

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

The Call

The Weather.

Clear and colder today; Friday fair; brisk northwest to northerly winds.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORTH.

Price Two Cents.

Vol. 2—No. 282.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909.

SPOKANE POLICE ARREST 50 MORE

Thirty Battlers for Free Speech Get 30 Days Each in Prison.

W. F. M. BOYCOTTS MUNICIPALITY

Central Labor Union Belonging to A. F. of L. Champions Cause of I. W. W. Men.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 17.—The police persecution of members of the I. W. W. for trying to speak on the streets in this city still continues unabated...

Judge Hinkle tried to get the prisoners to make a pledge that they would make no further attempts to speak on the streets in defiance of the police...

The battle of the attorneys for the I. W. W. for writs of habeas corpus on behalf of the prisoners has been blocked up to date by the refusal of Judge Hinkle to grant them...

The Western Federation of Miners of the Couer d'Alene district, with more than 3,000 members, has decided not to buy any goods from this city, classing it as a scab city.

The Central Labor Union, the central body of the A. F. of L. organizations in this city, by unanimous vote, has appointed a committee of five to appear before the city and demand the repeal of the ordinance forbidding free speech on the streets.

The delegates denounced the Spokesman-Review for its lying campaign against the I. W. W. men. In support of the claim that the police are persecuting the I. W. W., it was cited that street fakery has been allowed to violate its provisions without molestation...

Mr. Bryan had been allowed to block the streets for a whole afternoon; discrimination had been shown in that the ordinance had been changed to permit the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America to hold street meetings.

Delegates believed these meetings to be necessary, but wanted the right to thus use the streets, always under proper regulation, extended to all our citizens equally and without discrimination.

Labor World Assists in Fight. The Labor World, organ of the Central Labor Union, has taken up the fight for the I. W. W., and its last issue contains several editorial utterances in favor of the fighters for the right of free speech.

The Labor World rises to inquire who is paying the Pinkerton and other private detectives engaged in the fight against the I. W. W. At all of the trials of those arrested under which conduct (the streets is being suppressed) sit Pinkerton and other detectives and some testify against the prisoners, showing that the detectives are taking an active hand in the fight.

As these detectives never work for honor or little reward we again ask who is paying them for their dirty work of lying and abuse? Is the Employers' Association, organized by Van Cleave here, hiring and paying the detectives, or are the police authorities so incompetent that the city has saddled itself with this heavy expense?

What a nice farce it all is, and much more of money and reputation on the part of the city!

PROTEST TONIGHT

New York Workers to Assemble in Labor Temple to Aid Spokane.

A monster protest meeting to arouse sympathy and raise funds for the I. W. W. men now fighting for free speech in Spokane, Wash., will be held in the Labor Temple, 245 East 14th street, tonight at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Free Speech Committee, and it is expected that the seating capacity of the hall will be used.

Leonard D. Abbott will preside, and the following speakers will address the meeting: Rose Pastor Stokes, Frank Bohn, Sol Fieldman, Harry Kelly and J. G. Phelps Stokes. Harry Kelly has been working in the

HEARST FOR SCABS

Homestake Mining Co., Controlled by Would-Be Mayor, to Favor Non-Union Men.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 17.—The Homestake Mining Company here, which is largely owned by the Hearst estate, today published a notice in the local press to the effect that with the beginning of the New Year only non-union men are to be employed.

This proposed line of action is causing considerable caustic comment among the miners of the district, who point out that while William Randolph Hearst employs union men upon all his newspapers, both to increase the circulation of the papers and for political purposes, the same worthy "arch-friend of labor" makes profit out of non-union labor after the fashion of Parry, Van Cleave, et al., especially when such labor is engaged in out of the way places where there is nothing to be gained by employing union men.

GIRL STRIKER FINED FOR CALLING "SCAB"

Sarah Walkman, of White Goods Makers, Must Pay a Penalty Because She Branded a Traitor.

Sarah Walkman, of 55 Norfolk street, a striking white goods worker, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of disorderly conduct because she called Annie Ansbanner, of 722 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, a "scab," was fined \$10 yesterday by Magistrate Steinert in the Essex Market Court.

Miss Walkman was arrested at 6 o'clock in the evening at the corner of Essex and Grand streets on Miss Ansbanner's complaint. She was taken to the Eldridge street station, where bail was furnished by the Woman's Trade Union League.

Miss Ansbanner testified at the examination yesterday that Miss Walkman had pulled her hair as well as called her a scab. In face of the fact that Miss Ansbanner is almost six feet tall while Miss Walkman is rather under-sized, this seemed a rather ridiculous charge. However, Magistrate Steinert imposed the fine.

Miss Walkman is one of six girls who have been on strike against H. Millberg, of 245 Grand street, for the past two weeks. The girls are fighting for a 10 per cent increase in wages and the recognition of their union. Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Woman's Trade Union League is directing the strike. There have been no desertions from the union ranks.

HAT CASE CONTINUES

Boycott Trial Evidence Shows 56 Factories Were Organized in 1902.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—The Danbury hatters' boycotting case was continued today in the United States Court before Judge Platt.

Walter N. Merritt, attorney for the plaintiffs, read more extracts from the Hatters' Journal relative to the alleged restraining measures adopted against non-union concerns in various cities. One report showed how the American Federation of Labor had unionized fifty-six hat factories in 1902.

The deposition of Leland Rankin, proprietor of the Richmond News, was read in relation to the publication of an article to the effect that the firm of T. B. Stokes & Co. had sold hats made by firms listed unfair.

EVERTON GETS BAIL

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 17.—Professor Arthur Everton, the hypnotist who has been confined in the Somerset County Jail here since Monday of last week, pending his trial for manslaughter in connection with the death of Robert Simpson, a hypnotic subject, who dropped dead at his feet after recovering from a cataleptic state at the Somerville theater, was liberated today on \$2,000 bail, and will begin a month's engagement tomorrow at a vaudeville theater on 14th street in New York city tomorrow.

Northwest and has just come East from Spokane and is thoroughly familiar with conditions on the Pacific Coast, especially in Spokane, which is one of the biggest labor centers, and he will give a full and clear statement of the case for the workers.

Rohn is also very conversant with labor conditions on the coast, as he has spent quite some time doing organizing work there. He knows the temper of both the officials and the rank and file of the labor movement.

The speakers will cover the entire case for speech not only in Spokane, but in the nation at large, showing the need of it as a safeguard to the labor movement.

SUGAR TRUST HEAD NOT READY TO QUIT

President Thomas Denies Rumor of Resignation—Corsa Says Shaw Knew of Crookedness.

President W. B. Thomas, of the American Sugar Refining Company, when asked yesterday about the rumor that he intended to retire as a result of the fight being made against the concern by the Federal authorities, gave out the following statement:

"In regard to the published statement of the American Sugar Refining Company, I would say that the report is absolutely without foundation. It is my intention to remain in office as long as the stockholders feel that I can serve their interests."

Henry C. Corsa, a former assistant to the sugar samplers on the Jersey docks of the Sugar Trust, made a statement yesterday in which he declared that in 1902 he reported to Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, former Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat, and H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, that the Sugar Trust was bribing customs employes and undervaluing cargoes.

Fired After Making Expose.

He declared that after he had reported the frauds and presented all of his evidence to the department he was dismissed from the customs service. He declared that bribe money paid him was turned over to the government in order to prove his allegations, but that he could get no satisfaction from the officials.

Corsa is a civil war veteran, and he insists that all attempts to secure his reinstatement have been blocked. He declares that he told former Appraiser Wakeman all of the facts regarding the methods used by the Sugar Trust, and that the latter tried to have him put back in the service, but failed.

In fact it is generally believed that the reason for the dismissal of Appraiser Wakeman from his position in the customs service by President Roosevelt was due to the fact that he had laid before Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage a full account of the Trust's frauds.

Trust "Careful" About Scales.

Harry E. Miller, manager of the Fairbanks Scales Company, said yesterday that for more than twelve years the American Sugar Refining Company allowed no one but one employe to examine the seventeen scales used by the customs officers and the company checkers at the docks that weigh the imported sugar.

All the scales used by the trust were supplied by the Fairbanks company. As a rule expert mechanics, employed by them, are sent to overhaul and adjust scales. In 1897 the American Sugar Refining Company decided that the services of the Fairbanks mechanics would not be needed any more.

The trust hired instead a man named Conrad Holler, who had been employed as a mechanic by the Fairbanks, but who, upon entering into the service of the Sugar Refining Company, set up a business of his own at 48 Light street. Ever since then Holler has been adjusting and repairing the trust's Fairbanks scales.

"Of course," said Miller, "if there was any crooked work being done by the American Sugar Refining Company it would be much better for them to have one man examine their scales than to have to send over a number of different mechanics for that purpose. We employ more than seventy mechanics here and it would be extremely difficult to persuade that number of men to hand in false reports as to the accuracy of the sugar people's scales."

List of Undesirables Made Up.

A list of twenty-two assistant weighers and a number of other officials in the customs service was sent to Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh at Washington yesterday by Collector Loeb, on the former's request, and all these men will be dismissed summarily. The twenty-two assistant weighers, in addition, will be indicted by the Federal grand jury for complicity in the Sugar Trust frauds.

The list of undesirables in the customs service was made up by Richard Parr, now deputy surveyor, and in charge of the weighing department of the customs service. Collector Loeb asked him to prepare the list for Secretary McVeagh. Deputy Surveyor Parr paid yesterday that the government was now investigating frauds committed by the Sugar Trust through other methods than fraudulent weighing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Richard Parr, deputy surveyor of the New York Customs House, and Edwin L. Anderson, former superintendent of docks for the Sugar Trust, are not the only ones claiming rewards for having been the first to disclose the sugar weighing frauds at that port. The claims of two other men are now pending before the Treasury Department. All four testified at the trial of the weighers, which resulted in the imposition of a fine of \$125,000 upon

DR. RAKOWSKY FREED

Roumanian Government Dared Not Execute Socialist Leader.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 17.—Dr. Rakowsky, the leader of the Roumanian Socialists, and a member of the I. S. R., who was in prison at Bucharest, in danger of being executed by the government, has been released as a result of the mighty demonstrations made in his behalf by the Socialists and Labor Unionists of Roumania, and is now in this city.

Rakowsky, who is a citizen of Roumania, despite the government's assertion to the contrary, and who is also a land owner and has been a surgeon doctor in the Roumanian army, intends to fight the case to a finish, and expects to win out.

It now appears that the main reason for his arrest and expulsion from his native land is the fact that he had harbored a number of the revolutionary sailors of the Russian battleship Potemkin, after the collapse of the Baltic Republic, and consequently the Roumanian reactionaries are doing the Czar's dirty work.

In Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, the news of Rakowsky's arrest created a lively expression of indignation by the working class which took the form of a hostile demonstration before the royal palace, which was broken up by soldiers.

FORNARO'S ATTORNEY SCORES PROSECUTOR

Assistant District Attorney Appleton Flayed by Lawyer Joseph for His Unfair Methods.

The application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Carlo Fornaro, the author and cartoonist, who has been sentenced to one year imprisonment for "libeling" Reyes Rafael Espindola, editor of El Imparcial, a Diaz sheet, was argued yesterday before Justice Seabury.

George Edwin Joseph, attorney for Fornaro, advanced several substantial reasons in support of his motion, and submitted a lengthy brief, in which the previous proceedings of the case are strongly criticized. Justice Seabury allowed the District Attorney two days in which to submit a brief for the prosecution. The decision is expected at the end of this week.

