

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

The Call

The Weather.

GENERALLY FAIR.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IS BECOMING GIGANTIC

Further Returns Show Astonishing Gains in Every State Heard From, Increase Being Nearly Double, and Sometimes Treble.

GREATEST JUMPS FOUND ON EITHER COAST

California May Prove To Be the Banner State, With Connecticut Close Up, Pennsylvania Following and New York Coming Well Forward.

The Socialist vote is assuming colossal proportions. Every new dispatch makes the total grow larger and larger. In the election just past the party had tickets in thirty-nine states, and from nearly every one of these come reports that the vote is nearly doubled.

In California the vote is quite double the total in the previous election for governor.

In Connecticut it is more than doubled.

In Pennsylvania it will be nearly doubled.

New reports from counties in the upper part of this state are showing the total up till it may yet be shown that the vote for Charles Edward Russell will pass the original estimate and hope of 60,000.

The greatest gains so far reported are in the Atlantic and Pacific states, with California probably leading in percentage of increase, Connecticut next, New York following, Pennsylvania on her trail, Maryland showing up well, and Massachusetts and New Jersey coming along with healthy increases.

In no state has a loss been reported or even a standstill showing. Returns from the Middle states are still somewhat meager. Missouri, however, reports an increase, judging by latest returns, of practically 100 per cent. Minnesota has done well, the Socialist candidate barely missing the mayorship of Minneapolis. Illinois' increase is estimated at anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. From what is learned, Indiana has done extremely well.

In Ohio the size of the Socialist vote was a shock to the capitalist politicians, who as usual had kept their noses so deeply buried in the trough, they were entirely unaware of what was going on around them.

In Oklahoma, though nothing definite has yet come in, the total is certain to be large, and the same way in Kansas.

Even in such states as Kentucky and West Virginia, which are somewhat out of the beaten path of national organizers, the results so far are amazing, Socialists having won in several localities.

Victor L. Berger will be the only Socialist representative, but National Secretary Barnes reports thirty-three Socialist legislators elected in several different states, and Socialist victories in about forty different cities, towns and counties.

Barnes estimates that the total Socialist vote for the country will be in the neighborhood of 720,000, but if succeeding returns continue to maintain the tenor of present reports, a total of 850,000 Socialist votes for the entire country will not be wide of the mark.

LATEST RETURNS

NEW YORK STATE.		1910.	1908.
Gouverneur (corrected returns)	69	5	
Otto	6	132	
Dunkirk (complete)	261	7	
Sparkill	7	2	
Vernon	11	5	
Canadagua (one district missing)	12	5	
Randolph	41	14	
Rome	63	20	
Bolivar	37	2	
Milira	200	51	
Cheung county	270	19	
Lockport	125	13	
Binghamton	240	70	
Broome county	224	70	
Great Valley	20	12	
Monroe county	10	20	
Pennell	29	20	
Pittsford	14	2	
Webster	5	2	
Greece	12	18	
Gates	49	18	
Brighton	24	18	
Belmont	68	3	
Ogdensburg	46	3	
Northport	28	17	
Dolgeville	57	27	
Amsterdam	70	29	
Watervliet	87	26	
Schenectady county	2,850	852	
Albany	225	87	
Tarrytown	59	44	
Oneida	125	68	
Olean	125	68	
Bainbridge	25	15	
Greenport	25	15	
Salmancas	119	49	
Ellicott	76	18	
Penn Yan	50	18	
Batavia	26	11	
Watertown	450	130	
White Plains	31	13	
Mechanicville	54	11	
Hudson Falls	54	11	
Medford	10	20	
Cayuga county	840	460	
Poughkeepsie (unofficial)	100	100	
Mount Vernon	110	100	
Cattaraugus	25	5	
Endicott	65	14	
Frankfort	71	21	
Herkimer	44	12	
Dunkirk	251	122	
Coartland	15	5	
Little Valley	42	3	

(Continued on page 2.)

HUNTER DREW VOTES FROM BOTH PARTIES

He Attributes Big Increase in Connecticut to the Active Campaign Waged by Socialists.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—Robert Hunter, candidate for governor on the Socialist ticket in Connecticut, is about to undergo an operation either at his farm on Ox Ridge or in New York. The operation, Hunter said tonight, will be to cure a trouble of a number of years' standing. It will not be serious.

"I have been putting the operation off for two or three years," he said tonight. "I meant to have it done this summer, but when nominated for governor I decided to let it go until after the campaign. Aside from this trouble, which was not brought on by my campaign work, I feel in excellent shape. I could do it all over again without breaking down."

Mr. Hunter's voice is a bit worn and he is quite tired out. He is resting on his farm, a wedding gift from his father-in-law, Anson Phelps Stokes, to get ready for the operation. Since October last he spoke in various parts of the state on an average of once a day. On many days he spoke three times.

The Socialist ticket under Mr. Hunter made tremendous gains here in Stamford his vote shows an increase of 400 per cent.

"We did not spend a penny," said Hunter, "save for literature, hall hire and a few speakers."

Hunter attributes the increased vote of the Socialists to their active campaign and to their literature. He will not say that the Socialist vote helped elect Judge Baldwin governor of Connecticut, nor does he think his own personality entered into the big vote.

"Of course," he said, "if we drew our votes principally from the Republican ranks we undoubtedly were a big, perhaps deciding, factor in the defeat of Mr. Goodwin. But we don't know that. We don't know just where our votes came. We have tried to get some on this by polling our own members for their previous politics. Almost invariably the result shows that we are drawing about equally from both parties—I might say, from an intelligent element of both parties."

"I do not believe the question of personality entered into our showing in Connecticut. If it did, it was entirely a negligible matter. I made as hard a run in Hartford as I did in Bridgeport, but in the former city my vote was very low. We find that wherever our organization was weak our vote did not increase. That, it seems to me, shows that it is the organization, not the man, which counts. Our total vote throughout the country is now pretty close to a million. And it seems to me we have reached a point where we will be the deciding factor in most general elections."

MAGISTRATE WOULD KILL ALL REPEATERS

Nicholas Enners, sixty-three years old, a shoemaker, was in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with voting from 811 Third avenue, although he didn't live there. Leopold Wilke said that Enners had worked for him for three months and lived with him at 811 Third avenue when he registered on October 15. On November 1 Wilke found a new lodging place. Wilke and his wife declared that the shoemaker was as "innocent as a baby" of any intention to break the law.

