shall be ours.

SEE HOW MANY SCALPS YOU CAN TOMAHAWK TO-DAY!

It makes us feel good to receive letters such as the one of Comrade H. H. Fisher, of Portchester, N. Y., which says that he has sent us \$15 for five years subscriptions. He says they are sure to continue the subscription after they have once read the paper.

Socialist Notes.

NOTICE.
Readers of this column are asked to take notice that all meetings listed here begin at 8 P. M., unless some other time is specified.

To-Night's Meetings.

BROOKLYN.
The Educational Club, of the Washington Division will meet at the club rooms, 477 Atlantic avenue.

Sunday's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Italian Section.
La mancanza di un'intesa generale fra i socialisti italiani rende organica la lotta per il raggiungimento della necessaria unità di fronte ai numerosi assemblee i socialisti tutti di questa Greater New York, onde escogitare i mezzi più opportuni per la vita delle singole sezioni costituite e studiare il mezzo per l'intensificazione della propaganda, elemento necessario ed imprescindibile per l'emancipazione morale ed intellettuale del nostro proletariato.

STOP DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Niagara County Agricultural Department representative, John R. Earl, took prompt steps to prevent a spread of the mouth and foot disease among cattle, for which this county, with others in this part of the state, were quarantined by the Federal authorities Thursday. Two cases were found yesterday morning to report that the cases found here had been stamped out.

SWISS SOCIALISTS WIN.

GENEVA, Nov. 21.—The final results of the elections for members of the National Council show the new makeup of that body to be as follows: Radicals, 104; Catholics, 34; Liberals, 18; Socialists, 7; Democrats, 5, and Independent, 1.

MEAT GOES UP IN PRICE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—The quarantining of cattle from Pennsylvania and New York has caused great excitement in the meat trade here. Famine prices are threatened on beef throughout England.

The People's Outfitting Company, located at 111 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J., in conjunction with the Plainfield Credit Outfitting Company, of Plainfield, N. J., carries a fine line of clothing, hats and shoes for men and boys, and hand-made suits, coats, skirts, waists, millinery and hats for women and misses. The garments are strictly union made and are sold very reasonably for cash or credit.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS

READ SOCIALIST BOOKS.
The People's Book Company, 100 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y., has a large stock of all the latest socialist literature at lowest prices.

and to assist in advertising its meetings, distributing literature, etc.

Garfield, N. J.
Frederick Kraft will speak at Janauschek's Hall, Saturday evening, November 21, and after the lecture a branch of the Bergen County Local will be organized.

BOSTON, MASS.

There will be a special general membership meeting Tuesday evening, November 24, at Phoenix Hall, 724 Washington street. Important business will be transacted and all members must attend.

JERSEY'S OFFICIAL COUNT.

Socialists Gained Over Abnormally Big Vote of 1904.
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—All of the twenty-one counties now have filed their official election returns for President in the Secretary of State's office. They show that the Socialist party, while not making as big a jump as was expected by some enthusiasts, has made a substantial gain over the vote of four years ago.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1908, 1904. Lists counties like Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren.

LIVELY DEBATE IN BROOKLYN.

A well attended meeting of the Debating Club of the Washington Division of the Socialist party of Kings County was held Wednesday night, at which the question, "Has the Socialist party the cure for the present evils of capitalism?" was discussed.

BROOKLYN.

The People's Forum.
At 8 o'clock Professor Benjamin C. Gruenberg will lecture at the People's Forum, Hart Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway, on "Some Newer Theories of Evolution."

Washington Division.

Dr. Charles L. Furman and Mrs. Bertha Frazer will address the first big open meeting in the new club rooms, 477 Atlantic avenue.

Literary League.

There will be a business meeting of the Socialist Literary League at 65 Thaford avenue. New members will be taken in.

PATERSON, N. J.

Two weeks before election a number of young Socialists set to work to agitate among their friends to organize to help the Socialist party distribute literature.

The league meets every Wednesday night at the party headquarters, 184 Main street. There are at present twenty-seven boys between twelve and seventeen years enrolled as members. They have adopted a constitution, pledging support to the Socialist party.

THEATRE BENEFIT
for the New York Evening Call and the New York Volkzeitung.
Sunday Evening, December 6, 1908
EIGHT O'CLOCK.
IN THE NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE,
343 EAST 84TH STREET.
"GROSSTADTLUFT"
A comedy in four acts, by Oscar Blumenthal and Gustave Kadelburg.
Admission, 25 Cents. Children, 10 Cents.

DEUTSCH BROS
THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE
Furniture, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Etc.
ALL THE LATEST FALL STYLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
\$1.00 Opens an Account. OPEN EVENINGS.
1342-1344 3RD AVE & 58 AVE A
COR. 77 ST. & COR 4 ST.

TRUSSMAKER
HENRY FRAHME
TRUSSMAKER
1499 3d Ave.,
bet. 84th & 85th Sts.
Suits, Coats, Overcoats,
Special Tailoring.
DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS
When you are troubled with your eyes. Have your eyes examined at
COMRADE B. L. BECKER'S
OPTICAL PLACE,
263 East Broadway.
(2 doors from Educational.)

FURS AT A SACRIFICE.
Family going South will sell genuine lynx set, value \$90 for \$50. Russian pony coat, value \$125 for \$45. Hand-some Caracul set, open muff, fancy scarf, cost \$40, will sell for \$12. All bought this summer at reduced prices. Latest styles. Mrs. Sanborn, 36 East 19th street, city.

LUNCH ROOM.
GRAY'S
LUNCH ROOM,
123 PARK ROW.
The Place That Delivers the Goods.

MEDICAL.
SPANERS'
HYPOPATHIC INSTITUTE
Treats all acute and chronic diseases; women's nerve diseases, rheumatism and paralysis. Special rates for those in moderate circumstances. 1628 Ave. A, near 86th St.

PHARMACISTS.
PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.
(THIS SEASON'S.)
1-2 pint bot. 15c. 1 quart, 50c
1 pint, 30c. 1 gallon, \$1.50
Full measure and quality guaranteed.

George Oberdorfer,
PHARMACIST.
Prescriptions a Specialty.
2383 8th Ave., near 125th St.
Madison Ave., cor. 125th St.
Eighth Ave., cor. 147th St.

Ph. Herrschaft
691 Broadway,
Nr Manhattan Ave.
BROOKLYN. Hats Trunks, Umbrellas, Etc. Travelers' goods a specialty.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Bronx.
Build Your Home
on one of the choice lots we are selling in the most beautiful section of the Bronx, fronting on Boston road, within 1 minute of station of four-track electric subway extension NOW being completed by the New Haven R. R.; prices \$300 up; easy terms; call and see.