The certificate of reasonable doubt involves the question of bail only, but does not in any way affect the question of an appeal. This will be done, whether or not the motion is granted, the difference being that in case the motion be denied Fornaro will have to go to Blackwell's Island pending the decision of the appeal.

An effort was made by the District Attorney's office to keep Fornaro in the Tombs a few days longer, saying that they were not ready. At this Joseph jumped up and said:

"I protest against keeping my client in jail on such flimsy excuses. The case was to come up last Wednesday. We were then told that they were not ready. It was then postponed till Monday, and then again for today."

Motion Must Be Argued.

Justice Seabury ordered that the motion be argued. Joseph then advanced the arguments in favor of his motion and also read the entire page of the book "Diaz, Czar of Mexico," on which the conviction was secured, and in which Espindola is described as "doing more harm to Mexico than a brood of rattlesnakes let loose; a plearoon, procurer, blackmailier."

The first question Joseph raised was that of jurisdiction. He maintained that the law does not refer to non-residents. While section 242 of the penal code is broad enough to include non-residents, he admitted, it cannot be applied in practice, and asked that the same be considered together with sections 249 and 250, in which modifications are laid down that would support his theory.

"Should the law be interpreted broadly," he said, "there is no reason why despoils of every foreign country should not come here and prosecute any paper that has ever printed any unfavorable reports about them. Why, even the Eskimos who, in the Cook and Perry controversy were accused of lying, can come here and prosecute the newspapers."

No Connection Shown.

The second point was that of fact. He showed that there were no evidence to connect Fornaro with the publication of the book, or with the delivery of it to the specific copies to which the charges have been made. He showed that whatever negotiations went on between Fornaro and Mr. Eisler, Brentano's representative, was in reference to the Spanish publication, and not on the publication on which the charge was made. He also emphasized the fact that it had not been shown that any of the books had been read.

Joseph spoke with bitterness on the methods of Assistant District Attorney Appleton during the trial by putting irrelevant questions to which objections would only tend to discredit Fornaro in the eyes of the jury.

He mentioned questions which were answered in the negative and which have evidently been put for no other purpose than to blacken the character of the defendant before the men

ENTIRE MINING TOWN MAY BE BLOWN UP

Steam and Gasses in Burning Hell at Cherry Threaten to Destroy Village.

CHERRY, Ill., Nov. 17.—Despite the efforts of the mine inspectors and Chicago firemen, which have continued uninterrupted for thirty-six hours, the fire in the St. Paul mine, in which more than 300 miners are buried, is burning more fiercely than ever tonight. The prospect is that no efforts will be made to recover the bodies for a week.

Meanwhile a new danger has been injected into the situation. Water has been poured into the mine in such immense quantities that it is feared dangerous gases have formed which may explode and blow the earth covering off the mine. Such an accident would put the lives of scores in great danger. It is this fear which is said to have inspired the state mine inspectors in forcing the crowds back 600 feet from the entrance to the pit.

The pumping of water into the mine was stopped this afternoon, as it was felt that it was reaching only the bottom of the main shaft, and did not affect the upper galleries at all.

Soldiers on the Scene.

Companies K and G, of the Sixth Regiment, reached here early today, and were immediately marched to the mine, the shafts of which they surrounded. Company H, of the same regiment, is held under arms at Monmouth ready for instant departure for Cherry in case it is needed.

The troops were ordered out by Governor Deneen, who is in Chicago, at the urgent request of Sheriff Skoglund, of Bureau County. The sheriff told Deneen that conditions were extremely grave, and that he feared the outcome should an attempt be made to raise the corpses from the mine without an adequate guard.

Scores of half clad men, women and children hurried from their homes at 2:30, and surrounded the cars bearing the troops, but there was no demonstration.

At 7 o'clock after the troops had stood guard over the mine for a time, Captain E. W. Hall, of Company K, commanding, decided that this guard duty was unnecessary, so he offered the assistance of his men to the mine authorities in the work of recovering the bodies or fighting the fire.

The troops from that time acted largely as private citizens, discarding their weapons and helping about the shaft of the mine. While there is considerable restlessness here, and a good deal of expressed indignation over the action of the authorities in sealing the shafts, no sign of an outbreak is discernible.

Officials of the United Mine Workers, led by President Duncan McDonald, announced they would immediately ask the Governor to withdraw the troops.

"It looks like a deliberate attempt to stir up trouble," said MacDonald. "It is like waving a red flag in front of a bull. All miners know that, in the past, troops were brought to mines only in labor troubles and then always against the miners. There has never been any danger of violence. Kind hearted women who speak their language are needed for the miners here, not men armed for war."

Coroner Halm was evidently greatly aroused when he resumed the inquest today. He declared he would summon several miners who are reported to have said that for two hours after the fire started in the mine the company continued to mine coal and that negligence was shown in not notifying the men in the mine of their danger.

Mine Owners Hide Evidence. Smouldering troubles are about to burst into a fury of accusation here. Every angle of the disaster has reached a crisis. Mine owners clashed with the state over the production of evidence to show the child labor law was violated by the coal company.

Strong differences arose in the conference of experts in charge of the site of the mine. And every faint hope for the rescue of any of the hundreds of men in the burning mine was killed by the experts.

Every man in the mine must die, unless rescued tomorrow. If a last attempt to reach the men, which will be made tomorrow, fails, as the two previous attempts have, the mine will be sealed with concrete, and weeks or more may pass before it will be opened. A night the two companies of militia are preparing for trouble.

Disorder is feared if efforts to take out the men are abandoned or fail. No attempt was made to go into the mine today. For six hours the score of experts argued for their different ways of taking out the bodies. They split on the question of again opening the main shaft, the action that caused the almost extinguished fire to rage anew. Every phase of the situation was discussed, and it was agreed without dissent that the men in the mine are all dead, and that present efforts are only to take out the bodies before all become unrecognizable.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FIGHT TO BE SETTLED

SCHOOL PROBE BEGINS

Commissioners of Accounts Investigating Brooklyn Institution. The Commissioners of Accounts have begun the investigation ordered by Mayor McClellan into the accounts and methods of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, the superintendent of which was dismissed by the Board of Managers after hearings.

The commissioners studied yesterday the testimony taken by the State Board of Charities and by the Board of Managers. On Monday next or possibly a day or two later, the commissioners will begin to delve into the books and accounts of the institution.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The report of the special committee of the State Board of Charities which investigated abuses in the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, was ordered transmitted today by the board to Governor Hughes, to whom the complaint against the management of the school had been made by Ephraim Byk, of Brooklyn, who was a former manager of the institution. Byk charged that Superintendent Farrell and other employees were guilty of cruelties and gross immoralities, and the investigation recently held developed startling testimony in support of the charges.

The report of the special committee to the State Board will be made public after its consideration by the Governor.

BLOODY CZAR FOILED

France Refuses to Send Gambachidze to Torture and Death. (Special to The Call.)

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Socialists and, in fact, all lovers of liberty in France, are elated over the release of the Russian student, A. Gambachidze, who was held at Bordeaux for three months, charged with having kidnapped a child in Tiflis, but who was really wanted by the Czar's bloodhounds because of his revolutionary activity in Russia.

This foiling of the Russian butcher's efforts to stretch out his bloody claws over the frontier to drag fleeing revolutionists back to torture and death, was largely due to the vigorous campaign waged against the extradition attempt by Jaures' vaillant Socialist daily, "Humanite," and the Committee of Social Defense.

L. E. Rubanovitch, general secretary of the Socialist Revolutionary party of Russia, said today that in his opinion, this latest victory over the Czar marked the beginning of a movement which would result in the abolition of the extradition treaties between Russia and all civilized nations.

REGARDING CIRCULATION.

We have for a long time been asking our friends to hustle for new readers. But how is it to be done? That's the point.

We learn from letters received that getting new readers is not easy in some cases, while on the other hand many are surprised at the ease with which readers can be secured. There is a large waiting field ready for the sowing of Socialist teachings. Almost any vote will be cast right if the voter once understands what Socialism is. There are many people discontented with their lot who are ripe for a Socialist paper to make them finish with the old parties.

"We have heard from some comrades that they regularly give their own copy away when read, and after giving it to the same person for a few days they follow it up by earnestly soliciting a subscription from the new reader. This method rarely fails and can hardly be improved upon.

Some people when approached by you will just decline to give you a proper hearing; others, again, will be indifferent, and some will laugh at you. But Very Many Will Be Found To Take An Interest in Your Paper and your proposition to read it. Many are waiting for just such a paper like The Call, and will begin to buy and read it right away.

There is work for all. The harvest, truly, is great. But the laborers are few. Will you not make one more? The number who respond to our appeals is growing. But we want YOU—everyone—to join the ranks.

Let us all work together, and we will get what we unitedly strive for.

Tell all your friends The Call may be had from any newsdealer, but that it must be ordered a day or two in advance. Any dealer can get The Call through the same channel as he receives his other daily papers.

A. F. of L. Committee Aids in Ending an Old Dispute.

BOTH FACTIONS AGREED

Leaders McNulty and Reed Promise to Abide by Decision of Arbitrators.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—The long-awaited report of the law committee to which was referred the electrical workers' dispute, was made to the A. F. of L. convention this morning. The report recommended the reaffirmation of the Denver agreement, which was to drop all suits that were pending and to call a convention of the different factions to arrange a settlement. This agreement was never carried out, each side accusing the other of repudiating it.

The committee urged that efforts be continued to effect a settlement under the terms of the Denver agreement, and recommended that President Gompers name one representative, Frank J. McNulty, head of the "regular" Electrical Workers' Union, a second, and J. J. Reid, leader of the secessionists, a third, none of whom shall be electrical workers, the committee in trying to effect a settlement. Both McNulty and Reid agreed to this. This committee shall have power to interpret the Denver agreement and shall arrange for the convention proposed in the agreement.

The appeal of the Ohio State Federation of Labor from the revocation of its charter was dismissed. It was voted to recognize only the newly formed Ohio Federation, and the executive council was authorized to unify the trade unions of the State in the new federation.

Central Bodies and Revoked Charters. The committee on laws reported that the Iowa Federation admitted a violation of the federation law, and recommended that upon compliance with the law their charter be restored. This was ratified by the convention.

In the cases of the central bodies of Cleveland, Toledo, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Milwaukee and San Francisco, whose charters were revoked as a result of the electrical workers' controversy, the committee recommended that these organizations be once completely with the laws of the federation, and thereby maintain peace and unity in their respective cities.

Delegates Max Hayes, of Cleveland, and Thomas Rumsey, of Toledo, pleaded for the restoration of the charters of these cities, but without avail.

The committee took no action on appeals from Detroit and Indianapolis central bodies which have complied with the constitution of the federation.

HUNTER ON A. F. OF L.

Socialist in United Press Interview Denies Misleading Reports.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

(Written for the United Press.) TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 17.—I am glad to have an opportunity to state through the United Press that nothing could be more foolish than the malicious rumors set afloat during the past week by our enemies that the Socialists are seeking to bring about a secession in the organized labor movement. While I am not a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, and am not here in any official capacity, I am, in common with all right thinking Socialists, in full sympathy with the trades union movement, and am in a position to speak of the interest felt in the progress of this labor movement, not only in America, but in every country in the world where Socialism has gained a foothold.