Deputy Attorney Arthur Fullman said that the election law as to residence had been violated and the defendant should be held.

"If I had authority to make election laws," said Magistrate House, "I would have repeaters and fosters guilty of treason and punished with death for crime against the government. But this is a different matter. This old man is entitled to one vote and that was all he had. Who shall say what legally constitutes a residence or domicile? The courts do not, for I have searched the books as much as any one. The appellate term purposely avoids going on record with a decision in the matter. How can an insignificant city magistrate be expected to decide when the appellate courts refrain?"

"Some years ago it was decided to nominate Theodore Roosevelt for governor, but there was a question whether his residence was in Washington or in Oyster Bay. Elihu Root was called in and he did some very fine hair splitting. The magistrate said that the definition of legal residence depended much upon the intention of the person. He dismissed the case."

(Continued on page 2.)

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN READERS

Beginning with Thursday, November 10, The New York Call will be on sale in addition to all the newsstands on the elevated and subway stations in Manhattan and Bronx, on all newsstands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated system. On New York elevated and subway stations The Call will only be on sale on weekdays, while on the newsstands of the Brooklyn elevated stations The Sunday Call will also be on sale. All those who desire to buy The Call and cannot find it with their regular news dealers will always be able to buy copies at any of the newsstands mentioned above, as The Call will be kept on sale all day. Readers of The Call who are anxious to increase its circulation are urged to take notice of this and inform their friends and shopmates about it so that they may not find any difficulty in obtaining the paper regularly.

BELGIANS INDIGNANT OVER KAISER'S VISIT

(Special to The Call.)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—The people of Belgium are recovering from an experience in the nature of an international nightmare which has just passed over this little country.

It happened this way. Some time ago Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, he of "by-the-Grace-of-God" fame, announced that he would visit Brussels. The Belgians looked forward to that event with considerable curiosity.

Finally the appointed day came. Wilhelm crossed the Belgian frontier and as soon as this happened Belgium became a Germany in miniature.

Everywhere were police, gendarmes and spies. From the frontier to the palace in Brussels the line of travel was thickly peppered with soldiers and secret service men for the purpose of taking care that no disagreeable incident happen to the individual who is given to mortals by the grace of God only.

The result of this Germanizing of the peaceful country has raised a storm of indignation. The people of Belgium are indignant. The press is angry.

"What does the kaiser take us for?" a leading newspaper in Brussels asks. "He treated the Belgian people as if they were a gang of cutthroats. The railroad over which he came was guarded with such mysterious solemnity as if he had entered a land of bandits where every one was laying in wait to take his precious life."

The railway station was surrounded by soldiers, and even newspaper men were refused admittance. The emperor visited the exhibition and on this occasion the exhibition was closed to the public.

Some of the newspapers take this "nightmare," as they speak of the kaiser's visit, humorously.

"If this is what by the grace of God means," one Belgian paper says, "then by all means let the grace of God stay within the German boundary line in the future."

IRVINGTON HAD AN EXCITING FIGHT

(Special to The Call.)

IRVINGTON N. J., Nov. 10.—The election here was the most peculiar and surprising of many years. Nothing quite like it, and the campaign preceding, has ever been known in this vicinity.

The feature was the great campaign and showing made by the local Socialists for their candidate for mayor, Albert L. Lacombe. He was put up against the present incumbent, William L. D'Loireux, who received a total of 807 votes against 561 for Lacombe.

The latter had the support of many Democrats and Republicans who admitted that he was the superior man. There was no Democratic candidate, so Lacombe was alone in the field against D'Loireux.

Before the election the Republicans, feeling that they were losing ground, tried to make terms with the Democrats, who in turn tried to consult with the Socialists as to the possibility of certain "arrangements," but were met with the answer "No compromise."

The polling places were surrounded by Socialists wearing white badges with a red bow knot, and the Socialist headquarters were the scene of such activity as the town never saw before. John McCall, a strong Republican farmer, shocked his old associates by suddenly licking over the traces and appearing with a red banner reading: "For mayor, Albert Lacombe, the taxpayers' friend."

The straight Socialist votes amounted to 160, against 116 last year. Edward Hein, for freholder, polled 217 votes. All the Socialist candidates, in fact, ran ahead of the state ticket.

Lignor was truly used for the opposition in creating enthusiasm. This is against the state law, but is a minor matter, of course, when Socialists threaten to take the town.

(Continued on page 2.)

GOT 11,753 VOTES IN MINNEAPOLIS

All Agree Nothing Can Stop Election of Socialist Mayor Two Years Hence.

(By United Press.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—That Thomas Van Lear, the Socialist who was defeated for mayor of Minneapolis on the face of the unofficial returns, will make a fight for the place is stated in communications today from the candidate to Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party here—Socialist Vote Not All Counted.

While the returns showed James C. Haynes, Democrat, elected, Van Lear declares the Socialist votes in many instances were not counted in the hurry to see which of the old party candidates led, and he maintains that a careful revision will show enough votes to pull him close to the leader, and, perhaps, to elect.

The totals of the three candidates, unofficial, were:

Haynes, Democrat..... 12,728
Satterlee, Republican..... 12,754
Van Lear, Socialist..... 11,753

Every effort is being made by the Van Lear men to count every possible vote on the official tally, and if a chance of victory manifests itself, they may even go before the courts for a recount.

Got Only 1,000 Two Years Ago.

Considering that Van Lear, when he ran for mayor two years ago, polled less than 1,000 votes, Democrats and Republicans agree with the Socialists that, even if his vote is not found enough to win this year, nothing can prevent a Socialist victory two years from now.

Van Lear is a machinist.

CALIFORNIA'S INCREASE IS OVER 100 PER CENT

By H. L. TUOH.

(Special to The Call.)

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 10.—Alameda county gives Stitt Wilson, Socialist candidate for governor, 5,705 votes. Debs got 3,462 in 1908.

San Francisco's total for Wilson at present is given as 9,275 votes. Oakland contributes 24 per cent of its total vote to Wilson.

The capitalist press concedes 60,000 votes for Wilson in the entire state. The vote for Debs in 1908 was 28,650.

GOV. M'GOVERN GOES BACK ON PROMISE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 10.—There will be no bride in the executive residence at Madison when Governor McGovern takes up his residence there.

"Forget it," said Mr. McGovern when quizzed on the subject, "there is nothing doing."

"But your promises?"