WEBER & HILL
368 East 149th St., N. Y.
(Open also Sundays.)
S. JOHN BLOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
265 Broadway, Phone, 3229 Cortlandt.
NEW YORK.

A. HIRTWEIL,
91 E. 10th St., bet. 3d & 4th Aves.
MEN'S FINE Tailoring
Good selection of imported and domestic goods. Best and most careful workmanship.
SPECIAL
This week in Winter Suits and Overcoats.
Open Evenings till 9.

Metal Polish
AMOR
Manufactured by Lubszynski & Co., Ltd., Germany.
Send for Free Sample.
AMOR METAL POLISH CO.,
P. O. Station P., Brooklyn.

United States History
From 1492 to 1907—Condensed form important events easy to memorize. An Aid to school children and adults. Containing a list of the Presidents of the United States, and the names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Story of the Panama Canal. The History of the American Flag.
Can be carried in the pocket to read daily and memorize. Sent by mail on receipt of TEN CENTS. Address JOHN F. KELLY,
Box 21, Station V, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Coughs and Colds
USE
Griffith's Wild Cherry Balsam
A well known remedy, in use for over 30 years. Prepared and Sold by
GRIFFITH'S Prescription Pharmacy
61 THIRD AVE., New York.
Established 35 Years.
Price 25 cents. Shipped to all parts of the United States.
Prescriptions accurately compounded at lowest prices by graduates in pharmacy.

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Bronx.
Build Your Home
on one of the choice lots we are selling in the most beautiful section of the Bronx, fronting on Boston road, within 1 minute of station of four-track electric subway extension NOW being completed by the New Haven R. R.; prices \$300 up; easy terms; call and see.

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Build Your Home
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Watch Us Grow LARGEST FURNITURE STORE UP-TOWN KEANE'S
Watch Us Grow KEANE'S
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
Some Pointers for People Who Are Particular.
We would like to show you the difference between high prices and our prices, and are particularly anxious for you to learn, through us, what constitutes good Furniture values. Give us an opportunity to demonstrate the superiority of our Housefurnishings as goods of the highest class. It is you, Mrs. Housekeeper, who pays the bills. Be absolutely certain you are getting all you pay for. Don't stand for an overcharge. You don't have to when you deal with us, for our prices are right and our goods are right. Here are some specials for this month:
IRON BEDS—BRASS BEDS
Special prices, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$5.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00.
\$40.00 Brass Beds with 2-inch posts, at only \$20.00.
DAVENPORTS & COUCHES.
\$80.00 Sofa Bed Davenport, Upholstered in Leather or Plush, \$50.00.
\$20.00 Couches, guaranteed construction, only \$14.75.
DRESSERS.
Sample Dressers fitted with bevelled French mirror for \$11.00.
Sample Dressers worth \$11.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00 for \$13.50.
Your Choice of Elegant Dressers will full swell front and large mirror, worth up to \$25.00 for only \$14.00.
PARLOR SUITES.
Sample Suites at \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.
\$45.00 Verona Parlor Suite, \$32.50.
\$57.50 Parlor Suite, \$39.75.
Odd Parlor Chairs and Divans, \$4.00 up to \$20.00.
RUGS AND CARPET PRICES that prove the leadership of our Carpet Department. It isn't chance or luck that keeps this business growing. It is the fact that our Carpets and Rugs look well and hold their good looks through long years of service. The prices quoted below are not on old patterns and last year's styles, but strictly up-to-date goods. Look all over the city, you'll not match the prices we ask.
\$2.50 Wilton Carpets this month ..... \$ 1.50
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\$1.10 Brussels Carpet ..... .95
\$35.00 Axminster Rugs ..... 29.95
\$1.20 Brussels Carpet ..... \$ .90
\$1.65 Body Brussels Carpet 1.40
\$2.13 Brussels Rugs ..... \$ 1.50
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300 pairs Not Curtains worth \$2.50, reduced to... 1.80
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Good Speakers and Singing. Chairman, JOHN A. WALL.
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Leader of the great Goldfield strike of the Western Federation of Miners, and now General Organizer of the I. W. W., will lecture at
64 EAST 4th ST., 3 P. M.,
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All workmen should be there to hear this eloquent champion of the working class.

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# Woman's Department

Conducted by Rose Pastor Stokes.



## IN THE SHOP AND AT HOME.

By MORRIS ROSENFELD.  
(Translated from the Yiddish by Rose Pastor Stokes.)

I find o'er my wheel and my sewing,  
I find spent, and a-hungered for rest,  
I find on the master bestowing—  
A ball-fire within me is glowing—  
Which only burns deep in my breast.

The unfinished garment with weeping  
I tear; yet the tears will not stay;  
A fever is over me sweeping,  
And all thru my veins it goes creeping  
And stealing my life blood away.

And now the old heart wounds ache  
Newly;  
And now the shop's gloom hems me  
In.  
The quitting time signal comes duly;  
Now freedom seems mine, again,  
Truly;  
Unhindered, I haste from the din.

And home again! ailing and shaking,  
Attended by warm tears alone,  
With bones that are creaking and  
breaking,  
Disturbed at the thought of rest—  
aching,  
I sink to my seat like a stone.

I gase round me. None for a greet-  
ing!  
By problems of living unpressed,  
My poor wife—adeep! She is beating  
A life-time in dream false and fleeting;  
My child mumbles close to her breast.

I gase on them, weeping in sorrow,  
And think: "When the ending has come—  
When finds me no longer the morrow,  
What aid, then?—from whom will  
I borrow  
The crust of dry bread and the home?"

"What brings them that morrow," I  
wonder,  
When he who sustained them is  
gone?  
When sudden as cometh the thunder,  
The head-bond is wrenched asunder,  
And friend in the world there is  
none!"

A numbness my brain is o'er-taking—  
To sleep for a moment I drop;  
The start! in the East light is break-  
ing!  
I drag myself, ailing and aching,  
Again to the gloom of the shop.

## DOES SOCIALISM BREAK UP THE HOME?

By DR. ANTOINETTE F. KONIKOW.

Socialists are accused of having the sinister intention of breaking up our homes. Many a loving mother or bright girl may shudder at such a thought, for everyone associates with the word "home" the comfort of our beloved ones in the little, quiet corner where we find privacy and rest. Such at least is the conventional idea of home; such ought to be our home.