No Socialist, either within or without the American Federation of Labor, desires to weaken the trades union movement through the secession of any unions or individuals from the Federation. Such a course, injurious to the whole labor movement, would be most vigorously opposed by all Socialists of America.

Whatever differences may have existed in the past, or may now exist, upon questions of theory or tactics, Socialists stand as one in the practical movement for the advancement of the workers' interests. We stand and must stand for the full and complete solidarity of the workers, both economically and politically.

This brings us to the vital differences between Socialists and a large part of those who with us are work-

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page 3.)

For the program of trades unionism and the cause of labor. We would advance the cause through a political party, the Socialist party, while the others seem content to cling to the old parties for the needed relief, the utility of which has been too often demonstrated to call for further proof at this time.

We believe the vote to be the most effective weapon in the possession of the laboring men. But unless the vote is utilized at the edge of the sword, and instead of the powerful blow that could and should be delivered, labor strikes but impotently.

At this critical time especially, I believe, as all true friends of the working class, both within and without the unions, that organized labor should present a solid, undivided front in support of what are, at bottom, the most vital interests of American citizenship.

As to the present status of Socialism in the organized labor movement, we are convinced that our cause is stronger than ever before. Some splendid missionary work is being done, and we know that the light is gradually breaking; what we do or do not at the present convention must not be taken as in any way manifesting our real strength, as the Socialist delegates have no program of action in this convention. Peculiar conditions, which need not be mentioned, make this course advisable.

HAIR WORKERS STRIKE

Thirty Wig, Hat and Puff Makers Demand Recognition of Union.

Because the thirty men and women employed by the S. B. Hunan Hair Company, of 324 Bowery, joined the Human Hair Workers' Union and demanded that the employers recognize the latter, they have been locked out. A strike followed.

The strikers yesterday submitted formal demands, requiring the recognition of their union. Their immediate reinstatement and the discharge of all scabs.

Thus far the bosses have been able to secure but five scabs. These men are Italians, who are entirely unfit for the work, being of the street scavenger type.

The Human Hair Workers' Union is conducting the strike. Organizer E. Gottlieb is in charge of the strike committee.

Strike headquarters are maintained at Casino Hall, 83 East 4th street, where meetings are being held every day.

ICE TRUST STANK

President Schoonmaker Said Morse Did Not Dare Lift the Lid

The prosecution's case was closed yesterday in the trial of the American Ice Company for conspiracy before Supreme Court Justice Wheeler. The corporation's letter file book was put in evidence. One of the letters was written in 1903 by John D. Schoonmaker, then president, to Wesley M. Oler, who succeeded him, referring to John M. Briggs, the Coeymans ice producer, who persisted in selling his ice at 4 1/2 a ton in 1902.

"It doesn't seem possible to do anything with Briggs on prices," wrote President Schoonmaker. "He is always referring to his great losses in the stock of the American Ice Company. He does not do reasonable things, but files off the handle. My idea is that you ignore him and let him give his ice away if he wants to."

Another letter written in December of that year, refers to the suit brought by Augustus C. Sprague, who acted as the attorney for the trust in buying up smaller concerns, for \$100 a month for services in addition to his salary as clerk.

"We doubt if Mr. Morse is willing to let Sprague go on with this suit," wrote Schoonmaker. "If the cover is ever lifted off this pot there will be a very bad smell."

PAUL LAFARGUE

When the vice of work is dishabily attached to the heart of the laborer, since its requirements stifle all the other instincts of nature, since the duty of work requires society is necessarily limited by consumption and by the supply of raw materials, why struggle with the work of a whole year, when not distribute it suitably over the twelve months and force every workingman to content himself with six or five hours a day throughout the year instead of the present twelve hours during six months? (Editor assured of their daily portion of work, the laborer will no longer be jealous of each other, he longer fight to snatch away from each other's hands and bread from each other's mouths, and then not exhausted in body and mind, but will begin to practice the virtues of justice.)—From "The Right to be Lazy" and Other Studies. Cloth, 50 cents.

If assorted Post Cards mailed for 10¢; send for copy of International Socialist Review.

CLAUDE H. KEER & COMPANY,
34 Elm Street, Chicago.

BRITISH SOLDIERS CLUB UNEMPLOYED

Rifle Butts and Special Police Sticks Used on Demonstrants at Royal Parade.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Clubs and the butts of service rifles dispersed a crowd of unemployed, who attempted a demonstration along the route taken by King Manuel, of Portugal, today, on his drive from the railway station to the Guild Hill, where he was the guest of the city of London. Practically all of the London garrison was on duty in the streets, and these, reinforced by hundreds of policemen specially armed with sticks, beat back the crowd, and dispersed it, after driving it into side streets.

Fears of "untoward incidents" had caused the city authorities to turn out enough troops to subdue a city, ostensibly to honor the royal guest. Their presence, however, was needed in beating back the unemployed, who wished to show King Manuel some of the real life of the capital.

According to his invariable custom King Edward did not accompany Manuel to London, but remained at Windsor. Edward always allows his visitors to have a London reception entirely their own, in order that the welcome may be entirely on their own merits and not due to the presence of their host. Manuel was heartily cheered along certain parts of his drive through the city, but at times his closely guarded carriage rolled between lines of ominously silent groups of tattered unemployed.

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Strike headquarters are maintained at Casino Hall, 83 East 4th street, where meetings are being held every day.

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When the vice of work is dishabily attached to the heart of the laborer, since its requirements stifle all the other instincts of nature, since the duty of work requires society is necessarily limited by consumption and by the supply of raw materials, why struggle with the work of a whole year, when not distribute it suitably over the twelve months and force every workingman to content himself with six or five hours a day throughout the year instead of the present twelve hours during six months? (Editor assured of their daily portion of work, the laborer will no longer be jealous of each other, he longer fight to snatch away from each other's hands and bread from each other's mouths, and then not exhausted in body and mind, but will begin to practice the virtues of justice.)—From "The Right to be Lazy" and Other Studies. Cloth, 50 cents.

If assorted Post Cards mailed for 10¢; send for copy of International Socialist Review.

CLAUDE H. KEER & COMPANY,
34 Elm Street, Chicago.

Opera-Concert and Ball

Arranged by the Brooklyn Call Conference.

THE WEBSTER-POWELL OPERA COMPANY

WILL PRESENT IN ENGLISH "MIGNON," BY THOMAS SIG. EUGENIO PIRANI, Director.

CONCERT BY THE Norma Ladies' Trio and Aida Ladies' Quartette

ON FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1909 AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

BALL After the Entertainment BALL

BRITISH SOLDIERS CLUB UNEMPLOYED

Rifle Butts and Special Police Sticks Used on Demonstrants at Royal Parade.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Clubs and the butts of service rifles dispersed a crowd of unemployed, who attempted a demonstration along the route taken by King Manuel, of Portugal, today, on his drive from the railway station to the Guild Hill, where he was the guest of the city of London. Practically all of the London garrison was on duty in the streets, and these, reinforced by hundreds of policemen specially armed with sticks, beat back the crowd, and dispersed it, after driving it into side streets.

Fears of "untoward incidents" had caused the city authorities to turn out enough troops to subdue a city, ostensibly to honor the royal guest. Their presence, however, was needed in beating back the unemployed, who wished to show King Manuel some of the real life of the capital.

According to his invariable custom King Edward did not accompany Manuel to London, but remained at Windsor. Edward always allows his visitors to have a London reception entirely their own, in order that the welcome may be entirely on their own merits and not due to the presence of their host. Manuel was heartily cheered along certain parts of his drive through the city, but at times his closely guarded carriage rolled between lines of ominously silent groups of tattered unemployed.

HAIR WORKERS STRIKE

Thirty Wig, Hat and Puff Makers Demand Recognition of Union.

Because the thirty men and women employed by the S. B. Hunan Hair Company, of 324 Bowery, joined the Human Hair Workers' Union and demanded that the employers recognize the latter, they have been locked out. A strike followed.

The strikers yesterday submitted formal demands, requiring the recognition of their union. Their immediate reinstatement and the discharge of all scabs.

Thus far the bosses have been able to secure but five scabs. These men are Italians, who are entirely unfit for the work, being of the street scavenger type.

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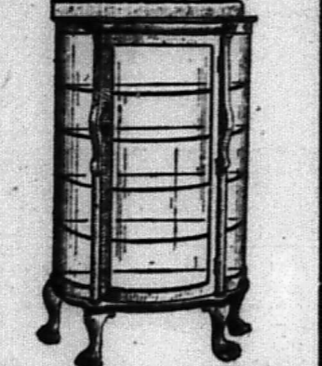
Once a Customer Always a Customer

Kraas & Miller

The Furniture Center.

Broadway, London and Quincy Streets, Brooklyn.

What you get for what you pay, is the quality by which a bargain is determined. Here quality is of first importance. It is the essential consideration.



This Solid Quartered Oak China Closet \$23.75

Swell front door and ends; claw feet; five spacious shelves; 3 ft. 4 in. wide and 5 ft. 6 in. high.

Complete Line of Furniture and Floor Coverings for Thanksgiving.

Open Monday and Saturday Ev'ngs.

MACFADDEN PARDONED

Taft Commutes Prison Sentence Against "Physical Culture" Editor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Bernarr MacFadden, editor of a magazine devoted to physical culture, who was convicted on a charge of sending "non-mailable" printed matter through the mails, and sentenced on November 11, 1907, by United States District Judge W. M. Lanning, at Trenton, N. J., to two years in prison, and to pay a fine of \$2,000, had his sentence commuted today by President Taft, and on the payment of the fine the prison sentence will be waived. MacFadden's offense consisted in publishing an article in the nature of a warning to young men against immoral practices. Attorney General Wickham finds that the advice and deductions in the article were wholesome, but that some of the narrative in the story was decidedly improper reading and calculated to promote evil habits rather than to retard them.

PENN. TUBE OPENS

Inspection of Tunnel Connecting Jersey City and Long Island Today.

After years of labor and the expenditure of millions of dollars by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the last link in the steel chain which will connect New Jersey with Long Island has been completed, and today the first passenger coach will run from Philadelphia to Long Island City through the completed tunnels under the Hudson River, Manhattan Island and the East River.

In crossing under the East River President McCrea's party will use what is called "Tube D" while going east, and on the return trip will pass through "Tube B."

FIREMEN'S OFFICIALS MEET.

Railroad Coal Slingers Will Demand 25 Per Cent Wage Increase.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The general chairman of the locomotive firemen met today to work out the details of schedules in the formal demand for an increase of 25 per cent, asked on Western railroads.

The firemen have also decided to ask Eastern roads for advances, and are formulating demands for Eastern and Southern districts.

GETS \$5,000 FOR FOOT.

A jury before Justice Hooker in the Supreme Court, yesterday, returned a verdict for \$5,000 in favor of Robert Smith and against the Union Railway Company.

Cornelius J. Earley, counsel for Smith, said that about midnight on September 19, 1908, at 115th street and Third avenue, Smith was run down by one of the defendant company's cars and was so injured that his left foot and part of the left leg was cut off.

TRAIN KILLS RUSSIAN.

When engine No. 182 of the New Jersey Central Railroad arrived at Communipaw yesterday the crew of the engine reported to the police that they had picked up the body of a man who had been struck and killed by a train. He was identified as Michael Koska, twenty-eight years old, a Russian, living at 331 West 25th street, Bayonne.