"He made no such promises," put in W. L. Eisman, who probably will be Governor McGovern's private secretary.

"No, I did not promise any such thing," said Mr. McGovern. "I was the victim of the fertile imagination of some newspaper men. The story was all right as part of the campaign, but now it is another thing. I cannot allow matrimonial affairs to interfere with politics."

It was suggested that there were many female hearts palpitating with the hope that the bachelor governor-elect would cast his eyes in their direction when looking for some one to do the honors of the executive mansion.

McGovern admitted this might be possible, but he refused to consider any matrimonial proposition.

GRUESOME EXHIBIT DIDN'T SCARE 'WETS'

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 10.—The city of Auburn voted "wet" Tuesday despite an exhibition of two corpses near the polls as examples of death wrought by drink.

Undertaker Collins, an ardent prohibitionist, set the corpses in coffins in his display window just opposite the voting place. Above them was tacked a sign reading: "They died of drink."

The voters gazed in horror at the sight, crossed the street and voted "wet."

Both bodies were found on the railroad track with whisky bottles. One had been an English soldier, commended for bravery in South Africa.

FOUR WOMEN SIT IN COLORADO ASSEMBLY

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 10.—Four women will sit in the eighteenth general assembly of Colorado as a result of Tuesday's election. They are Alma Lafferty, Louise U. Jones and Louise M. Kerwin, all elected to the state house of representatives in Denver districts on the Democratic ticket, and Agnes Eddle, Republican, representing Adams, Arapahoe and Elbert counties. In the last general assembly Mrs. Lafferty was the only woman representative.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

In The Sunday Call will be published a complete tabulation of the Socialist vote throughout the country. Look for it.

EXPRESS STRIKE IS CALLED TO HALT

Men Accept Provisional Settlement Depending on Jersey Strikers Receiving It.

NO ENTANGLEMENTS FOR VICTOR BERGER

Will Consider All Measures From the Viewpoint of the Worker and Vote Accordingly.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—That Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist elected to the United States Congress, has no expectation of revolutionizing the country, at least not at once, is the substance of a statement he issued here today.

He claimed the honor, however, of being the first real representative of the laboring class.

"We have had union men in Congress; good men, too," Berger said, "but because they have allied themselves with one or the other of the capitalist parties they have lost their individuality, and as I believe, their usefulness. I represent the Socialist Democratic party and, therefore, will stand aloof from all entanglements. That does not mean, however, that I always shall be in opposition to or against the government. I shall reserve the right to consider all measures from the viewpoint of the workingman, and vote according as that class will be affected."

All doubt as to Berger's election was set at rest today, when complete returns from Waukesha county increased his majority.

Cochens, his Republican opponent, will make no contest.

Berger is thus quoted in a dispatch to The New York Times:

To Express Views of Workers.

"I am not a visionary. I do not expect to revolutionize the country—single-handed. I feel that I have been elected to represent the working class, and I consider myself to be the first man elected to Congress in America on a platform expressing the views and hopes of that class. We have had union men in Congress, good men, too, but because they have allied themselves with one of the capitalist parties they have lost their individuality, and as I believe, their usefulness."

"I represent the Social-Democratic party, and therefore cannot join either of the other parties. That does not mean, however, that I always shall be in opposition and 'agin' the 'gub'ment.' I shall reserve the right to consider all measures from the viewpoint of the working class and vote according as that class shall be affected. As an alderman I have voted for many measures introduced by representatives of other parties when such measures have seemed beneficial to the city and not harmful to the working class."

"The United States will now take its place with the other great nations of the world in that there will be a representative of the working class—in other words, a Social-Democrat—in its national legislature. There have been Social-Democrats in the parliaments of Europe for years, and I am bold to say that their influence has always been an influence for progress and social reform. Prince Bismarck himself admitted that. When he forced an unwilling majority in the reichstag to adopt old-age pensions, industrial insurance, and other reform measures he did so to remove the ground from under the Socialist propaganda."

"We have been accused of being international and we admit the charge. But we deny that we are anti-national. Social-Democracy is not unpatriotic. Social-Democracy will bring real love of country because now a member of the working class has no reason to love his country for the simple reason that he doesn't own anything in it. We hope by giving the common man a real interest in his country to make him love it more than ever before."

Won't Be Old Parties' Tag.

"As a member of Congress I shall not follow either the leadership or the reasoning of the old parties. I will try to formulate and introduce legislation expressing the demands of the Social-Democratic platform. The old parties have followed and are following the ancient, and as I believe, the out of date school political economy which is based on the doctrine of laissez faire, or as it was put in Jefferson's day, 'That government governs best which governs least.'"

"This basis of political economy was right for the past century. In Jefferson's time I suppose I would have belonged to the same school. That policy made possible the development of capital and capitalism. However, like many other policies that doctrine has had its day."

"We now have different problems to deal with, and I believe another policy is needed to solve them. As a member of fact the capitalist class disturbs the laissez-faire doctrine when the high protection policy was adopted in this country. This policy produced the few. I don't see that there should be a change now. If I attempt again to change it by trying to do away with it I shall be a failure."

Men Accept Provisional Settlement Depending on Jersey Strikers Receiving It.

A provisional settlement was reached in the express strike at midnight. At a mass meeting of strikers at the Dorado Hall, 42d street and avenue, the men voted to accept a proposition submitted by the companies late yesterday and to return to work on Monday. The Jersey City strikers voted today to vote on the conditions by the express companies.

The settlement affects only press strikers. The chauffeurs on with their strike until demands are granted.

The propositions offered by press companies and which were accepted by a committee of one employee of each company follows:

Mail Drivers' Ready to Quit.

The strikers believe that the new deal will be several months longer. The men's strike has aroused all the strikers of the city to action. They have been getting worse and worse for some time, and the workers believe that the present is a good time to ask for more wages and working conditions.

It was reported yesterday that the drivers of mail wagons have threatened to strike for more than a week, will walk out tomorrow. A strike among the mail drivers yesterday morning materialized yesterday morning. The shifting of the day and night crews took place. A representative of the mail drivers called upon Murphy, business agent of the Chauffeurs' Union, and told him that the drivers had decided to walk out and stick with the union. It is about all Murphy could do to keep them from striking. He told the mail drivers that they should help it by walking out. He advised they have decided to walk out at work and await further developments in the strike.