In reality such homes are exceptions; the homes of the majority of working people consist of unhealthy, ill smelling tenement houses with dark, crooked, dirty staircases, with poor water supply and no heat. It is difficult to feel comfortable and happy in those stuffy little rooms; but add to this that the father's income is very small and mother has to work also, or to keep several boarders, and privacy and comfort seem to be still more questionable. Mother and father have but little time for their children, who at a tender age are exposed to all the influences of the street if they are not forced by circumstances to help their parents to make a living.

Thousands of young girls leave their country homes to cluster in the factory centers to help their people at home to pay off mortgages on the farm. How much of a home life do such girls enjoy living in the cheap lodging houses of large cities? Who is responsible for such homes, for woman's work, for child labor and neglected education—all factors undermining the happiness of a home? Who has brought about circumstances to create such conditions? Who tries to uphold these conditions? Certainly not the Socialists. All ugly features of home life mentioned above are direct results of our way of living, of the system where the owners of stores and factories—the capitalists—are looking for cheaper labor. First they open the gates of their factories to women who, compelled by low wages of their husbands and fathers, unconsciously compete with them and help the employers to bring wages down still lower. But this is not enough. "Let the children come into me," says the heartless profit maker, and two million of American children are sacrificing their lives upon the altar of private greed.

Every year there are thousands of divorces in the United States. The last census shows 80,000 for one year! Among that number of divorces there might be ten or twenty Socialist ones, but no one will for a moment doubt that the bulk of divorces is distributed among men and women of all creeds, nationalities and political faiths. The large number of divorces is only a symptom that something is wrong in family life.

Let us search for the explanation. The first conditions of a happy home is a secure and steady income. Without proper food and clothing, without a decent place to live in—comfort is impossible. Insecurity, worry and overwork naturally bring about dissatisfaction and unhappiness. The second condition of happy family life is a union based upon love and respect. Unfortunately marriages to-day are very often consummated as business propositions. Girls look upon marriage as a way of providing for themselves; men choose their wives for money or social position. A few days ago the papers told us that a woman in the West got 500 proposals from men who had never seen her. Her popularity among the stronger sex was due to the fact that she might be the happy possessor of a few acres of land. Such facts are too numerous to mention. It is a well established axiom that people who marry for love are considered unpractical, while those who marry for money or position are respected and approved.

As long as the dread of poverty exists, marriage will not be based upon love.

Poverty, insecurity, worry, overwork, lack of education—these ghastly specters who hold humanity in their clutches are the real causes of unhappy marriages! But who is responsible for their existence? Who opened the powder box of misfortune to expose humanity to all those sufferings? Not the Socialists, you know well. The Socialists strive their best to relieve humanity of slavery of those furies. The powder box is opened by the capitalist system of to-day, against which we Socialists work with all our might. Had the Socialists the least idea of breaking up our homes little would be left for men to do. The system of living to-day is doing that work. The Socialists will not undermine the home, they will create all conditions necessary for a happy home life.

Socialism will give every man a chance to work and assure him the full amount of his labor—and thus do away with insecurity, poverty and overwork. It will prohibit child labor and give every man enough income to support his family, so that mothers will not be compelled to neglect their children. How will Socialists bring this about? We must discuss this in another article.

Socialism will free humanity from its economic chains. Humanity cannot be full spiritually as long as it is not full economically, as long as the making of a living consumes all energy and strength.

No happy family life without secure income.

No happy home white women and children are working.

No happy marriage unless based upon love.

Only Socialism will bring the real basis of happy marriage, family life and home.

## MOTHERS, HELP!

By MIRIAM FINN SCOTT.

Mothers: I think most of you will agree with me that the time is passed or is passing away rapidly when your only work in life is mending papa's socks, preparing dinner and minding the baby. That the time is passed when you can accept the drudgery of your household without complaint; that the time is passed when you can attribute the paleness and thinness of your child, the hollow cough of your husband and the untimely gray hair on your own head to "God knows" why. The time is when you boldly demand, as you have a right to demand, as you should demand, why all this suffering, this poverty, the humiliation for all our hard work, for all our sacrifices?

If you could spare a few minutes from your washboard or from your needle or from the sick bed of your child or husband, you yourselves could answer these questions from your own earlier experience—for most of you, I am certain, have merely changed the drudgery of the shop, the store, the office for the drudgery of your home—and you can still remember the conditions under which you worked—the long hours, the little pay and your being constantly at the mercy of your "boss." Well, under these same conditions, your husbands, your sons and your brothers are working. Conditions which are created by our present system. A system of graft, of corruption, of perverted morals. So long as this system, the source of all evil, exists, just so long will you and your children suffer want and agony of all descriptions.

The time has come when you can no longer be too busy with your household cares and neglect all this. You must step into the fight; you must help to do away with all this injustice. You must demand the right to live, both for yourself and children.

"How can you do it?" you ask. In many ways. But of the many ways, I will tell you some other time. At the present moment there is at least one big way. Help your husband and your sons, your brothers, to see and understand that the only salvation to all your miseries and their miseries is to unite with their brother workmen and work to establish the system which will give them the fruit of their labor, which will give them life, not merely existence; which will give them a chance to care for their children, and not let them become objects of charity—the consolation of the philanthropists and the very number of your bread. Help your husbands, sons and brothers understand that only by joining their voices and their votes to the Socialist movement will they help to establish this new system, for which the Socialists alone stand. Then we shall have a government by the people and for the people, and not by the few and for the few.

Mothers, help!

## SOME RECIPES.

### CLOVE CAKE.

One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three eggs, one and one-half cups of milk, one pound of raisins, one paper of ground cloves, four cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

### SILVER CAKE.

One pound of white sugar, one-half pound butter, whites of fourteen eggs, teaspoon baking powder, little over three-quarter pound of flour. Beat the butter to a cream. Bake two and one-half hours, commencing with slow fire.

### ONE THEORY.

"Why was Sisypheus," asked the professor in mythology, "compelled to roll a stone up a hill?"  
"I suppose he had made a freak election bet," answered the student with the bulging brow.—Pittsburg Post.

## MISS NESTOR, UNION LEADER.

Miss Agnes Nestor, among women trade union leaders, is an exceptionally striking figure because she leads not only women but men. Miss Nestor is the most highly developed representative of that absolutely new feminine type, the genuine, spontaneous working-woman leader of workingwomen.

Workingwomen have always had things done for them by philanthropist and legislators. They are now beginning to do things for themselves.