This Size Space Costs

Weekday Edition \$1.40 Sunday Edition \$1.75

Why not advertise your business in The New York Call?

Thousands of consumers read The Call daily and give preference to our advertisements.

Telegraphic Briefs

All Saved From Wreck Varuna.
FUNCHAL, Madeira, Nov. 17.—There was no loss of life when Eugene Higgins' yacht Varuna was wrecked on the northwest coast of this island. All of the party and crew were accounted for today.

Spectacular Fire in Atlanta.
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—A spectacular fire in the heart of the business section destroyed the warehouse of Hightower & Graves, hardware dealers, at noon today. The firemen succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to other nearby buildings after a hard fight.

Complaints Against Passenger Ass'n.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Alleging that the Trans-Continental Passenger Association violates the Interstate Commerce Act when it collects fees for validating overland tickets, George W. Ritter, of Salt Lake City, today filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Oregon Short Line Railroad, the Southern Pacific Company and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Line.

Taft Congratulates Mohammed Ali.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—President Taft sent the following message of congratulation to His Majesty, Shah Mohammed Ali, at Teheran, today: "I tender Your Majesty congratulations at the opening of the constitutional parliament. The American people wish welfare and peace for Persia under the new order of things."

Girl Brutally Murdered Near Troy.
TROY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The body of a young woman who had evidently been criminally assaulted and then strangled, was found here today on the banks of the Hudson River. The police are searching for a clue.

Decried by Wife, Kicked by Mule.
PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—Mrs. James Edmonds, of Washington County, is alleged to have deserted her home recently taking with her everything in sight except an old mule. Edmonds preferred charges of desertion against his wife and larceny against a Pittsburg man. This morning the mule, Edmonds' only possession, kicked him, and Edmonds died soon after in a hospital.

Beg for Sheriff Shipp's Pardon.
RISING PAWN, Ga., Nov. 17.—A petition has been sent to President Taft to pardon ex-Sheriff Joseph P. Shipp and his co-defendants, signed by practically every citizen in this vicinity.

Twenty Bitten by Dog.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Between twenty and thirty persons, mostly children, were bitten by a supposedly mad dog, which ran amuck in the streets of Binghamton this morning.

Fined for Smuggling.
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Mrs. Franceska Freidman, of New York city, charged with smuggling, retracted her former plea of not guilty, and pleaded non vult, in the United States District Court today. Mrs. Freidman was sentenced by Judge Cross to pay a fine of \$150.

Prof. Lash, Ohio Educator, Dead.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Professor W. D. Lash, superintendent of the Zanesville public schools for thirty-four years, died today from pneumonia.

Round Up Band of Chippewas.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A band of 123 Chippewa Indians who have been roving around the country, living desultorily, has been rounded up under the Blackfeet Indian reservation, in Montana.

Best Cops Not Advanced, Says Woods.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Arthur Woods, former Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, in a statement made here today, says that the civil service as a method of selecting the best men for promotion is almost a failure, and added that records are worthless.

Natives Trade Girls for Opium.
MANILA, Nov. 17.—Natives of Sarangani, a group of islands to the south of Mindanao, are offering to barter young girls, each for an ounce of opium. So reports W. S. Lyon, a horticulturist, who returned today from a trip along the south coast of Mindanao.

Big German Potato Crop.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—More than 45,000,000 tons of potatoes were grown in Germany this year, reports Consul-General Skinner at Hamburg.

Catholic Church Dynamited.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 17.—An explosion of dynamite today destroyed the front of the new Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church at Clinton, in the coal fields near here.

Nurses Catch Diphtheria.
CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Eight nurses at the Cook County Hospital are suffering with diphtheria, all the cases having developed within a week from a single diphtheritic patient.

Germany Swept by Snowstorm.
BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Germany is fast becoming snowbound by a great storm that is sweeping over the entire country.

Yamagata Takes Ito's Place.
TOKIO, Nov. 17.—Field Marshal Prince Yamagata has been appointed president of the Privy Council to succeed the late Prince Ito.

Big Floods in Adana.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—Thousands today are homeless, 500 houses are destroyed and an immense area is inundated with losses of millions of dollars, as the result of floods in Adana, Asia Minor.

16 Drowned as Steamer Sinks.
ROME, Nov. 17.—Eighteen men were drowned today when the steamer Marie Adalgisa struck a rock and sank off Brindisi.

Ex-Tennis Champion Killed.
CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Kreigh Collins, former Western tennis champion, was killed by a street car late last night.

"HARLEM'S BUSIEST DRY GOODS SHOP"

Week-End Specials

Suits—Broadcloth, Serge, Fine Whip Cord, all colors and guaranteed. Regular \$25.00 to \$32.00. **\$19.75**

No Charge for Alteration.

Furs—Fine Caracul Paw Sets, large lined skinner's set. Reg. \$4.98. **\$4.98**

Waists—Fine Linings, hand-made, all imported lace, also tailored-made fine linens. Regular \$1.95. **\$1.25**

Gloves—Ladies' Lashless 2 clings, all the latest fall shades, also black or white. Reg. \$1.00. **\$1.00**

Gloves—Men's Tan Pipe, Cape and Gray, or Tan Moss, regular or Cadet Sages. **\$1.00**

Gloves—Children's Tan Pipe and Tan Moss, broad cut, short. **\$1.00**

Corsets—Several styles in Corset medium or low back, short or long hips, with lace supporters. Regularly \$6.00. **\$4.00**

Corsets—P. N. Corset, medium back, long hips and back. Regularly \$6.00. **\$4.00**

Drawers—Long Cloth, trimmed with embroidery, lace insertion and edge. Regularly 60c. **40c**

Corset Covers—Long Cloth, with two pieces front and back. Regularly 40c. **25c**

Combinations—Long Cloth, Corset Cover and Drawers or Corset Cover and Drawers with lace, heading and ribbon. Regularly \$1.25. **90c**

Knit Underwear—Lace-trimmed vests and pants. Exceptional value. **35c**

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock.

Call **COUPON—Cut This Out** 47

Present this Coupon and by making a purchase of 25c or more you will receive

10 S. & H. Green Stamps FREE

In addition to the regular and extra stamps on sales.

J. R. Senior, Inc. Good Until Nov. 24

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamp Every Day Until Nov. Friday All Day.

J. R. Senior, Inc.

West 125th St., near Seventh Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FORWARD DIVIDES UP

Profits of Masked Ball to Socialist Party and Press.

The annual Forward Masked Ball, which is held in Madison Square Garden, is the biggest working class affair of the season in this city. There is nothing to compare with it, the attendance numbering thousands. The Jewish workers of the greater city turn out en masse for this night of pleasure.

Last year a profit of \$6,000 was netted, and it is expected that this year the attendance will be greater than ever before. The Forward Publishing Association at its meeting Tuesday night decided to divide the profit from the ball to be held in Madison Square Garden on January 28 into four parts. The Socialist party is to receive 40 per cent, the Call 20 per cent, the Zukunft, the Jewish monthly Socialist magazine, and the Jewish Agitation Bureau of the Socialist party, is to get 10 per cent.

This is probably the first time in the history of the labor movement in this city that any organization has given away all the proceeds of any affair.

MAKE WAR ON SCHOOLS

French Catholic Clergy Continue Attacks on Secular Education.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Advancing another step in their campaign against the public schools, the Catholic clergy today placed under ban a school at Grenoble, where the teacher had disregarded the warning against the use of interdicted textbooks.

The secularists advocate retaliation by an official inspection of Catholic textbooks—which they claim teach opposition to the republic and hatred of liberty.

FINNISH DIET FIRM

People's Representatives Refuse to Give Money to Czar's Army.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 17.—At an all-night session which ended today the Finnish Diet rejected the government bill providing for Finland's contribution to the Russian military appropriation.

The Czar has accepted the resignations of the Finnish Senators who refused to remain in office if the Russian demand for a big military appropriation by Finland was pressed.

YOUNG BELMONT HELD

Son of Civic Federation Head Pleads Guilty to Auto Speeding.

Charged with driving his big touring car at an excessive rate of speed, Raymond Belmont, second son of August Belmont, was arraigned before Magistrate Herbert, in the Bronx Police Court, yesterday, and, pleading guilty, was held in \$100 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Bail was furnished by Joseph F. Gleason, a Bronx property owner and friend of young Belmont.

POLICE GUARD WATER.

Bayonne Officials Refuse to Permit Laying of Water Pipes.

Policemen acting under orders of the City Council of Bayonne, N. J., were patrolling Newark Bay at the foot of Ingram avenue yesterday in order to prevent any attempt by the New York and New Jersey Water Company to lay pipes in that section.

The New York and New Jersey Water Company has been engaged for some time in placing a pipe line from Belleville, N. J., to Staten Island, which will supply the latter place with water. The City Council of Bayonne contends that the company has no right to take water out of the state.

SUGAR TRUST HEAD NOT READY TO QUIT

(Continued from Page 1.)

the Sugar Trust, and all four claim the title of original discoverer. The department today refused to discuss the names of the other two men.

Reynolds "Explains" to Taft. Secretary of the Treasury McVey called at the White House today and formally presented to the President the members of the new Tariff Commission, or foreign tariff board as some times called. These are James B. Reynolds, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Professor C. Emery, of Yale, who is chairman of the board, and Alvin H. Sullivan, of Chicago.

Before leaving the conference Reynolds took up with the President some details of the Sugar Trust fraud in New York in so far as the charges against him by Assistant Surgeon Parr were concerned. Reynolds explained briefly his connection with the case, as he has already outlined it in a formal statement given out several days ago. It was the first opportunity he had, however, to say a personal word to the President on the subject.

POLICE ORDERED OFF

Headquarters Promises to Stop Rests of Striking Dry Goods Clerks.

In response to a complaint made yesterday by a committee of the striking retail dry goods clerks against the unwarranted arrests of pickets, Deputy Police Commissioner Hogan promised to investigate and see to it that there is no more undue police interference during the strike.

Hogan said he would confer with the Union Market Police Station at Houston street, in the heart of the district in which the struck stores are located, and order the policemen at that station not to arrest strikers of unsubstantiated charges made by the bosses.

The committee, which was headed by Nathan Waxman, an attorney at 346 Broadway, had called to see Police Commissioner Baker, but the latter referred them to Deputy Hogan.

The striking clerks opened new headquarters yesterday at 141 Rivington street, within a few doors of the various struck stores. The purpose of opening the new headquarters, is to prove to the employers that the union is as firmly in the fight as ever.

The United Hebrew Trades at their last meeting called a conference to be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at 2 p. m., on Sunday afternoon, at which ways and means will be devised to help the strikers on to victory. Labor organizations in the Trades were requested to elect two delegates each to attend the conference.

The Brooklyn Call CONFERENCE

meets every WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Have Peerless Games, American Chess and Strategy.

Have come to take and hold a front place among the few strong classic games brought forth by centuries of humanity; position in the midst of Ecclesiac thought and activity they deeply bear its broad organic unity of action. Let no lover of an intellectual struggle fail to have them for his leading victors.

I will personally or by letter follow the directions by further instruction, free of charge.

Address all communications to

PETER E. BURROWES

15 Spruce St. 4th Floor New York City

PRICE \$1.00.

AMERICAN DOLLAR FOR EVERY GERMAN MARK

10,000 Marks Call for \$10,000.

Yesterday a friend of The Call wrote: "I hope that your expectations be realized and that the 10,000 ones will find their way into The Call."