Aston Displeased With Progress

Organizer Ashton, who is the sole leader in the expressmen's union since Vincent Hoffman was paralyzed last Monday, was displeased with Mayor Gaynor's offer yesterday. Ashton was in conference with Gaynor but a few minutes when he departed muttering much displeasure with what had place between them.

When approached, he said: "It is absolutely no change so far as I am concerned."

Mayor Gaynor also made an announcement regarding the expressmen from the statement that he had received nothing further from the press companies.

State Commissioner of Labor Affairs is now here with a view to bring pressure upon the express companies toward arbitrating the strike. The express companies are the firm, not only against recognizing the teamsters' union, but against arbitration of any kind. It is reported that the reason Organizer Ashton left City Hall yesterday after a conference with Gaynor was because the chief executive wanted to bring pressure on the leader toward arbitration on the ground that strike companies several days ago agreed to try to even the question of union recognition to arbitration and that they were sure that this far they should have rest of the way. However, no definite can be learned regarding details of the conference between Ashton and the Mayor.

Labor Commissioner Holds Hearings

It is said that Commissioner Labor Williams can do practically nothing toward compelling the express companies to arbitrate since the law does not allow him to force arbitration upon parties in dispute. Williams' statement was made here yesterday when the impasse in the wagon belonging to the Express Company, by the city, and their drivers had no intention of going back to work until the law was changed. Williams' statement was made here yesterday when the impasse in the wagon belonging to the Express Company, by the city, and their drivers had no intention of going back to work until the law was changed.

There will come a time when our silence will speak more powerful than the voice of a tongue today. —AUGUST STEIN. THE ANNUAL Memorial Meeting

RUSSELL TALKS ON ELECTION RESULTS

Sees Hope All Along the Line and Declares Pessimists Don't Know Conditions.

Charles Edward Russell was asked last night to give The Call readers, and the Socialists of America at large, the benefit of his experience and impressions as the standard bearer of the Socialist party in the state of New York in the gubernatorial campaign just ended.

He was also asked for suggestions, direct practical suggestions, which, in his opinion, would aid the growth of the Socialist party in the future. He was asked for these suggestions, not alone because of the fact that for nine weeks he has been going up and down the state of New York studying and surveying the Socialist activities and growth, which qualifies for the making of such suggestions—but also as a student of American politics in the last thirty years, which he is.

"I wish I could have had some of the old comrades in the Socialist movement with me on my recent trip throughout the state. I wish they could have seen the things that I saw. I wish they could have seen how fast the present system is giving away, how rapidly conditions are changing and shaping themselves in a way to make the people of the United States responsive to Socialism."

Russell was particularly enthusiastic about the upstate locals. He praised their remarkably systematic work, their loyalty and devotion to the Socialist movement which causes them to throw aside all personal differences and to work harmoniously.

"I was particularly impressed," Russell said, "with the surprising excellence of the organizations in the upstate towns and cities. The feeling of harmony, good feeling and comradeship in the upstate locals were simply delightful. I did not hear of any local where there was the slightest division of feeling."

"Then there is another reason. All kinds of betterment efforts in New York city are hampered to some extent by the unconscious infection of the spirit of cynicism or pessimism, which are undeniably a very strong characteristic of New York city life. I came across that spirit of pessimism, or even cynicism, many times before in my experiences in reform movements. This spirit is to some extent the prevailing tone of New York life."

While not compromising or yielding their stand, it is well for Socialists to remember that the Socialist party and the trade union movement are at present two branches of the same army for a better humanity. The trade unions, Russell pointed out, are at present fighting against terrific odds. The capitalist class has taken upon itself to crush unionism in America. In the battles which organized labor is fighting, the Socialists must render them all the assistance possible; in fact, they must make these battles part of their own great fight, Russell thought. He also pleaded for a more definite and reasonable effort on the part of the Socialist party to interest the trade union movement in Socialism.

For the American farmer Russell was hopeful. Slowly, but surely, the farmers of this country are turning to Socialism. He cited many instances of upstate where farmers of a certain district hold regular meetings at one another's houses for the purpose of discussing Socialism.

Russell was especially impressed with the work which women are doing in the Socialist movement. "Wherever I found a live, energetic local," Russell said, "there I found also that the local had a good many women members and that they were doing valiant work for Socialism. The women everywhere are taking a very active part in the Socialist movement and their work will count inestimably in the ultimate liberation of the working class. The Socialist party by admitting women to membership has secured in these women members, a new and regenerating power in politics which will achieve active results."

The real strength of the Socialist movement, according to Russell, is not so much in the vote as in party membership. All efforts, therefore, should be made by Socialists to increase the membership of their locals, to make real convinced Socialists and not merely create sympathizers or sympathetic radicals. The sympathetic radical is unreliable and can be led away by a reformer.

But in order to increase the membership of locals and keep this movement necessary to find a means of helping the members interested. One of the means, Russell thought, is to keep members busy, to give them work to do by way of distributing literature. Reformists Are Wrong.

WORKERS LOCKED OUT FOR JOINING UNION

Because the thirty men and women employed by Miller Brothers, wrapper and kimono manufacturers, 62 Lapeer street, have joined the union which has recently been reorganized, they were locked out yesterday.

The wrapper and kimono makers had a strong organization, but during the industrial depression of 1909, when most of the workers were put out of employment, the organization succeeded in crushing the organization.

Two months ago the union was reorganized by the United Hebrew Trades and recently the employee of Miller Brothers were enrolled. When they saw that the new employees took in were also union men they locked them all out.

The strikers request all workers to stay away from this shop and help in the fight. The newly organized Wrapper and Kimono Makers' Union is affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades and will apply for a charter to the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

JAILED FOR AIDING JAIL BREAK

ST. LOUIS THINKS IT WILL HAVE A DOUBLED VOTE. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—While complete returns will not be available until later, it is certain that the Socialist vote in the state of Missouri is double what it was in 1908. In St. Louis, 125 out of 490 precincts gave the Socialist candidate 4,000 votes.

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THINK LAWRENCE WILL GO TO ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. HERRIN, Ill., Nov. 10.—Grover Lawrence, vice president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, is apparently elected to represent this city at the state legislature, with a plurality of four votes. Lawrence's vote was 206, while the Republican candidate got 202 and the Democratic 153.

600 PER CENT INCREASE IN ONE KANSAS COUNTY. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—Lynn county announces a gain of 600 per cent in the Socialist vote. The number of votes cast last Tuesday was 754. Two years ago the Socialist vote in the same county was 120.