"You never saw Miss Nestor?" said a Chicago lawyer. "You ought to see her. Got a mind like a trip hammer. No. Not much high school. She's been in the factory since she was sixteen. I saw her, first time, at a conference between the employers and the union. Kind of treaty making affair. Everbody sitting around a big directors' table. Miss Nestor was at one corner with a pile of papers. She's Irish all the way through, but she doesn't particularly look it. You wouldn't call her any nationality. Just American."

Well, it was extraordinary the way they treated her. When the employers (and they were big ones) would get through making an argument, they'd turn and look at her. And the men representatives from the union would turn and look at her, too. And then they'd speak for the whole crowd. No. Nothing sensational at all. Just a plain, straight-away, tedious grind. Here's the point: Miss Nestor had all the details of the glove business down pat, so far as they affected the employees, and her job was to drive a bargain with the employers and get those details fixed just a little bit better for her people for the next year, and she did it. She knew her job. That's what I liked about her. She knew just how many minutes it took a girl to do this thing and that thing and the other thing on her machine to a dozen gloves of this style and that style and the other style, and she knew just where and how troubles and disputes might happen, and she wanted to get everything settled in advance so that there wouldn't be any trouble during the next year and both sides would be satisfied.

"It wasn't a case of just saying 'we want our wages' and 'we want shorter hours.' It was a case of going over all the features of an intricate manufacturing business and finding out just which concessions and arrangements were financially and technically feasible and which weren't, in view of market prices, glove styles, and shop efficiency. When Miss Nestor signed an annual treaty forty pages long.

"No, I don't remember much about the technical part. I was there just for the legal part. Miss Nestor doesn't want any of her contracts to be declared invalid by the courts. She has grasped the first principle of business—get your legal advice from a lawyer beforehand and not from a judge afterwards."

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and the "SOEMER-COPLAN" Inside Players, which surpass all others. Catalogues mailed on application. New York, Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St. SOEMER & COMPANY, New York.

## THE EVENING CALL PATTERN



BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT. Paris Pattern No. 2624. All Seams Allowed.

A slight variation of the usual style of Russian blouse is here shown. The tunic is made with a "Gibson" tuck at the front and back, stitched from shoulder to hem, and the wide, full-length sleeves are plaited into cuff depth or finished with stitched wristbands. The full knickerbockers are gathered about the knees by elastic, run through the hem-castings, and a stitched belt of the material, slipped through narrow straps at the under-arm seams, gives the popular long-waisted effect. The removable shield is embroidered in self-colored silk, and a bias trimming band of Scotch plaid gives a pretty and stylish effect. If desired, the wristbands may be of similar plaid. The pattern is in 4 sizes—2 to 7 years. For a boy of 5 years the suit requires 4 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 26 inches wide, or 2 yards 24 inches wide, as illustrated, 1/2 yard of plaid material 27 inches wide. Price of pattern, 25 cents.

## EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

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To obtain the pattern above, all out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl St., New York City.

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# Our Boys and Girls

Conducted by Bertha Maily.

## STORIES FOR CHILDREN FROM DICKENS' NOVELS.

### THE MARCHIONESS.

From "The Old Curiosity Shop."

**FROM NATURE.**

Though gifted with speech, still, we frankly confess  
We should be at a loss for the means to express  
The thoughts which we wish to convey in our words,  
Were it not for the help of the beasts and the birds.

It is always so easy to make people know  
What we mean when we say a thing's black as a crow;  
"As proud as a peacock;" "as blind as a bat;"  
"As big as an elephant;" "spry as a cat;"  
"As crazy as a loon;" or "as cross as a bear;"  
"As brave as a lion;" "as mad as a March hare;"  
"As deaf as an adder;" "as wild as a deer;"  
And many more sayings to make it quite clear  
We should find it a task to translate into words  
All our meanings if 'twere't for the beasts and the birds.  
—Youth's Companion.

**WILL SEEK PROTECTION.**

Muriel, a five-year-old subject of King Edward, has been thought by her parents too young to feel the weight of the rod, and has been ruled by moral suasion alone. But when the other day, she achieved disobedience three times in five minutes, more vigorous measures were called for, and her mother took an ivory paper knife from the table and struck her smartly across her little bare legs. Muriel looked astounded. Her mother explained the reason for the blow. Muriel thought deeply for a moment. Then, turning toward the door with a grave and disapproving countenance, she announced in her clear little English voice:

"I'm going up-stairs to tell God about that paper knife. And then I shall tell Jesus. And if that doesn't work, I shall put flannel on my legs."  
—Everybody's Magazine.

**ECHO.**

I dropped a golden coin upon the pave,  
And sharp and clear its metal clang rang out;  
And strange! subsided not, but seemed to swell  
Into an angry, clamorous, rising shout,  
Of men grown weary of an earthly hell!  
CHARLES ALBERT WILLIAMS.

The story was repeated, without any deviation or omission, after which Richard Swiveller took the word again:

"You have heard it all," said Richard. "I am too giddy and queer to suggest anything, but you and your friends know what to do. After this long delay, every minute is an age. Don't stop to say any one word to me, but go! If you lose another minute in looking at me, sir, I'll never forgive you!"

Mr. Abel needed no more persuasion. To Dick's unbounded delight he was gone in an instant, and Mr. Swiveller, exhausted by the interview, was soon asleep. "Strew, then, oh strew a bed of rushes. Here will I stay till morning blushes." Good-night, Marchioness!

On awaking in the morning he became conscious of whispering voices in his rooms, and espied Mr. Garland, Mr. Abel and two other gentlemen talking earnestly with the Marchioness. Upon perceiving the invalid to be awake, Mr. Garland stretched out his hand, and inquired how Mr. Swiveller felt, and said:

"And who can we do for you?"

"If you could make the Marchioness yonder a Marchioness in real, sober earnest," returned Dick. "I'd thank you to get it done offhand. But as you can't, the question is, what is best to do for Kit?"

Gathering around Mr. Swiveller's bedside, the group of gentlemen then proceeded to discuss in detail all the evidence against Sampson Brass, as contained in the confession of the Marchioness, and what course was wisest to pursue in the matter. After which the gentlemen took their leave for a time, or Richard Swiveller must assuredly have been driven into another fever, in consequence of having entered into such an exciting discussion.