Never fear. They will. For every German mark sent to The Call by German-brothers the American workers will put up one American dollar.

We think there is that much manhood and sense of honor in them. German Comrades have set the mark for us, and we cannot afford to be at anything less than \$10.00.

The only question is: Are we going to do it slowly, hesitatingly, or are we going to do it enthusiastically.

Will we show by our behavior that we accept the 10,000 marks readily enough, we really don't like to be reminded by the Socialists across the water that our daily press must be supported at any cost?

Or, will we show by quick action that that gift has inspired everyone of us to do the utmost?

Comrades, let us set to work at once. Let us raise that \$10,000 now, within one week.

Some friends have suggested that every reader send a dollar not later than Thanksgiving Day, November 25. A good idea. What a splendid show of Socialist discipline it would mean, if we made good use of this week before Thanksgiving by one concerted action, one move all together!

We cannot do a better service to the Socialist movement at this moment, when many are discouraged because we lost some votes.

Yes, at this moment we need something to inspire us. Some of our comrades have lost that sense of power and strength which no Socialist should ever lose.

There is one way of regaining it: Let us all concentrate, during the next seven days, upon an aim that can be accomplished if we only will it.

When The Call was started, 10,000 Comrades gave a helping hand. Now, after seventeen months of hard work, we are going to put the roof on the building.

Yes, the \$10,000 are for The Call, what the roof is for a house. Ten thousand dollars more, and The Call will be self-sustaining. This is the time for ALL to act.

At the last meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association the management of The Call submitted the following report about the weekly business transactions of the paper:

Table with 2 columns: Description of transactions and Amount. Includes 'WEEKLY INCOME TRANSACTIONS' and 'WEEKLY EXPENSE TRANSACTIONS'.

You will see from this report that the weekly deficit of The Call has been reduced to about \$295. If you bear in mind that last winter and during the summer months the deficit amounted to about \$1,000 per week.

We shall have occasion to put some more figures before our readers in the course of the next few days. Today we only want to add that the \$10,000 are needed to wipe out the balance of our pressing debts.

I HAVE RESPONDED TO YOUR VARIOUS APPEALS AT A SACRIFICE, BUT LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT I WILL DO SO AGAIN AND AGAIN IF NECESSARY, FOR THE CALL MUST LIVE.

Considering that the deficit is now down to a few hundred dollars per week, is the faith of this man warranted? We await your answer on the "Concerted Action Coupon" printed below.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE HIT THE MARK: List of names and amounts, including Louis Tannenbaum, Alfred Golerch, Charles F. Merkel, Virginia Duff, John Stark, Henry Rosenbaum, George Oberdorfer, Joel Moses, Thomas Crimmins, R. W. W. New York, H. and L. Cardel, P. R. Irvine, New York, F. B. Plank, Jamaica Plains, Mass., Dan F. Mascher, New York, John D. Hilton, Swansea, Mass., W. H. L. New York, Morris Hillquit, New York, A. Frenchman, New York, A. Muller, New York, F. L. Harmon, Beverly, Mass., Franklin W. Wentworth, Salem, Mass., Julius Kaminshine, New York, D. Louisa Gill, New York.

DAILY RECEIPTS: Wednesday, Nov. 10, \$132.00; Thursday, Nov. 11, \$72.25; Friday, Nov. 12, \$116.00; Saturday, Nov. 13, \$26.00; Monday, Nov. 15, \$65.00; Tuesday and Wednesday, \$119.75; Total, \$421.00.

CONCERTED ACTION COUPON. Pull a dollar bill out of your pocket, pin it to this coupon, fill in your name and address, and send it to The Call, not next week, but TODAY. Send along such suggestions as you may have up your sleeves.

TO MY CALL: Here is my Dollar for a German Mark. This is what I have to say:

MUSIC

"SAPHO."

At Manhattan Opera House.

Reflecting, in music and in stage development, the pleasures, albeit the sorrows, of the student life of Paris, "Sapho," the lyric drama of Jules Massenet, derived from Alphonse Daudet's novel of the same name, was presented for the first time in America last night at the Manhattan Opera House.

A by no means assured success, yet decidedly not a failure, was realized by the work, which was directed by Henriques de la Fuente and enlisted among its dramatic personae Miss Mary Garden, Miles, Margarita d'Alvarez and Emma Trentini, and MM. Charles Dalmores, Hector Dufranne, Huberdeau, Leroux and Villard.

The musical structure of this latest Massenet opera to be greeted by the American public shows the influence of Charpentier, also, to a slight extent, that of Mascagni, but the rapidly extending harmonies of scintillating beauty are characteristic of Massenet and of the national school, of which he is, today, the foremost representative before the music lovers of the New World.

The French composer has succeeded in his "Sapho" score in furthering and coloring the Daudet tale by the employment of distinctly modern methods, not of dramatic construction, but of tone delineation, and description. All but a few of the lyrics utterances allotted the principal characters, almost all of the choral passages and the full instrumental support are designed and successfully, to facilitate the depiction, in a most engaging and natural style, of the romance, which in the form of a play, gave rise to a lively hubbub in New York a decade or more ago.

The opera "Sapho" is the same story as the one which, in the veritable reincarnation, yet still "Sapho." The expectations given rise to by the really brilliant first act remained unfulfilled, from a musical standpoint, at least. The fourth and last acts, however, proved to be scores in themselves, and had not the finale in last night's production been utterly ruined by the inconsiderate and selfish departure of a goodly percentage of the privileged spectators located in the parquet, shortly after the rise of the curtain, the opera must have impressed by its wholly artistic, simple and unaffected charm.

Many were the delightful passages brought out in Maestro de la Fuente's reading of the score, yet, as a whole, the orchestral delivery suffered from overexpression upon the part of the director; especially was this the case with the beautifully graceful and piquant accents marking the entrance of the heroine and her ensnarement of Jean Gaussin. In the closing scenes of the opera, the instrumentalists provided a most convincing execution of the skeleton-like orchestration.

The performance of Miss Mary Garden, as Fanny le Grand, won for the prima donna a tribute of applause that made of the "Sapho" premiere a "Garden night." Some admirable moments were had by the Scottish-American chanteuse in the vocal side of her role, and one of these was in her appeal to Jean in the fourth act. But her work through the evening brought out the failings, as well as the virtues, of her singing. The acting portrayal achieved by her was intense, electrifying, vivid, and her bold and completely risqué climax at the end of the first act obviously startled her auditors.

Another signal success was attained by M. Dalmores in his presentation of Jean Gaussin. He was in splendid voice and brought into play his surest art in the love scenes of the first, second and fourth acts, and in the final scene, while his colloquy with Caoudal and la Bordiere and his denunciation of Fanny, in the third act, were handled in masterly fashion, musically. His impersonation of the hot-headed Provencal was comprehensive and thorough.

M. Dufranne was a typical Quarter Latin type as the sculptor, Caoudal, and his singing and acting were up to his best standards of yore. M. Hebdau, a new member of the Manhattan soloist forces, appeared to fine advantage, especially and dramatically, as Cesarre Gaussin, the father. Mile. d'Alvarez, although an acceptable Divonne, in voice and stage deportment, at intervals apparently lost sight of the dignity of her role and struck attitudes and poses in singing that ill became the goddess of love.

As Irene Mile. Trentini sang prettily, but not always in satisfactory style, and enacted the role capably. MM. Villard and Leroux, as la Bordiere and the inn keeper, accomplished good work.

The chorus heard and seen all too seldom, was distinctly musical and very enlivening in the giddy action of the opening scene, as was, also, a rollicking stage orchestra, providing the music for the carnival dancing.

PLUMMER.

ANNA SHAW ANSWERS SUFFRAGE OPPONENTS

Felix Adler's Speech Replied to by Speaker at Big Carnegie Hall Meeting.

The third of the mass meetings for Woman Suffrage within a month took place last night at Carnegie Music Hall, under the auspices of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

The meeting was addressed by many prominent speakers, among them the president, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Professor Frances Squire Potter, corresponding secretary of the organization; Dr. Burton Aylesworth, of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women; and Mr. George Foster Peabody, president of the Voters League for Woman Suffrage.

The audience consisted mostly of women of the well-to-do class, with a small sprinkling of men, prominent in finance and literature. Many prominent educators occupied seats on the platform, among them Bishop Darlington, of Harrisburg. All seats were high priced, only the two highest balconies being free. There were not well filled.

Felix Adler Answered. In a measure the meeting was called for the purpose of having Dr. Anna Shaw answer some of the remarks advanced by Dr. Felix Adler, a week ago last Sunday, on the subject of Woman Suffrage.

"One of the most satisfactory results of the recent impetus in the suffrage movement has been to draw the opposition out of its lair and compel it definitely to state its present ground of defense. Heretofore it has urged its objections with the naive innocence of inexperience, assuming that because it objected there could be no answer, regardless of the character of the objection itself.

"But now that it frankly admits that there are no longer any objections, that those which were previously held were 'unconvincing, shallow and fallacious,' it is obliged to find some ground for its continued attacks on the fundamental principles of democracy, which are the bases of the woman suffrage movement, and it can find nothing better than this:

"The coming of woman suffrage is inevitable; it is just and it is expedient, but it is unwise to attempt it at once, and therefore it must be delayed as long as possible.

"The ground for this delay is based on the fact that universal man suffrage has been a failure; that men have exercised and are exercising their ballots so unwisely, with such evil results, that it is better that the ballot should not be extended to women until men have remedied the evils of their own universal suffrage, and have done away with all that is objectionable in their own system.

"Then when purity reigns at the polls and honorable men have the reins of government in their hands, it will be time to extend the ballot to women, whose splendid leadership in meeting the social needs of the population, public hygiene, education, care of delinquents, housing of the poor, even though powerless as they are at present, whose efforts in this direction have won the admiration even of the opponents of woman suffrage.

Refuses to Wait. "If these opponents would only specify the length of time it would take the present failure in government to bring about such desirable results, or if they would tell us of just what value it would be to give the ballot to women whose moral sense and public interest would be so beneficial to the state after the state had been purified and had no longer any need of it, we would recognize some justice in their opposition.

"The patience of women will not hold out forever. England has driven its women to extreme measures. Do the men of the United States seek the same result in this country? More than twenty years ago Elizabeth Cady Stanton warned the men that women would not forever endure injustice patiently. She did not threaten; she prophesied, and the prophecy is being fulfilled in England. May we hope that there shall be no necessity for it in this country?"

Professor Frances Squire Potter, recently of the State University of Minnesota, who has resigned her professorship to accept the position of corresponding secretary of the National Suffrage Association, was the first speaker. She said in part: "A national movement must be original, not imitative. We may be inspired by, and we may assimilate the proud spirit of another country, but we will never work out our own salvation by anything imported from without or above. We must look to our own roots to send up out of our own soil the vigor that shall nourish our national growth. No mastery of external machinery alone will save this state. Those who say that giving the ballot to women will not better our manning conditions, possibly are right, if the give-all were the end-all. "Votes for women we advocate as the first necessity to a long educational policy, that kind of an educational policy which can justify democracy.

Politics Interest British. In England politics has been a large share of social life. Women, therefore, have had an education in a practical politics, which they share only as helpers and servers. Since politics is so generally a part of the life of the British, the professional politician, as we understand that term, hardly exists over there. The dictatorship of a political boss, so familiar to this country, does not oppress them. The ground on which English men and women come together generally in active co-operation is political."