GAIN OF 50 PER CENT RECORDED IN NEBRASKA. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10.—The Socialist movement in this state is still in its primary stages. Still this last election showed a 50 per cent increase in the Socialist vote. The city of Havelock seems to be in complete possession of the Socialists. In Danburg the Socialist vote was 40 against 75 Democratic and 53 Republican votes.

Big Jump in Warren, Ohio. WARREN, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Out of a total vote of about 1,950, Clifford, the Socialist party candidate for governor, received 412 votes. In 1908 the Debs vote was 137.

Belmont Shows Great Gain. BELMONT, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The vote in Belmont for Russell was 68. In 1908 the vote was 8 and in 1909 it was 12. Forty-nine ballots were cast for Russell in Wellsville.

Nice Gain in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10.—The Socialist vote in the 33d ward was 750. In 1908 the vote was 546.

Good for Phoenixville. PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Nov. 10.—The Socialist vote in this borough was 83. Last year it was 53. This is a gain of 70 per cent.

Encouragement in N. H. LACONIA, N. H., Nov. 10.—The vote here was 35 for Drew. In 1908 Debs polled 25 votes.

250 BOX MAKERS STRIKE IN BROOKLYN. Because one of the workers employed by Cohen Bros., paper box manufacturers, of 50 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn, was insulted by a member of the firm, the 250 men and women in their employ went on strike yesterday.

For some time there has been trouble brewing among the workers of this shop, but a strike has always been averted by the union officials. The strikers say that one of the bosses hit a cutter. This action was resented by the other workers, and an altercation ensued which ended in a strike.

The workers charge that the Cohen firm have been working hard to break up the union and that they discharged every man who was active in organizing. Several months ago the workers of this shop struck, and after being out for about six days gained every demand made on the firm. Then the workers went back on promises which were not adhered to, but this time they insist that the firm sign agreement and deposit a bond that will assure its fulfillment.

The strikers still are all members of the Paper Box Makers' Union, Local 10, of Brownsville, which will back them in their fight.

BANK CLERKS' UNION THANKS THE CALL. Sigmond Dressler, chairman of the press committee of the Bank and Office Employees' Union of Greater New York, sends the following to The Call: "We herewith beg to express our highest gratitude for your article published in your valued newspaper on November 4, 1910. It certainly had its effect. Irrespective of the rainy weather, not only were most of the members present, but a good number of new members enrolled at that meeting."

shown by the vote of 288 that they gave the Socialist party at Tuesday's election. Very few split tickets were cast. In 1908 the average vote in the city was 192.

JERSEY SHORE, Nov. 10.—Returns show 123 Socialist votes, a gain of 103 in two years. GARFIELD, N. J., Nov. 10.—The vote in Garfield, where a local was recently organized, was 63. BRIDGEPORT, N. J., Nov. 10.—The vote here was 6; last year "dittie."

NEW HAMPSHIRE. LITTLETON, N. H., Nov. 10.—Twenty-six votes were cast in this village for the Socialist candidate for governor. In 1908 the Debs vote was 14. HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 10.—The vote for Drew in the town of Hanover was 3, as against none for Debs in 1908.

TOTAL VOTE FOR GREATER NEW YORK. Manhattan 11,428 Bronx 9,375 Brooklyn 9,325 Queens 2,254 Richmond 534 Total 37,320

Vote for Congress, Manhattan and Bronx. Dist. Votes. 8—Isidor Lettebaum 313 9—Meyer London 3,322 10—John Mullen 1,489 11—Richard Meade 760 12—Jos. Wilson 1,059 13—Arthur D. Chapman 973 14—William D. Ehret 1,545 15—John J. Flanagan 2,611 16—George F. Mimer 1,296 17—George Berdorfer 4,309 18—Joshua Wanhope

Vote for State Senators. Dist. Votes. 11—B. Weinstein 2,093 12—Charles F. Eliscu 1,385 13—George Brown 420 14—Louis F. Egeter 804 15—M. L. Hitz 506 16—E. Namm 2,461 17—Robert W. Bruere 522 18—Louis Chaskin 679 19—Edward 1,176 20—E. A. Urh 1,466 21—G. Dressler 1,918 22—C. A. Gall 2,497

Assembly. Dist. Votes. 1—Carl Classen 71 2—Max Myself 498 3—Paul Arnone 169 4—Abraham Caspe 648 5—Harry Newman 122 6—Algernon Lee 550 7—Charles S. Leche 148 8—William Karlin 802 9—Ferdinand Neufuss 219 10—Berthold Horn 642 11—George Alinger 198 12—Edward Weber 287 13—George Dempsey 111 14—Louis M. Marlet 217 15—Leonard D. Abbott 120 16—Carl S. Westphal 222 17—John A. Wall 666 18—C. Eiler 324 19—Henry Engel 663 20—Miles M. Bartholomew 269 21—Edward F. Camidy 1,023 22—Ambrose D. Albertson 461 23—Herman Levy 577 24—J. Ward Collins 161 25—Samuel Bensim 786 26—John Sloan 103 27—Charles Cohn 243 28—Louis Lichtein 156 29—Ludwig Schmidt 584 30—John Wilkins 327 31—Joseph Wright 1,120 32—Karl Eichler 813 33—Wesley R. Cassile 1,082 34—Warren Atkinson 798

KINGS COUNTY. Congress. Dist. Votes. 2—Paul Muller 1,454 3—John J. Jennings 1,823 4—Barnett Wolf 3,476 5—Bernard J. Rilly 1,666 6—William W. Passare 447 7—Charles H. Matchett 277

For State Senators. Dist. Votes. 3—Edward Lindgren 304 4—J. Chant Lipis 1,220 5—John F. Slavik 753 6—Arthur Cheate 434 7—Frank Schwetzer 839 8—Browne C. Hammond 825 9—Joseph A. Well 2,000 10—Simon Frucht 2,959

For Assembly. Dist. Votes. 1. Charles G. Ward 121 2. Peter G. Gynther 102 3. William Mackenzie 85 4. Eugene H. Van Cautern 255 5. George M. Marr 214 6. Harry Slavin 775 7. Charles Brash 161 8. Phillip Kennel 136 9. Richard Bock 459 10. Robert M. Lackey 111 11. Winfield S. Ritch 108 12. Alexander Fraser 251 13. Henry Wally 251 14. Albert Paus 256 15. George Stamer 248 16. Henry Smyth 349 17. Harry W. Laidler 152 18. Robert W. Dolson 315 19. Charles Gackenheimer 732 20. Otto Wegener 602 21. John A. Behringer 644 22. Charles L. Furman 1,468 23. Benjamin Feigenbaum 1,547