Mr. Abel alone remained behind, very often looking at his watch and the room door, until the reason of his watchfulness was disclosed when Mr. Swiveller was roused from a short nap by the delivery at his door of a mighty hamper, which, being opened, disgorged such treasures of tea and coffee and wine and oranges and grapes and fowls and calves-foot jelly and other delicate restoratives, that the small servant stood rooted to the spot with her mouth and eyes watering in unison and her power of

speech quite gone. With the hamper appeared also a nice old lady, who bustled about on tiptoe, began to make chicken broth and peel oranges for the sick man and to ply the small servant with glasses of wine and choice bits of everything. The whole of which was so bewildering to Mr. Swiveller, when he had taken two oranges and a little jelly, was fain to lie down and fall asleep again from sheer inability to entertain such wonders in his mind.

Meanwhile the other gentlemen who had left Richard Swiveller's rooms had retired to a coffee-house near by, from whence they sent a peremptory and mysterious summons to Miss Sally Brass to favor them with her company there as soon as possible. To this she replied by an almost immediate appearance, whereupon, without any loss of time, she was confronted with the tale of the small servant. While it was being related for her benefit, Sampson Brass himself suddenly opened the door of the coffee-house and joined the astonished group. Hearing the certain proofs of his guilt so clearly related, he saw that evasion was useless, and made a full confession of the scheme whereby Kit was to have been doomed, but laying the entire blame, however, upon the rich little dwarf, Quill, saying that he could not afford to lose his rich client, nor the large bribe he offered for the arrest of the Kit.

Having secured the desired confession, the gentlemen hastened back to Mr. Swiveller's room with the glad tidings, adding that it would now be possible to accomplish the lad's immediate release, after making which joyful statement, they took their departure for the night, leaving the invalid with the small servant and one of their number, Mr. Witherden, the notary, who remained behind to be the bearer of good news to the invalid.

"I have been making inquiries about you," said Mr. Witherden, "little thinking that I should find you under such circumstances as those which brought us together. You are the nephew of Rebecca Swiveller, spinster, deceased, of Cheselbourne, in Dorsetshire."

"Deceased!" cried Dick.

"Deceased. And by the terms of her will you have fallen into an annuity of one hundred and fifty pounds a year. I think I may congratulate you upon that."

"Sir," said Dick, sobbing and laughing together, "you may. For, please God, we'll make a scholar of the poor

Marchioness yet. And she shall walk in silk attire, and siller have to spare, or may I never rise from this bed again!"

Mr. Swiveller recovering very slowly from his illness, even with the strict tending of his good fortune, and stiring into the receipt of his annuity, bought for the Marchioness a handsome stock of clothes and put her to school forthwith, in redemption of the vow he had made upon his fevered bed.

After casting about for some time for a name which should be worthy of her, he decided in favor of Sophronia Sphinx as being euphonious and genteel, and furthermore, indicative of mystery. Under this title the Marchioness repaired in tears to the school of his selection from which, as she soon distanced all competitors, she was removed before the lapse of many quarters to one of a higher grade. It is but bare justice to Mr. Swiveller to say that, although the expense of her education kept him in straitened circumstances for half a dozen years, he never slackened in his zeal, and always held himself sufficiently repaid by the accounts he heard of her advancement.

In a word, Mr. Swiveller kept the Marchioness at this establishment until she was, at a moderate guess, full nineteen years of age, at which time, thanks to her earliest friend and most loyal champion, Richard Swiveller, the shadows of a bitter past had been chased from her memory by a happy present, and she was as good-looking, clever and good-humored a young woman as ever a real Marchioness might have been.

## IRVING IN MISSOURI WILDS.

If the Hotel Selby, that used to stand on the corner of 8th street and Broadway, was still standing pilgrims from all parts of the country would visit it and enter the room in which rested for the night the father of American literature, Washington Irving. Sleepy Hollow was then unknown and the facts contained in the "Sketch Book" were in preparation. He rode into the village on horseback, accompanied by a body guard and a guide. They arrived early in the evening of an October day, seventy-five years ago, and they rested for the night. A few days before they enjoyed the sport of shooting deer a few miles out from the little city of St. Louis. They encountered all manner of native beasts and passed the wigwam of the father of the forest—Columbia Herald.

## FIGHTING RATS.

The British Society for the Destruction of Vermin is pushing vigorously its crusade for the extermination of rats. A committee from the society recently called on the board of agriculture to urge the appointment of a commission to inquire into the destruction of crops by rats. Sir James Crichton Browne said that rats were in a great measure responsible for the spread of the recent plague in India, which cost two million lives. They did damage in England, added the secretary of the society, estimated at \$75,000,000 a year, and their depredations in the United States and Germany cost each year \$100,000,000 and \$50,000,000, respectively.

## Our Daily Puzzle.



In case you board a trolley car  
For home, your nickel's spent.  
But then how is it that a dog  
Can get home on a scent?  
Find a dog.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE.  
(LOCOMOTIVE.)

10c Carfare given on all purchases of \$2.50 and over 10c

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Absolutely reliable price and quality and up-to-date. Return anything not right.

Underwear, Neck-ties, Socks, Shirts and Collars, Braces and Gloves, Umbrellas, Ho-Union Made.

Waiter's Outfit. Everything for Waiters.

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Underwear, Dress Scaques and Kimonos, Hosiery and Muslin Underwear, Skirts ready or to measure \$2.99 up.

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50 and 52 3rd Avenue, near 10th Street, N. Y.  
Telephone, 4600 SUNNYVALE.

**THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.**  
The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.—From the Socialist Platform.

# THE EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

**THE SOCIALIST PARTY.**  
National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 57th Street, New York.  
You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next time for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share of the work round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

## THE CALL

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"What's the Constitution between friends?" asked a famous New York Democrat a few years ago. "To Hell with the Constitution!" and "Habeas corpus be damned! We'll give them post-mortems instead," were the utterances of two Republican public officials in Colorado during a recent strike, when the strikers plead their constitutional rights as against the arbitrary orders of militia officers. And still more recently a high officer of the New York City police force summed up the political philosophy of capitalism in the classic phrase "The club is mightier than the Constitution."

Not only do Republican and Democratic military officers, executive officials, and grafting legislators normally feel and sometimes, in moments of unguarded frankness, rashly express their contempt for any limitation of their powers and privileges by law or constitution. Judges and public attorneys give the public lessons every week in the year of the way in which laws can be nullified and constitutions can be interpreted to mean anything and everything which their fraters did not intend them to mean. WHENEVER IT SUITS THE INTEREST OF PROFIT-MAKING BUSINESS TO HAVE THEM SO INTERPRETED.