Dr. E. O. Aylesworth, for ten years of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, reviewed the woman's suffrage history of his state. He said in conclusion: "Colorado believes in equal suffrage, because it believes in woman-

hood, the home, the rights of children and the weak. That the survival of the fittest means that the fittest shall make the others more fit has its proof in the laws sponsored by Colorado women during the past sixteen years. Some of these have been passed in other states by reason of the heroic work of Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frances Willard, Susan B. Anthony and our own Dr. Shaw, and the brave men who stood by them. But these laws could not have been adopted in Colorado at this time without equal suffrage.

"The Industrial School for Girls; the Human Society adopted as a state institution; the best Juvenile Court and truancy laws in the world, used as models by other nations; the extreme age of consent; free employment bureaus in cities of 25,000, supported by the state; making it a criminal offence to contribute to juvenile delinquency or for a man or woman to receive partnership or tribute money from immoral women; a local option law; pure food law; Boards of Inspections; these are some of the most important results. Altogether twenty-six statutes in sixteen years are due directly to women, all looking to the betterment of conditions for men, women and children."

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch gave a humorous account of her experiences of the last election, watching the votes, and she threw a good many aspersions at the manner in which "men do their work." She did not see why voting should be done in barber shops and bootblacking establishments. She would open the churches and schools for that purpose.

A collection was taken up to assist the political campaign in South Dakota.

Equal Pay Demanded. The balconies were decorated with flags of various women organizations, and the walls of the platform displayed three large placards, telling of the difference in salaries of men and women teachers, the various organizations that have endorsed equal suffrage, and the difference in wages between "the men and women who toil." This last placard was the most striking one, and read as follows: "Women wage earners in the United States—6,000,000; women wage earners in New York state, \$60,000; women wage earners in New York city, 500. Women as well as men support families; many women workers over twenty-one in white goods are paid 6 cent an hour; in human hair are paid 9 cents an hour; in furs are paid 10 cents an hour; retail clerks are paid 5 cents an hour; laundry works, 7 cents an hour. "Sweatshop workers are paid less than above."

FORNARO'S ATTORNEY SCORES PROSECUTOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

who were to decide the question of his guilt.

"Such questions rendered me helpless," said the attorney. "I could not object to them for the reason that the twelve men, who were utter strangers to him, would have carried away impressions that would prove fatal to the defense."

He concluded his speech by saying that the people had failed to make a case against Fornaro, and that he was therefore justified in believing that the errors committed at the trial would entitle the defendant a reversal of the judgment of conviction.

MOTHER JONES COMING

Will Speak at Cooper Union Meeting in Behalf of Fornaro.

Mother Jones is coming to this city to speak at a protest meeting in Cooper Union on November 24, in behalf of Carlo De Fornaro, who has just been convicted of libeling Reyes Rafael Espindola, editor of El Imparcial, an organ of "Perfidio" Diaz, published in Mexico City.

The announcement that Mother Jones will be here to speak at the meeting was made by Leonard D. Abbott, who received a telegram from her yesterday.

The Cooper Union meeting will be a mighty protest, as De Fornaro is well known in artistic and literary circles, and besides all journalists that believe in the right of a free press are also interested in the case.

BOHN TO LECTURE TONIGHT.

Frank Bohn will lecture before the New York Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, at 8 o'clock tonight on "The History of Socialism."

When you buy of a Call advertiser say: "I saw your ad. in The Call."

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THE FREE SPEECH COMMITTEE WILL HOLD A Mass Meeting of Protest TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK. At the LABOR TEMPLE, 241-3 East 84th Street. Leonard D. Abbott, Chairman. Speakers: Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Frank Bohn, Harry Kelly, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Sol. Feldman, Fred Lohr. Come and Bring Your Friends. Admission Free.

DENTISTS AFTER MIDDLEMEN. The establishment of new ones, capital stock is to be increased \$1,000,000. ACTRESS REFUSES TO APPEAR. Won't Prosecute Man She Allegedly Robbed Her. Three days ago Bertha Tillman, an actress, living at 836 Seventh avenue, caused the arrest of Dr. Henry Scheiren, of 200 York avenue, No. Haven, charging him with stealing \$30 from her. Schieren was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kretschmer at Yorkville Court, but Miss Tillman was not there. The detective who arrested Schieren went to Miss Tillman's flat, but she told she would not appear. Schieren was held in \$1,000 bail for examination today.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE OF ALL KINDS. FOR STREET MEETINGS OR OTHER USE, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE New York Call Book Department. BUYING FROM THE CALL WILL ASSIST IN ITS SUPPORT. IMMEDIATE ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

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BUY THE SUNDAY CALL. ORDER IT TODAY. Next Sunday's Call Will Be Brimful of Good Things. AMONG THEM WILL BE: PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE, By Henry L. Stobodan. SOCIALISM AND AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS. By John H. Hobbie, Jr. A NEW SERMON ON THE MOUNT. Translated from the Russian by Miss Lucille Baron. THE LUCK OF M. LERABLE. A Story by J. Rosny. Translated from the French by A. Upledgraff. THE GREAT GORKY SERIAL. A Confession. A HOME WORTH HAVING. By Edwin S. Foster. MORE ABOUT THE SOURCES OF THE ELKINS MILLIONS. By Gustavus Myers. THE WIDOW'S BAD BOY. A Story by C. F. Quinn, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Votes for Majorities or Votes for Truth? By Horace Traubel. FIAMES AND A-SHES. A Story. By Soula Ureless. WOMAN'S SPHERE. Edited by Anita C. Block. FOR YOUNG FOLKS. AN ILLUSTRATED ART REVIEW. By Bruno Louis Elvén. FERRER'S WILL. A FULL PAGE OF COMMENT AND DISCUSSION. SOCIALIST AND LABOR NEWS OF THE WORLD. "NOT THE BIGGEST SUNDAY PAPER, BUT THE BEST."



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SPORTS

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Nelson Ready to Meet Freddie Welsh for Championship. If Freddie Nelson means what he says he will agree to a match of forty-five rounds with Freddie Welsh of England...

WANT ALL THE MONEY

Page and Wrestlers Out on One Night Stands Marathon. It requires some loose change to keep a troupe out on the road...

AFTER FRENCH FLYERS

Los Angeles Syndicate Will Pay \$50,000 for Aviation Meet. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 17.—The management of the proposed Los Angeles aviation week has cabled to Paris acceptance of the terms (\$50,000) of a syndicate of French aviators...

PROMISE CAME LATE

New York Man in Montreal Jail Haunt Self With Suspenders. MONTREAL, Nov. 17.—Carrying a promise of suspended sentence on a charge of assault and attempted robbery of his client, the attorney for Ben Lamont, a New York man, found the man dead today, hanging from a grating in his cell.

PRIEST AGAINST WINE TAX

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Fifteen thousand partisans of the wine growers of France surrounded the Chamber of Deputies today shrieking "down with Cochet," Minister of Finance, after parliament had voted the increase of the wine tax...

GIRL QUARRELED; TOOK POISON

Marlene Carré, twenty-two, of 502 East 17th street, is in Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition after having taken two ounces of iodine early yesterday. Her brother said she had quarreled with her sweetheart.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insert in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Classified Advertisements

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 7c per Line. 3 Insertions, 15c per Line. 7 Insertions, 35c per Line. Seven Words to a Line.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE. SEVERAL small houses for sale at Cresskill, N. J. 3 minutes from station; \$1,200, \$200 cash; balance at rent; large lots at Cresskill and Englewood from \$250 up; \$10 cash, and \$5 monthly; will furnish money to build. Honck & Hill, Englewood, N. J.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 442 Pearl St., New York.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. Telephone Worth 3263. 125 Park Row, N. Y. Members of other Machinist Unions accept for meetings of Lodges in N. Y. DISTRICT METROPOLIS LODGE, No. 1 (formerly New York City Lodge), Fridays, Metropolitan Theater Hall, 1424 St. and 23 Ave. N. Y.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 47th St. Free concert hall, Bureau, 106 W. 47th St. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 8 P. M.

THE RETAIL CLERKS' International Protective Assn., Brooklyn Branch. Meets every fourth Monday monthly, at 10 p. m., 909 Willoughby ave.; clerks, male or female, of all houses, can join our Union, which is a safe and profitable investment. Communicate with H. J. Catt, 442 Pearl St., Manhattan, or Sec'y Fred Spangenberg, 601 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Beer Drivers' Union, No. 1; Local Union, No. 2. Regular meeting Sunday; shop 401 E. 12th St. Meetings Sunday every month, at 1501 Second ave., Manhattan. George G. Tuttle, Sec'y.

Bakers' Union, Local 22. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Bohemian National Hall, 73d St. Meetings every 4th Monday, 8 P. M.

Cook's Union, Local 710. Meets every Friday, 8:30 p. m., at 12 St. Marks place.

Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Eldridge and Rivington streets. H. L. Collin, Organizer.

Amalgamated Waiters of N. Y., Local No. 5. Br. B. Office, 12 St. Marks place, Manhattan. Members meet Fridays at 4 p. m.

N. Y. Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association. Meets first, third and fifth Friday of the month at the Labor Temple.

Cement and Asphalt Laborers' Union. Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 152 East 68th St.

United Journeymen Pie Bakers of New York and vicinity. Local 112. Br. & C. W. I. U. of A. Meeting every first and third Saturday in the month at 142 East 7th St. Executive Board meets by call.

Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates meet first Saturday in the month at Labor Temple.

Economic Women's Union, Local 56—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Independence Hall, 158 East 27th St.

Building Employes' (Janitors) Union, No. 1206. Meets every first and third Monday, 3 p. m., at Moore's Hall, 10 Manhattan St.

United Journeymen Pie Bakers of N. Y. and vicinity. Meets first and third Saturday, 142 East 7th St.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 457. Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 321-323 East 73d street. K. A. Frykman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 103rd street; Charles Carlen, Sec., 432 East 146th street. If Carlen, Sec., 432 East 146th street.

Butchers' Union, No. 174. Meets first and third Sunday, 9 a. m., at the Labor Temple.

Butchers' Union, No. 11 (Storekeepers). Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at Meyerhoff's Hall, 216 East 120th St.

Cigar-makers' International Progressive Union, No. 50. Office and employment office, 241 East 84th St.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 1. Meets every Sunday at 10 a. m., at the Labor Temple. Employment office, 220 East 84th St., 8 P. M.

On the ground of the class struggle we are irrevocable; if we leave it we are lost because we are no longer Socialists. The strength and power of Socialism rests in the fact that we are leading a class struggle, that the laboring class is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class, and that within capitalist society of actual reforms, which will put an end to class government and class exploitation, are impossible—From "No Compromise."

Libknecht was from the founding of the German Social Democracy until his death one of the foremost fighters against capitalism and the capitalist state. His writings, thus far translated are "Socialism," "The Communist Manifesto," published with the Manifesto in cloth at 50c.

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5TH, 229 E.—Fine 4-room flats, \$11.

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24TH, 433 W.—Flat 4 rooms and bath; private hall; reduced neighborhood; reduced. \$15.

30TH, 441 W.—3 and 4 large, improved rooms; quiet house; \$10.50 to \$14.

31TH, 541 W.—2-room, light apartment, "unusually reasonable rent."

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54TH, 450 W.—3 very large, light rooms; rents \$9 to \$10.

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FRANKLIN AVE., 402, near Gates—Pleasant room, furnace heat, bath, conveniences, \$3.