QUEENS COUNTY. Assembly. Dist. Votes. 1—William Krueger 542 2—George Art 369 3—Martin Schubert 1,116 4—Rudolph Weidel 232

State Senator. Dist. Votes. 2—Martin Kramer 2,304 Surrogate. Christopher Reisele 2,324

Assembly, Richmond. Dist. Votes. 1—Fenstersta 221

SOCIALISTS CARRY A WEST VIRGINIA CITY. (Special to The Call.) ELKINS, W. Va., Nov. 9.—Though not all returns are yet in, the Socialist vote in Randolph county is estimated at 90 per cent increase. Dr. Bostwain, Socialist candidate for the legislature, defeated the Republican candidate by 400 votes, being a close second to J. F. Davis, multimillionaire son of the former

SOCIALIST VOTE IS BECOMING GIANTIC

(Continued from Page 1.) Greenwich 68 16 Vermont 135 41 Middletown 241 34 Plymouth 155 33

MASSACHUSETTS. Incomplete count shows 10 per cent increase; vote for Debs in 1908, 10,679; for Brown in 1907, 7,623.

For White. Boston 1,257 Beverly 341 Brockton 597 Cambridge 173 Chelsea 121 Chicopee 79 Everett 129 Fall River 169 Gloucester 257 Haverhill 66 Holyoke 445 Lowell 170 Lawrence 235 Lynn 186 Malden 343 Marlboro 43 Medford 27 New Bedford 253 Newburyport 91 Newton 70 North Adams 57 Northampton 77 Pittsfield 176 Quincy 137 Salem 196 Somerville 160 Springfield 489 Taunton 64 Waltham 54 Woburn 23 Worcester 220

PENNSYLVANIA. NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 10.—Despite the fact that hundreds of Socialists were driven from this place as a result of the strike against the steel trust by the tin workers, which lasted more than thirteen months and which resulted in the defeat of the workers and the establishment of the open shop by the steel trust, the Socialist vote in this city has increased. The lowest vote on the ticket was 526, which must be figured as all straight votes.

The highest vote in the recent election was 647 for Charles A. Collins Socialist party candidate for Congress in this, the 24th, district. The highest vote ever polled by one of the party's candidates before was less than 800. Socialists here are highly elated over the result, as they did not expect as many straight votes. The books of the local show that over 300 Socialists left the city in the past year, the cause being that they were blacklisted by the steel trust. The vote in this city stood as follows:

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Nov. 10.—Clinton county produces 1,100 votes for the Socialist candidates, against 303 at the last election. Bery (Keystone) 1,634 Tener (Republican) 1,033 Slavton (Socialist) 600 Grim (Democrat) 80 Larkin (Prohibitionist) 125

The vote for representative was as follows: Matthews (Republican) 1,523 Wilson (Keystone Democrat) 934 Marquis (Prohibitionist) 253 Collins (Socialist) 641

The county returns are incomplete, but a very close estimate gives Tener 2,330; Bery, 3,700; Slavton, 800; Grim, 175; and Larkin, 200; Matthews, 2,990; Wilson, 2,000; Marquis, 350; and Collins, 850.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 10.—In 1908 the vote here for Debs was 316. This year the Socialist vote was 527. The total vote in York county was about 700. In 1908 it was 499.

NEWBERRY, Pa., Nov. 10.—The vote for Slayton here was 76. I. O. Klinger, Socialist candidate for assembly, received 188 votes. The increase over the last state election was about 20 per cent and over the Debs vote of 1908 about 150 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The complete returns show that the Socialist polled an unusually heavy vote in many parts of the state, receiving, for instance, in Northumberland 3,887 for Slayton, their candidate for governor; 2,524 in Schuylkill, 1,719 in Westmoreland, and 1,300 in Denver.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 10.—Sixty-five districts heard from turn in 1,486 votes for Clayton. Debs polled 622 votes in 1908 in the same. MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 10.—John W. Slayton, Socialist candidate for governor, received 147 votes here. In 1906 only 18 ballots were cast for the head of the ticket.

SWISSEVALE, Pa., Nov. 10.—The straight Socialist vote was 123. Last February it was 69. This is a gain of 54. The total vote of all parties on November 3 was 895. LITITZ, Pa., Nov. 10.—Eight ballots were cast for Slayton here. Last fall the vote was 2. ROCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 10.—The Socialist vote in Beaver county was 1,436. In 1908 Debs received 623 votes in the county.

express companies, in many cases parcels and boxes which have arrived in the city a couple of weeks or more ago are still packed away. The companies are unable to deliver but a very small portion of their goods. It is believed that if it were not for the fact that thousands of persons have gone to the express companies storerooms and carried away their own parcels, the storerooms around the piers would be blocked entirely.

Scabs Are Stealing. The scabs have shown to not only be unsatisfactory workers around the express yards and on the wagons, but, it is said, they are taking advantage of the "pile-up" and are "swiping" goods. It is believed that after the strike is over many thousands of dollars' worth of goods which were sent into the city from out of town places are composed of the scabs' employes. Many of them are professional strike-breakers, some of them are characters that hang around and wait for just such an opportunity to get a "piece of change," and many are out and out thugs employed by the express companies to "start something" in order that an opportunity may be given the express companies to demand the federal troops.

Eldorado Hall, 52d street and Seventh avenue, was packed to the doors last night by the express drivers and helpers, taxicab, department store and all other drivers and helpers in Long Island, New York and Brooklyn in a joint mass meeting to hear speeches reporting the teamsters' and chauffeurs' strike. Regardless of the fact that the statement came out that an agreement had been reached between the representatives of the strikers and the express companies, all that was said at the mass meeting indicated that the strike was not over yet, by any means. Organizer Ashton, who was called up by Mayor Gaynor at the strike headquarters, 781 Eighth avenue, late yesterday afternoon, and requested to bring a committee representing the strikers to the City Hall at once did not say anything about the settlement. When approached by the reporters after the mass meeting he said he had nothing to give out and said he didn't intend to give out anything until after the meeting of the Jersey City expressmen this afternoon, when the strikers of both places would get together.