The practise of old-party jurists and politicians incessantly confirms the theory proclaimed by the Socialists, that constitutions are but so much waste paper UNLESS THEY ARE BACKED BY A CLASS WITH THE POWER AND THE WILL TO MAINTAIN THEM, and that the law means whatever the public attorneys and judges make it mean, and that THE WAY FOR THE MASSES TO MAKE THE LAW MEAN JUSTICE AND FREEDOM FOR THEM IS TO TAKE THE POWER OF LAW-INTERPRETATION, AS WELL AS THE POWERS OF LAW-MAKING AND LAW-ENFORCEMENT, INTO THE HANDS OF THEIR OWN CLASS.

It is a common saying that a rule is proved by its exceptions. We have an illustration of this in the opinion handed down by the Corporation Counsel of New York City on the question of allowing the recreation piers to be fitted up and used this winter as places of shelter for the homeless unemployed men and women who throng the streets of the city and to whom the coming of winter means a time of unimaginable horror.

About the middle of October, the Shelter Committee for the Unemployed applied to the Dock Commissioner to have the recreation piers used for this purpose. The Dock Commissioner could not think of taking such action on his own responsibility. It might be illegal to give homeless unemployed workers a place to sleep. No Dock Commissioner could think of taking on his conscience the chance of doing a humane and illegal thing.

So he passed, the question up to the Corporation Counsel. That learned functionary saw at once that it was an extremely doubtful proposition. The purpose of the law, as he well knows, is to promote business interests. Now what business interests could be furthered by providing shelter for the unemployed? The unemployed have no business interests to be promoted—they have no business at all, indeed—no business to live and suffer and annoy respectable members of society by the sight of their misery. To be sure, the capitalists may need more workers next spring or summer than they do now; but there is not likely to be a lack of willing hands, even then. It was obviously very doubtful whether keeping these unemployed men and women from dying of hunger and cold was really worth while, from the exalted point of view of business interests.

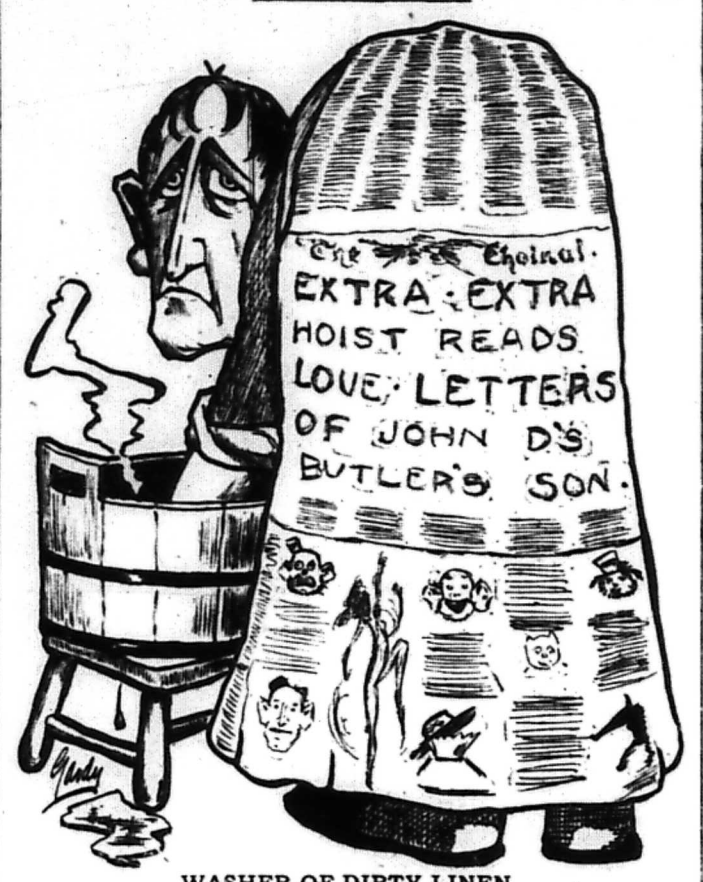
So the Corporation Counsel scratched his head, looked wise, and resolved not to do anything rash, LEST HE MIGHT PERCHANCE STRETCH THE LAW IN THE WRONG DIRECTION—IN THE DIRECTION OF RELIEVING HUMAN MISERY INSTEAD OF PROMOTING CAPITALIST PROFIT.

He let the matter rest for thirty days. The days grew shorter and the nights longer and colder. The fall rains came, dismal and chilly rains. The first snow came, and the first frost. The Corporation Counsel put on his winter clothing and bought a warmer overcoat and ordered his servants to make better fires. Election Day came and went. It is never prudent to decide such weighty questions as this during the excitement of a campaign. Two weeks after Election Day, the country having been saved, the forces of law and order and property and profit having triumphed, the Corporation Counsel came to a decision—of a sort.

HE DECIDED THAT HE COULDN'T DECIDE THE QUESTION AT ALL, AS COMING FROM THE DOCK DEPARTMENT. The application must be dismissed, and a new application made to the Department of Charities. Then the Department of Charities must submit the question anew to the Corporation Counsel, and the legal brain of the municipality will again take it under advisement. To be sure, by the middle of January the legal brain may discover that some other department has to be consulted—the Police Department, for instance, or the Health Department, or the Finance Department, or all of them.

"You see," says the Corporation Counsel, "it is a very complicated question. There are so many things to be considered." By the first of June all the departments may possibly be consulted and a final decision arrived at. To be sure, the winter will be over and with it the need for shelter. But what happier solution could be desired than that? Some of the unemployed will have died from hunger and exposure to the wintry blasts. Well, they will be out of their misery and restfully interred in the Potter's Field. Some will have survived. Well, that will prove that the proposed relief was not necessary, after all. And, best of all, NO TAMMANY OFFICIAL

### If We Could Put Them to Work.



**WASHER OF DIRTY LINEN.**

### CAN BE ACCUSED OF HAVING TAKEN ANY CHANCE OF VIOLATING THE LAW IN THE INTEREST OF THE POOR AND HELPLESS.

Praised be the majesty of the law! Praised be the prudence of the Circumlocution Office!

Although Mr. Roosevelt still holds the Big Stick, and although Mr. Roosevelt's successor is pledged to continue My Policies, the process of trustification goes merrily on. The latest news is that sixty or seventy of the formerly independent fertilizer, acid, and chemical companies, mostly in the South, are being merged into a single corporation, capitalized at fifty million dollars, which will be controlled by interests identical with those which control the Tennessee Copper Company and closely connected, also, with the Armour and Swift meat interests. As Socialists, we are not sorry to see the concentration of capital progressing without interruption. The sooner the trustification of industry is completed, the sooner will industry be ready for the people to step in and take control—the consummation to which the whole economic evolution of modern times tends and for which the Socialist movement of the world is working.