DEAN ST., 163, near subway—Hourly rooming, \$2.50 up; bath; room, \$1.50.

PACIFIC ST., 543, near Hoyt st. station—Large front room; 3 windows.

RIED AVE., 43, near Broadway—Hall room, running water, \$1.25; front, \$3.

BEDFORD AVE., 547—Furnished room; light housekeeping; steam heat, running water.

BERGEN ST., 162, near Hoyt—Hall room, \$1.25 up; heat, no sign.

PINEAPPLE ST., 106—Double rooms, \$5.50 up; light housekeeping; single, \$2 up.

ATLANTIC AVE., 502—Nice rooms for light housekeeping; running water; near subway.

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AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS—if you answer this advertisement it may be worth more to you than all the others you have ever answered in your life: I can put you next to a mail order plan that may be worth hundreds of dollars per year; it's a good one and a sure winner; particulars free. G. E. Cousins, 25 Virginia ave., Indianapolis, Ind. n14

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"PRESS" WINS LIBEL SUIT.

Story of Subpoena Served in Bathroom Harmless, Says Judge. Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision sustaining the demurrer interposed by the New York Press Company, Ltd., to the libel suit brought against the company by Emilie Snyder.

WED UNDER SHOTGUN

Now Man Gets Release From Involuntary Bride in Court. Supreme Court Justice Johnson, in Long Island City, yesterday annulled the marriage of Albert Morgan Hanft to Bessie Hubbard in Dinwiddie County, Va., on April 30 last, after Hanft proved that he was compelled, under threats of death, to make her his bride.

"DOC" HILL GETS 7 YEARS

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—"Doc" Frank L. Hill, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the death of Amelia St. Jean, the victim of the Tiverton suit-case mystery, was sentenced this afternoon at 2:30 to not less than seven nor more than ten years in state prison.

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The Call

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VOL. 2. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18. NO. 282.

BY THE ST. PAUL'S GLARE.

"Shoes, underclothing, and quantities of women's and children's garments are urgently needed for the families of the victims. Also money is necessary to take care of these poor people in the coming winter."

These are the words of E. P. Bicknell, director of the National Red Cross Society. They apply to the families of the four hundred miners entombed in the St. Paul mine at Cherry, Ill.

Only three days have passed since these slaves of the pick and shovel were buried alive. But their families are already in destitution.

What a comment on the way modern society treats its slaves! Let the sycophantic political economists, who deny that the wages of labor are regulated by the subsistence level and who are so fertile in theories to explain away the exploitation of labor, explain the destitute condition of the entombed miners' families.

The mine in which these men were buried alive belongs to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, a Standard Oil property. The profits produced by these miners went, year in and year out, into the bottomless pit of the Standard Oil treasury. But when these miners are killed the urgent call goes forth to the nation to please be charitable and provide the victims' families with the means of life.

What a comment on the generosity of our plutocracy! Also, what a comment on our labor legislation, and particularly our employers' liability law, the most backward, the most barbarous on earth!

Thus does the lurid glare of the fire in the St. Paul mine light up the depths of our social hell.

ANOTHER BILLION DOLLAR TRUST.

Some ten years ago, when the United States Steel Corporation was established, the world's imagination was staggered at the creation of this monster with its capitalization of one thousand million dollars.

Doubts were universal as to its ability ever to pay any dividends on its common stock of over \$500,000,000—pure water, all of it. According to stories current in Wall Street, Carnegie himself did not take the scheme seriously and his demand for \$300,000,000 first mortgage bonds was made more in jest than in earnest. But later on the canny Scot learned, to his inexpressible chagrin, that the banking syndicate, headed by Morgan, would have given him another hundred million dollars' worth of bonds if he had asked for it.

But the world has now learned to think in billions. The creation of another billion dollar corporation, which is about to be consummated by the merging of the Mackay, Bell and Western Union telegraph and telephone companies, does not cause even a ripple of excitement, less indeed than was originally caused by the merging of the subsidiary companies into the huge corporations which are to constitute the new billion dollar trust. The process of capitalistic centralization, demonstrated by Marx half a century ago, denied twenty years ago, and witnessed with amazement ten years ago, has now become a matter of course, a commonplace of our social life.

But what is at the bottom of this process? What is it that has enabled the Steel Trust to pay dividends on its watered stocks, which were at one time valueless and now sell at near par, besides sinking enormous sums of capital in new plants? What is it that inspires the Wall Street manipulators—beg pardon, the great captains of industry—with confidence in their ability to carry through successfully new schemes of centralization on a gigantic scale?

It is the marvelous productivity of associated labor, the burden of which now rests exclusively on the laborers, while the profits go to the capitalistic magnates.

It is this marvelous productivity that has enabled the steel trust magnates to replace within a few years some \$800,000,000 of water with \$800,000,000 of solid value.

And this process has been made easier and accelerated by the almost complete break-up of the labor unions in these great industries.

FREE SPEECH AND BUSINESS.

The Western Federation of Miners has again shown itself to be imbued with the indomitable spirit of working class solidarity.

To punish the suppressors of free speech in Spokane, the nearby locals of that truly great organization have decided to cease to buy their supplies from the Spokane merchants and to transfer their patronage to other cities. Whereat there is great wailing and gnashing of teeth in Spokane.

The business men of Spokane are now beginning to talk of the disagreeable notoriety their town has achieved. The suppression of free speech is beginning to be translated into the loss of dollars and cents, and that is something they haven't counted upon.

It is well to remind our Western boom-towns that they cannot allow themselves the luxuries which even the cities of the effete East must do without. Upstart towns begging for trade and custom and settlers must not drive away the workers, however cringing they may be to capital and however eager they may be to attract the latter by means of free sites and immunity from taxation.

A parvenu must not assume the mien of a great lord, and petty business men eager to "grow with the country" must allow their country to grow by parading their hospitality and liberal-mindedness. The Constitution of the United States has a real money value, gentlemen of the Commercial Club of Spokane, Wash.!

"FREE AMERICA."



In the Light of Recent Events.

THE FIGHT ON SOCIALISM.

By Robert Hunter.

Any one familiar with the state of mind among the rank and file of Unionists realizes there is spirit of unrest. Something is to happen as a result of this unrest.

Mr. Gompers and his friends have for years combatted the Socialists by declaring that partisan politics should be kept out of the unions.

He has demanded tolerance. Unionists should be free, he declared, to accept any religion or any political doctrine.

But Mr. Gompers and his friends have not held to that view. They are today fighting with the utmost bitterness the Socialist element in the unions.

They even go so far as to join with Belmont and Carnegie to crush Socialism.

That is hardly tolerance, and it will result in a vast increase of partisan feeling in the unions.

There are two attacks being made on Socialists. Books and pamphlets are now being written at THE EXPENSE OF THE CIVIC FEDERATION to prove that Socialists are the enemies of Trade Unionism.

Nearly every prominent labor leader in this country is now reading such a book.

Every prominent Socialist in the American Federation of Labor is being denounced as an enemy of unionism.

Socialism and Industrial Unionism are both attacked. Industrial Unionism is held up as a terrible bogie. The man who believes in Industrial Unionism is an enemy to labor. He is a monster and a traitor.

The result of these attacks may be serious, more serious than Mr. Gompers realizes.

The rank and file know full well that Socialists are loyal to the labor movement. They will not be deceived, and in a fight a goodly number of

them will stand with the Socialists.

Nor will any well informed Trade Unionist believe that industrial Unionism is wholly vicious. In fact, in the Federation itself, there has always been a certain tendency to industrial Unionism.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners includes all grades of workers, from the highly skilled artisan to the mere feeder of a machine.

The United Brewery Workers undertake to include every wage-earner about the breweries.

The United Mine Workers have insisted on the right to include in their organization every wage-earner about the coal mines.

The Typographical Union includes all wage-earners directly connected with printing.

All this indicates the necessity of not holding too strictly to purely craft lines. Few workers, therefore, will believe that industrial Unionism is all wrong. To hold it up as a bogie would not even frighten a child, let alone a grown up wage-earner.

Nevertheless, Socialists and Industrial Unionists are growing exceedingly irritated by the overbearing and arrogant leadership of the A. F. of L.

Socialist Trade Unionists resent the constant insults heaped upon them. They resent the spreading of secret, underhanded rumors that they are the enemies of the labor movement.

They resent Trade Union leaders being employed by the Civic Federation to write books against Socialist Trade Unionists. Furthermore, they will not stand much longer being maligned because they differ on questions of tactics with the leaders of the Federation.

They have a right to believe, and reason to believe, that Socialism will benefit the Unions. If that is their belief it is their duty to their fellows, and to the labor movement, to express that view.

They have a right to believe, and reasons to believe, that industrial Unionism will benefit labor. If that is their belief it is their duty to their fellows, and to the labor movement, to express that belief.

It is as much their duty as Mr. Gompers conceives it to be his duty to express the opposite.

So long as tolerance exists and a free platform is maintained in the Union for a fair fight between these policies and tactics, Socialists and Industrial Unionists will remain loyal to the American Federation of Labor.

But if the leaders intend to malign every one opposed to them, intend to undermine their influence, call in question their character, and use every opportunity to question their motives, the American Federation of Labor will end as the Knights of Labor ended.

Some Industrial Unionists have left the Federation, because of the intolerance and bigotry. They are attacked now even more fiercely than those who remain inside.

The fact seems to be that Mr. Gompers and his colleagues intend to stamp out every view in opposition to their own, whether it endeavors to thrive inside the organization or outside the organization.

They intend, apparently, to prevent freedom of thought and action inside the Federation and outside of the Federation.

Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad, and something of that sort seems to be happening to the leaders of the American Federation.

For sake of conscience, Socialists and Industrial Unionists may be forced out of the Federation of Labor.

If this happens a few national Unions may be forced to form a new labor movement.

This is what Mr. Gompers did in 1881, and that bit of Trade Union history I shall tell tomorrow.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS VERSUS REFORM.

By William English Walling.

Some Socialists are opposed to all immediate demands. Others favor all immediate demands. A middle opinion holds that Socialists, while endorsing every sound reform, should put into the foreground exclusively those immediate demands that are revolutionary in their character.

This third opinion, surely that of the majority of the party, favors retaining the present demands and even of adding to them from time to time. But it does not lay equal weight on each and every one of them.

For a year and a half I was a factory inspector in the State of Illinois. I attended conventions of factory inspectors and also investigated the status of factory legislation in England. For several years after this time I took an active interest in promoting child labor legislation. But neither at that time nor since would I or any other reasoning Socialist lay the same weight on factory or child labor reform as on other elements of the Socialist program; as, for instance, the direct election of the judges of the Supreme Court or the abolition of the Constitution of the United States.

It is important to the working class that the standard of our factory and child labor laws be raised beyond that proposed by any of the non-Socialist reformers at the present time.

But it is infinitely more important that the party should concentrate all of its efforts to strike at the political root of capitalization in this country, namely, the Supreme Court.

It is hardly necessary to rub it into any of the radical workingmen or others who will read this article that we are all becoming the slaves of the judges; that the Supreme Court, originally created to thwart democracy in the United States, has become the

most perfect tool of modern capitalism the world has ever seen.

I do not hope to find any words to intensify the bitterness felt by the working people and other anti-capitalistic elements against the courts, but I do wish to draw a contrast between revolutionary immediate demands and mere reforms.