To Investigate Sanitary Conditions. Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was one of the speakers at the mass meeting. Frayne reviewed the conditions under which the expressmen and other drivers were working and urged them to stick together. After referring to the right of the state commissioner of labor to examine the books of the express companies, he said: "I want to go on record in favor of that investigation, even after the strike is over. I further want to go on record in favor of a thorough inspection of the sanitary conditions around the barns of the express companies."

Referring to the strike of last year, Frayne said there have been more than 250,000 workers out during that time, besides thousands of other small strikes which did not get into the press. The speaker said the workers in every case have gained in these strikes. He pointed out that these strikes in themselves have been powerful methods of organization.

Believes in Collective Bargaining. Frayne brought a mighty shout from the big crowd when he said: "The man that will steal your job in a strike will steal your watch when he gets a chance. He insisted on the method of 'collective bargaining' in the sale of labor power as the only way to get anything like decent conditions. "It is better that you strike and lose than never to have struck at all," he shouted.

At the close of his speech Organizer Frayne referred to the convention of the American Federation of Labor this month in St. Louis. He said the national question of a parcels post system is to be one of the important things taken up and the A. F. of L. was going to make a campaign in favor of it. The speaker said that "when Uncle Sam becomes your employer instead of the express companies, then there will be more jobs, for there will be shorter hours, and the working conditions will not be those that you were working under when you came out on strike."

Less Cheering, More Work. "Sid" Perkins, president of the chauffeurs' union, was the next speaker. He said if every man out on strike "would get on the job tomorrow at 5 o'clock, instead of so much cheering in the halls the strike would be won before noon tomorrow." Perkins reviewed the conditions of the teamsters during the last seven or eight years. He said the workers could not expect the bosses to give them anything. "Anything you get you'll have to fight for. They may tell you that they are your friends," he said, "but the only friends you have is the fellow that works beside you and sticks to you in the fight. I don't need to tell you now that they're your friends," he yelled, as a cheer went up from the strikers.

George W. Prescott, of the teamsters, followed Perkins. Prescott attacked the "aiding scale," which he showed was detrimental to the interests of the workers. He said the bosses said they wanted it in order to reward the efficient men. On the other hand, Prescott said, it is simply means to "get" the fellow that stands up for union conditions. Prescott said that the strikers may be asked, but Platt is not. "Don't leave it to your representatives to go out and battle for you. You've got to do that yourself." Then turning to the reporters, he said: "The press may put it down that I said at this meeting, 'if you want anything you've got to battle for it.'"

It was announced that a meeting of all van teamsters and storage warehouse drivers and helpers would be called for tonight, at Murphy's Hall, 806 Eighth avenue, corner of 4th street.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. In The Sunday Call will be published a complete tabulation of the Socialist vote throughout the country. Look for it.

thereby. He believes that he may therefore force them to arbitrate. Civic People Still Federating. Late yesterday afternoon it was learned that Marcus Marks, chairman of the conciliation committee of the Civic Federation, stated that important steps were now being taken to end the express men's strike. He said, however, he would not make any statements regarding the move.

When pressed for an explanation early last evening Organizer Ashton gave the following written statement regarding the strike situation: "To the Public: The express companies in their letter to Mr. Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants' Association, lay great stress upon the great responsibilities of the drivers of their wagons, and assume that if they entered into an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters they fear their business would be interrupted through sympathetic strikes with other unions."

"I wish to dispel any such erroneous idea from the fertile brains of the individuals who invented the supposition, as I can truthfully state, that no union driver working under union conditions has ever been called a sympathetic strike in New York, and that our constitution forbids such action, and we consider trade agreements sacred under any and all conditions."

The companies promise: To take back all men, whether they have joined the union or not; discriminating, however, in the case of men whom the companies think violent. The question of hours and wages to be taken up with committees of the employees after they have returned to work, the old scale of wages remaining in effect until December 1.

The proposition of the companies was accepted after a stormy meeting and in spite of the warning of many strikers of the promises of the company are false and state nothing definite. Many of the men on the floor protested that, who is the car of the companies, cannot be trusted.

But the majority, voted for accepting the settlement proposition and it went through. When the meeting was over at a quarter after twelve, Ashton met the reporters and gave out the following statement: The meeting tonight went on record as accepting the letter from the different express companies to the president of the Merchants' Association as a basis of settlement of the express strike, and the men agreed to report for work Monday, November 14, providing the strikers in Jersey City agree to accept the same proposition.

Asked whether this meant that the men will go back to work on the open shop basis, Ashton replied: "No. We got recognition of the union in the promise of the companies to take all men back regardless whether or not they have joined the union."

The settlement, Ashton said, goes into effect only for expressmen. The rest will be out until their demands are granted.

New spirit was added to the expressmen's strike yesterday when 400 coal drivers struck. Two hundred of them are employed by the Curtis & Blaisdell Coal Company. The men were only partly organized, but since they walked out they have all made application to the Coal Drivers' Union. The striking men demand the union scale of wages. The other 200 were employed by the Owens Coal Company. They were also unorganized before they struck. The Owens firm, however, agreed to the union scale as the men were out but a few hours when they returned to work. They have all joined the Coal Drivers' Union also.

Unauthorized Begging. Without the authority of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters there are several men out soliciting donations, claiming that the money is for the expressmen's strike. At the headquarters of the strikers yesterday it was stated by Secretary Foster, of the Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Union, that the organization has not authorized the solicitation of donations of any kind. He said the brotherhood has plenty of finance to carry on the strike and has not considered asking for aid. A man by the name of O'Brien was arrested yesterday for attempting to collect money for the strikers among working drivers, and the one who he thought would do the case against him.

Twelve hundred taxicab drivers returned to work yesterday with union conditions. After a little controversy the companies granted the striking chauffeurs' demands. Most of the men were unorganized before the strike, but they are now all in the Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Union, which is part of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. According to Secretary Foster, of the Chauffeurs' Union, only one taxicab company has not signed up. It is believed it will give in soon.

Regardless of the fact that there are plenty of scabs to be found in the city, packages are piling up at a high rate in all the depots of the

The Weekly Pledge Fund. Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances mail us the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City. Dear Comrades: Enclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for..... weeks. Fraternally yours, Name..... Address.....