So long as Mexico remains subject to the despotic rule of Diaz and his gang, Mexican workmen will be even poorer and less organized than those of the United States, and will, accordingly, be dangerous competitors in the labor market and effective tools in the hands of the capitalists to break the strikes of American workmen. For that reason, if for no other, the working class of this country should give moral and material aid to the revolutionists who are striving to establish a real republic in Mexico instead of the dictatorship that now masquerades under that name.

Every time a purchaser insists on the union label and refuses to buy non-union goods, he helps to make it easier for other men and women of the working class to organize and compel their employers to grant them higher wages and better treatment.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**NOT HARD TO ANSWER.**  
Editor of The Call:  
For the good of The Call would you explain why it is that The Call is so in need of money? The Chicago "Daily Socialist" is not so much in need of money and with less strength. Some comrades ask this question.

**JEWISH BRANCH.**  
West Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 18.  
(The Chicago "Daily Socialist" has had two years and three months in which to establish itself. The Call has not yet completed its sixth month. Before another year and a half has passed we have every reason to expect that The Call will be in a better position than the Chicago paper now is; and we have every reason to expect that by that time the Chicago paper will be on a permanently self-sustaining basis. A year and a half ago, when the "Daily Socialist" was a little older than The Call now is, it was in an equally critical condition. It survived and has gained ground, because the comrades realized that it would take time to establish it and give it hearty support. It was supplied with funds, not only by its current deficits, but to buy its own press and fit out its office in a satisfactory manner, which The Call has not. Being then the only English movement of the party, it received support from organization and individuals all over the country; the support given to The Call has been practically limited to the Eastern States, just because another daily was being supported in these six months—in other words, it was supplied with funds, not only by its current deficits, but to buy its own press and fit out its office in a satisfactory manner, which The Call has not. Being then the only English movement of the party, it received support from organization and individuals all over the country; the support given to The Call has been practically limited to the Eastern States, just because another daily was being supported in these six months—in other words, it was supplied with funds, not only by its current deficits, but to buy its own press and fit out its office in a satisfactory manner, which The Call has not.)

an exactly similar position, but it was helped over the crisis and is now on the high road to success. So will The Call be in a few months, as we firmly believe because we have faith in the enthusiasm and perseverance of the great mass of the Socialist rank and file.—Ed.)

**MORGAN'S ABILITY.**  
Editor of The Call:  
Two of your cartoons represent at what tasks Socialism would set Morgan and Carnegie. Inasmuch as it is very important that the Socialist press should give absolutely correct impressions to the millions now beginning to have an interest in it, I write to inquire if it is true that Socialism in power would have no use for the splendid insight, foresight and constructive ability of J. P. Morgan, save to utilize it as a means of vending goods on the street? Would Carnegie, with his alert and practical mind, be of use only as a carrier of burdens in one of his own libraries? If these men would be of higher use, why make the world believe that Socialists would have no place for such persons where their proved talents could be happily and worthily expressed? Why confirm the idea that Socialists are merely levers, not builders, in the world of industry and sociological progress?

**INQUIRING SOCIALIST.**  
[Our correspondent must not take our cartoons with too literal seriousness. "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men," said old Horace or some other wise man. A Socialist paper may, just as well as any other, indulge in an occasional joke, may it not? Seriously, whose results have enriched him, has been done in greater part by men whom the world never hears of and who get wages or salaries, not profit, and interest, for their work.—Editor.]

### THE FIRST DUTY OF SOCIALISTS

By CHARLES VEREQUE in  
One class can only supplant another in controlling society when it becomes conscious and organized. When the bourgeoisie brought about their revolution, they had been ready for it for a long time. Doubtless they didn't amuse themselves by looking into all the details of the society they were about to abolish, but they knew what it was they had to realize in order to throw down all obstacles in the way of their development.  
The working class, which is at the present time the lowest and most downtrodden, can only gain cohesion and strength, and finally reach the goal aimed at, by organizing and at the same time becoming class-conscious. This is the position they (the workers) must resolutely take up. They must, so far as is possible, completely detach themselves from all sections of the bourgeoisie, inasmuch as all these sections have, each in turn, deceived, bought, exploited and massacred them, and equal each other in defending the capitalist system and in crushing down the proletariat. What the workers have got to do is to establish their own party, a class party; their only hope of freedom being their own united and disciplined forces.  
The two things in question then are: education and organization. It is to them that Socialists are directing their efforts. So long as the workers form the "tail," the following of any section whatsoever of the bourgeoisie, they will remain in the power and control of the bourgeoisie, incapable of gaining their freedom. They will merely secure the ends of those very bourgeoisies against whom they think they are fighting; and since they are not looking after their own interests, they will either be unable to distinguish them or unable to distinguish them.  
It is inconceivable that the political colors in which the bourgeoisie wrap themselves are only a means to bind the workers more closely to them, in order to keep intact their rule over society.  
This power could have—and ought to have—changed hands; but it has remained the business of the same class, the bourgeoisie, divided into courts with the exception of sharing profits, but all of them united in order to defend those profits against the attacks of the workers.  
Accordingly the workers ought never to favor any political color borne by no matter what section of the bourgeoisie. The same ditch should be dug between the radicals and the workers, as between the workers and "reactionaries." In what respect do the radicals differ from the last named? They are, perhaps, the advocates of more advanced reforms, but like the "reactionaries," they are all for keeping intact the status quo. That is enough to condemn them, and they must be fought just like the others.  
In their struggle for the possession of political power the workers should and remain by themselves, in order to constitute that class army which the course of events will allow them to throw against and rout the bourgeoisie army. Besides, the class struggle teaches the proletariat that only the workers are the enemy, and that only the bourgeoisie is to be treated as the enemy, and fight them upon every ground.  
At a time when Socialist doctrines were completely unknown the workers might be clinging to the skirts of these gentlemen, the bourgeoisie, awaiting at their hands a modification or a change in their own wretched existence. To-day, after sixty years' presence, the teachings of Socialism, such an attitude is impossible of justification.  
The organization of the workers into a class party has been forced to shape itself in a twofold way—once by the way of trade unions, the other in political parties.  
Even as the very conditions of their labor, conditions under which production and distribution of commodities are carried on, force the workers to join unions in order to defend themselves against longer hours of work and lower wages, in a word, to defend themselves against the masters; just so, with a view to overcoming the master class, are they obliged to form a party, a party which is not limited to a political party, a Socialist party for the transformation of society by the socialization of its productive forces.  
This is one of adopting every useful means for gaining recruits by propaganda and organization; above all to spread far and wide, both in the towns and on the countryside, the idea of the class consciousness of the workers must be awakened in this way leading them toward their definite emancipation.  
In order to bring about the speedy triumph of the social revolution, the thinkers of the working class must become familiar with the Socialist principles and conclusions.  
That is why the Socialists ought not to neglect any occasion that arises in order to marshal the workers under the red flag for an attack on bourgeois society. Under actual present day conditions the Socialist party is only to be used as a means of organizing and drilling the workers into a fighting force, and can only act as such, teaching and gaining recruits by every means in its power.  
In order to lead up to it, the next social revolution necessary for the proletariat well taught and organized. To become conscious of its absolute right to every form of social wealth, and to be gathered into one class party; these are the two conditions which a proletariat intent on transforming society must necessarily fulfill.  
It cannot be too often repeated that what keeps the proletariat from its emancipation is the fact of its ignorance. If it could only understand it would free itself. The new form of society is ready to take shape under its direction and for its benefit. Its consent is the only thing lacking. The daily task of Socialists is, therefore, to prepare the workers for the historic mission which they have to accomplish.