Of the twenty-five immediate demands in the Socialist platform, only those referring to the political structure of this country are of a revolutionary character. Why is this the case? First, because all of the economic reforms, such as government ownership, progressive taxation and labor legislation, will be introduced to a very large degree by the capitalists themselves, and not out of the fear of Socialism or radicalism of any kind, but because of their own economic interests.

Several of these reforms, like the legal eight-hour day and the employment of the unemployed, will be some time in coming because of their expense. But both will ultimately become profitable to the capitalist state, even if it did not fear a social revolution. The same is true of compulsory insurance. The only reason capitalism has not already taken all these steps is because it is not yet sufficiently organized to do so.

The graduated inheritance and income taxes are being used partly for increasing armies and fleets and partly for other purposes. The same is true of the various forms and insurance schemes which enable the employers to decrease wages to a corresponding amount. The tax on unearned income of land is just one more scheme to grind out of the small capitalists that might otherwise come from the pockets of the large.

All these reforms are as desirable, but also as inevitable, as the crushing

of small competitors by the Trust. With fundamental political reforms just the contrary is the case. The capitalists the world over, far from favoring any of these, are constantly taking reactionary steps. The new use of the Supreme Court of the United States against labor is a sufficient example. Another is the disfranchising of the working people of Hamburg and Saxony.

Undoubtedly large numbers of non-Socialist radicals favor these reforms; but they do not know how to obtain them without Socialist aid, nor are they numerous enough to do so. They are the natural allies of the Socialists; they are the people who are at present swelling the Socialist vote in Germany from three to five millions; they had already composed a very considerable proportion of the former number.

These non-Socialists who favor child labor legislation, government ownership, etc., are often to be found in the Civic Federation and among the most violently reactionary classes of the community. Those who favor the direct election of the Supreme Court of the United States or the practical abolition of the Constitution are to be counted only among those genuine, democratic elements, who must become Socialist in the long run in order to fulfill their own democratic hopes.

The seven political demands of the party are worth a hundredfold more than all the economic demands put together.

In view of the whole Socialist philosophy, and especially in view of the present critical labor situation in the United States, articles 14 and 19 are indeed all of the immediate demands that are needed or are of any real use for bringing over the working people and related classes into the Socialist party.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

Editor of The Call: "Bully for you" again, Comrade Editor, for your courage in allowing to an error of judgment in the publication of a personal attack on a Comrade. It is through petty personalities that intelligent and fruitful discussions and fruitful work in general are being hampered time and again. I believe that had an error of that kind not been acknowledged in the manifold manner you did a cause bellum would have been opened, and the good purpose for which you started the discussion could have easily been defeated.

Discussions of tactics and methods, more than other discussions, are apt to degenerate into personalities. Why this should be so will be better appreciated when we keep in mind these two things: First, well known Comrades are very often responsible for irritating or giving the tone to this or that policy, this or that mode of agitation. Second, the more intense the anxiety to see our party making progress the deeper the chagrin at the poor results, and it is this chagrin which impels us to knock over the head the first man we happen to connect with the methods and policies in vogue.

But while avoiding personalities is a virtue, it is not a virtue to be always tame with a person's views and opinions, especially when we are convinced that should such views and opinions prevail our cause would suffer.

That the prevalence of a view can hamper our party's progress can be illustrated by one example, which, by the way, is of particular interest in our discussion on the "Lessons of the Campaign."

At about this time a year ago when most of us felt as blue on a national scale as we do now on a local scale, there appeared in The Call (also the Chicago Daily Socialist, I think) two articles from Comrade Ben Hanford's inexhaustible fountain of hope. Now, Comrade Ben Hanford has done monumental work in the interest of the working class, and excepting Comrade Debe, it would be hard to find another man who was as much instrumental as Comrade Hanford was in setting aflame so many hearts of the workers with the gospel of Socialism.

And yet no other man is as much responsible for a year's delay of the discussion on a revision of tactics and methods as is our beloved Ben. In those two articles—entitled, if I remember right, "The Grand Army" and "Fourteen Million and Two"—Comrade Hanford reasoned in this fashion:

"Half a million Socialists who wanted to vote our ticket and did vote."

"Half a million Socialists who would have voted our ticket, but couldn't."

"One million Socialist—not a man less! (how well I remember your fervent phrase, Comrade Ben!) who should have voted our ticket but wouldn't."

"And the women?"

Again I remember how this last interrogation point footed your estimate of the vote, Comrade Ben! and blessed be your ravine sense of humor for it.

Naturally, under the spell of this potion of hope, administered officially and so effectively, who could stand up and maintain a reputation for sobriety and say we must revise our tactics? Revise our old tactics when through these we acquired a following of "two million and the women"? Why, no one did or dared such nonsense. We had to go through another year's smarting experience under the same methods and tactics before being assured that at last, with a crisis of a disintegrating membership and following plainly palpable, we will enjoy a free-for-all discussion.

At last it looks as if the Socialist Labor party days of fearing and hampering open discussion of the causes of our failures are over. Even Comrade Hanford's re-administration this year of his post-election potion of hope, in the shape of his article "Let Us Weep," did not seem to take effect. Comrade Boudin's reply in today's Call will, I hope, set Comrade Hanford right on the advisability of thinking—who says weeping or rejoicing—over the situation.

Yes, even the indiscretion now and then committed by a Comrade, who criticizes the person instead of the person's views and opinions, will not drive us back to the old Socialist Labor party policy of stifling everything within until suffocation. We have our editor's assurance on that score. All we have to do now is to think deep and to come to conclusions.

A. M. SKERN.
Yonkers, Nov. 16, 1920.

FOR CO-OPERATIVES AND EFFICIENCY.

Editor of The Call: With all this agitation over the loss of votes for the Socialist candidates, are we not losing view of the fact that we have probably not lost any real valuable assets? It is real bona fide Socialist votes that we must most desire to obtain; votes that are backed up by an understanding of the principles for which we stand.

Of course, we will always receive sympathetic votes for our cause, but we must not weep when some reformer draws them away from us for

Let us not think of abolishing the immediate demands or of dropping any of them from the program!

Let us concentrate all our time and energy, our intelligence and our enthusiasm on these two points of the program as if, for the moment, the others were not in existence:

"That the Constitution is made amendable by majority vote (14)."

"That all judges be elected for short terms (19)."

By controlling judges through direct election we make it practically impossible that any injustice should be done to any individual fighting for any popular cause.

By demanding that the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote we take away the last shred of the political power of the Supreme Court—that feature of our Constitution which differentiates it from any other the world has ever known; which makes it the chief of American capitalism and the curse of the American people.

JAN HERN.
New York, Nov. 12, 1920.

THE SUGAR TRUST EXPOSURE.

Editor of The Call: When the New York Sun published an expose of the fraudulent actions of the Sugar Trust, the matter was immediately taken up by the sympathetic capital at press, which conclusively proves that when the Morgan sheet takes snuff the hiring editors on the other papers do the sneezing.

B. J. RILEY.
Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1920.

TWO SCHOOLS OF PRACTICE.

"Yes," said the old lady who was expatiating to her friend upon the relative merits of the two schools of practice, "the homeopathic school is better for infantry, but the old school is better for artillery."—Critik and Guide.

a time. We can spare the chaff, but we must retain the wheat.

We preach about the economics of Socialism. We tell how we will do all the lost motion of present society. But don't we really show a weakness when we don't practice at least part of our preachings? We preach co-operation, but where in America do we practice it to any extent? There is a field for practice of our precepts, and we show weakness by not putting some of them into action. Let us not preach against a robber profit system and then continue to patronize it. If the middlemen are wasting their energies, let's eliminate them as much as we can.

In Europe, co-operative societies and trade unions work in conjunction with the political organizations. Let us be up and doing. Let us have less talk and more real efficient action. An object lesson we need; we must have, and will have before we can attain success.

Furthermore, our general interpretation of democracy is rather weak-kneed. To suppose that the general membership must have a direct say in all details is wrong and wasteful.

In large organizations, democracy is best carried out by properly elected committees, and officers who are capable and willing to serve. If they serve well, encourage them; if they replace them. Let us conduct our business in a businesslike manner, making all wasteful routine a part of the scrap heap.

It may be of interest to you to know that here in Pittsfield we polled 153 votes against 78 for Debe last year. This increase is undoubtedly due in a large extent to the fact that the local has taken in the last ten months. At the first of the year there were about twenty members, several of whom were out of town. We now have seventy-eight members, and have as our slogan, "A hundred members for Xmas."

We have aimed to have something of general interest to members and outsiders at every meeting. At our last meeting we had a very heated discussion as to whether or not the regular meetings should be confined entirely to business routine. I think we decided in the right, however, and as in the past six months we will continue to have debates, articles, etc., at every business meeting. About forty-five minutes are allowed for such procedure, after which we transact the necessary business.

E. W. WINTON.
Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1920.

THE CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

Editor of The Call: Judging by the letters which have been following it up, the common sense contained in Comrade Wood's letter of the 8th inst., on Co-operation, is evidently going to have at least some of the effect that it deserves. At last it looks possible that American Socialism is going to wake up to some of the gigantic possibilities in the co-operative movement.

But let me remind or inform some of the Comrades who want to "start now," that the starting has already been done to some extent, and that a body of Socialist co-operators is already in existence. The Co-operative League for the last nine months or so has been hammering away at the preliminary work—studying and discussing the various systems in the different countries, the causes of past failures in America, etc., etc., thrashing out the points of disagreement, getting into touch with men of experience and practical knowledge, etc. It has adopted a working plan which its members unanimously consider to have solved successfully some of the worst difficulties in the way, and more likely to succeed in American conditions than any other plan yet tried. The league has received promises of adhesion from all sides, and many expressions of sympathy and encouragement from leading Socialists. It has been incorporated; it is in working shape, and it is now getting ready for actual business.

I sincerely trust, therefore, that all interested in the question brought up by Comrade Wood's letter will call next Thursday at the Co-operative League's meeting in the University Settlement, Eldridge and Rivington streets, 8 p. m., to find out just what we are proposing.

THOMAS H. BELL, President.
New York, Nov. 12, 1920.

INTELLECTUALS.

When a Socialist calls a fellow Socialist an intellectual I suppose he means that the other designated had an understanding of various matters beyond the ken of the common or garden Socialist. The gentleman who with ostentatious modesty calls himself "A Nobody" in today's Call intimates that he perfectly understands the difference between the "spirit which animates the article of Ben Hanford" and that of Spargo, et al. Now, I had long been under the impression that it was one and the same spirit, but since "A Nobody" perceived this fine distinction, which utterly escaped me, I must conclude that "A Nobody" is an intellectual and I am merely a proletarian. But because he has a mind and can use it do we wish to get rid of him? By no means. The movement needs all its intellectual; it must, indeed, conquer and bring within itself all the intelligence of the whole world.

JAN HERN.
New York, Nov. 12, 1920.

THE SUGAR TRUST EXPOSURE.

Editor of The Call: When the New York Sun published an expose of the fraudulent actions of the Sugar Trust, the matter was immediately taken up by the sympathetic capital at press, which conclusively proves that when the Morgan sheet takes snuff the hiring editors on the other papers do the sneezing.

B. J. RILEY.
Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1920.

TWO SCHOOLS OF PRACTICE.

"Yes," said the old lady who was expatiating to her friend upon the relative merits of the two schools of practice, "the homeopathic school is better for infantry, but the old school is better for artillery."—Critik and Guide.