### THE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD

By GEORGE D. HERRON.

History has been the struggle on the part of those who make bread but did not have it against those who had bread, but did not make it—the word "bread" here symbolizing all the things that make up opportunity and privilege. Bread to eat means opportunity to live, and means power in one's hand. To be certain of bread is to have the ground of liberty beneath one's feet. And to have power over another's bread, power to give it or take it away, may serve one's interest, is to have the power of life and death over another. And this is the one and only blasphemy, the supreme and desecrating sacrilege, from which all blasphemies and sacrileges of human wrongs spring, that some people should control the lives of other people, their thoughts and deeds and aspirations, their judgments of right and wrong, the labor of their hands, the uplifting of the prostrating of their souls. And the basis of this ancient and universal wrong doing, making history seem but a flood for the destroying of the human spawn, is the ownership of bread. This why history is the struggle of those who produce bread against those who possess it—the struggle of the bread makers against the bread owners for increasing scraps of power which the ownership of bread puts into the hands of the world's masters. The struggle for bread is the struggle for life in all its expression—the struggle for equality of power and opportunity to be and to blossom. Until bread and that bread means are communized and equalized and made as certain and free as the air we breathe, liberty cannot be said to have been its real work. This is not to say that man lives by bread alone; it is to say, as I have elsewhere and often said, that until all men have free and equal bread, no man may freely and completely live.

### CAPITALISM AND GOVERNMENT.

It is a weakness in the capitalist system of production that its mechanism becomes more and more complicated and the individual capitalists more and more interdependent. The prompt fulfillment by each individual capitalist of the duties that arise from his economic functions is a requisite condition for the fulfillment of the duties of the other capitalists. Such a delicate social mechanism can endure less than any of those that preceded it the individual settlement of disputes by the parties concerned or aggrieved. In proportion, therefore, as every single capitalist becomes more and more dependent upon the prompt co-operation of numerous others, the more involved, cumbersome and complicated grow their conflicting interests. Out of this weakness springs the necessity for an adequate system of laws and of judiciary, and of a properly equipped government, able to keep the individual capitalists to their duties. Hence arises the vast machinery of courts with their extensive appendages, intended to enforce their decrees.  
It is a further weakness of the capitalist system of production that it digs the ground from under itself. The more it progresses, the more numerous the proletarians and, consequently, the slighter the general capacity of the people to purchase their own products in the markets of their own country. Thus, capitalism in every capitalist country restricts the home market, at the same rate that it develops in vigor. Falling of a market at home, the capitalist looks abroad, and is pushed beyond his own political limits in search of foreign markets. In the process of this expansion, accordingly, from the start an important role in capitalist production. In proportion as the latter develops, security abroad and the power to expand over foreign lands become vital questions to the interests of the whole capitalist class in a capitalist nation. In the world's markets, however, the capitalists of one nation run against those of another as competitors; in order to cope with each other, each invokes the powers of its own state to enforce its "rights" at the cannon's mouth, or, what it likes still better, to chase its competitors away. Formerly, wars were dynamic, to-day they are essentially commercial. In the past, the economic conflicts between the capitalists of the belligerent nations. Out of this weakness of the capitalist system of production, the requirement to conquer and maintain markets in foreign markets—springs in turn the necessity for extensive armaments by land and by sea. Hence war departments in government, with navies and land forces, which are grown from year to year, with an ever in-

### THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

By JAMES H. COTTON.

I am the unbound spirit that dwells in the heart of men;  
I am the star of the morning—by me  
When the sun rises, the darkness flies,  
I am the dawn of the day,  
Before the eternal ages, when sons of the morning sang,  
My spirit stood in the heavenly courts,  
Through which their praises rang.  
For I am heaven's herald, to lighten the darkened soul,  
To comfort the heavy-laden as long as the ages roll.  
I am the inspiration unto every son of toil,  
To break the yokes that bind him,  
To break the chains that round him coil,  
Through ages of oppression my light has shown afar.  
As, in the midnight heavens, has shone the Polar Star,  
When Ashur was an empire, I cheered the fainting slaves,  
Who toiled in her loathsome brick-kilns on the banks the Tigris' waves;  
When Egypt lashed her captives on the red sand,  
To get a name for Pharaoh, where the Cheops stands,  
I sang to them in the desert winds, upon old Nilus' shore,  
Sang of Egypt's overthrow, her rule to do no more.  
And when the heaven-sent Moses, by a mighty hand,  
Brought forth Israel's children, from Miraim's hated band—  
Upon a host of toilers my unbound spirit gladdened  
At one with the cloudy pillar, the fire that nightly blazed;  
I moved the host, escaping to chant the song of the brave,  
Pharaoh and his horsemen are drowned in the waves.  
I made the pride of Rome decline, I set her captives free;  
I broke the chains of priestcraft, that dunced liberty;  
My light dispelled the darkness of the medieval age,  
And thrones and powers were overturned before my tempest rage.

### QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Mrs. Baron.—Your card has been forwarded to the Committee for Unemployed at 20 Duane Street.  
G. W. J. Crumpton.—It is impossible to get a copy of the Call for the result of the official canvass for the state of New York.  
J. J.—The Call is not mailed addresses in New York County (Manhattan and the Bronx). Reason for this is that the postal law requires the payment of one cent postage on every copy of a daily paper mailed to any address within the same postoffice district. "The Call" Magazine is a monthly publication.