LOW COMPENSATION ACT WORKS OUT

A British Worker's Life Valued at Three Years' Wages—Costs Local Owners 4-5 of Cent Per Ton.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN.
(Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is well known that your New York State workmen's compensation act, which became effective on September 1, has been modeled upon the similar English act of 1906, which itself was a continuation and expansion of the similar acts of 1897 and 1900.

As is usual in such cases, the passing of your act was preceded by a great fight on the part of the master class, and complaints were loud that the new burden imposed upon "industry" would crush all enterprise and absorb all profits. As a matter of fact, it was stated at the time that the immediate result of the lay would be an increase of insurance rates by casualty companies by about 100 per cent.

I do not know whether this turned out to be the case. At any rate, it will be interesting for your working class readers to know how the same law works in its native country, in England. It must be admitted that as bourgeois reform laws generally go, and English workmen's compensation act of 1906 is a rather creditable achievement, being almost of universal application and providing for a more or less simplified procedure, both in ordinary and litigation cases. It has, of course, plenty of defects and pitfalls, and it does not err on the side of generosity. Nine times, it is far from a good measure and may well serve as a model to other countries.

How It Worked in 1909.

I have before me now the report on the working of the act for the year 1909. It comprises only seven groups of industries included in that act, the remaining groups being dealt with under the former acts. These seven groups are mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbors and docks, constructional work, and shipping. They contain 117,391 employers, with an average of some 6,500,000 workers, and the compensations paid out in the course of the year were as follows:

Fatal cases.....	5,311
Average payment.....	1154
Non-fatal cases.....	332,612
Average payment.....	15 68
Total compensation.....	\$2,274,238

The latter figure looks respectable, and the master class would be naturally inclined to make much capital out of it. Imagine having to pay out of one's own pocket a sum of over \$2,250,000, and this, in addition to the

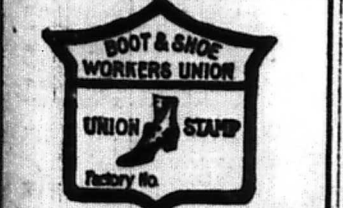
UNION MADE SHOES.

MEADES SHOE
BROOKLYN'S BEST KNUWN SHOE HOUSE
102-104 MYRTLE AVE. COR. BRIDGE ST.

WE don't care how "fussy" you are about your feet, there is a pair of three-dollar shoes somewhere in our store that were literally built for your feet, and once you get into them you'll feel the double satisfaction of having easy feet and a dollar saved. Shall we count on your coming?

UNION LABELS.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Heald, Sec.-Treas.

GEORGE J. SCHWARZ LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

Thanksgiving Furniture



Our prices for the very best, the goods that are not only good to the eye, but that will give the service, are no higher than those asked for inferior goods elsewhere. We may add, if you see goods advertised elsewhere which you want, our prices are apt to be less.

1270-91 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST.
Outside the High Rent District.

various rates and taxes which the same class has to pay for the other "comforts" of the working class: the schooling of its children, the support of its aged, the maintenance of its sick and destitute, the financing of its libraries, and so forth.

Intolerable, to be sure. But consider the details. What does this sum amount to in relation to the number of workers occupied in the above industries? It only amounts to 6s. 10d. per head per annum, or less than 6d. per month, less than 2d. per week. Is that really so intolerable?

How Miners Are "Benefited."

Take the worst case, the mines. No less than \$988,865 was paid out in compensation in the course of the year, or £1 1d. per head. According to the census of production, recently taken, the net output of the mines in Great Britain amounts to £108,364,000 per annum. This is the selling value to the coal owners, which, of course, is considerably lower than its economic and, indeed, its market value, as created by the workmen. It represents but a part of the surplus value extracted by the coal owners from the miners, the other part finding its way into the pockets of all the intermediaries between the coal owners and the consuming public.

But even neglecting this other part and considering only the gain and losses of the coal owners, we find that the above net output, according to the returns of the census, amounts to £129 per person employed, man, woman and child included. This means that the coal owners have to pay away in the form of compensation less than 1 per cent of their profits—a prodigious burden, indeed. The compilers of the report themselves point out that this "burden" only works out at four-fifths of a penny per ton of coal raised.

The Factory Workers' End of It.

Similarly with the other items. Under the head of compensation works out at 3s. 5d. per head, and especially in the cotton mills it works out at 1s. 10½d. per person employed. But according to the census of production the net output of cotton factories in Great Britain is £46,941,000 per annum, or £82 per person employed. This again must not be taken as the amount of surplus value extracted from the workers in that industry, as the real value of the output is much higher. Even as it is, we find that inasmuch as the average annual earnings of the workers employed amounts to but £48, the rate of exploitation is about 70 per cent. At any rate the amount paid away by the employers in the form of compensation amounts to less than 1 per cent of the employers' gain.

On the whole the amounts paid out in compensation for the various industries were as follows:

	Total Amount.	Per Person Employed.
Mines.....	\$988,865	£1 0s 1d
Quarries.....	40,660	9s 2d
Railways.....	154,484	8s 4d
Factories.....	784,095	3s 5d
Docks.....	109,056	16s 8d
Constructional.....	68,783	15s 11d
Shipping.....	128,293	10s 8d
	\$2,274,238	6s 10d

Life Worth Three Years' Wages.

Turning to the rate at which compensation was paid out, we must bear in mind that it is determined by the act on the basis of the average earnings of the workers in the accidents for a certain period. The rate working out at £14 in case of death will not strike one as too generous. In the case of an average cotton operative it means practically three years' wages—surely a low capitalization for human life. In the case of dismembersments we have an average of £5 6s, also too low a figure considering that slight accidents are ignored entirely on account of the period which must elapse before a claim can be entered for compensation.

As things are, it is only the grave accidents which keep the worker away from work for a considerable time that entitle him to compensation, so that the above quoted figure covers chiefly serious injuries, including those disabling workers for life. Why in such cases the compensation should not be equal to the ensuing upon death is a mystery only intelligible to the capitalist mind.

Here, too, is a grievance which it is necessary to remedy. For the rest, the return shows that the number of accidents of the graver sort during one year exceeds 236,000, thus conjuring up a picture bloodier than the bloodiest battlefield. It is evident that the Moloch of industrialism exacts from the working class an even greater blood tribute than the War Moloch.

ENGLAND MAY HAVE ELECTION IN 1911

LONDON, Nov. 10.—What is known as the veto conference on the constitutional issue terminated today without any result, after the twenty-first meeting of the conference. Premier Asquith authorized the following statement:

"The conference has ended without arriving at an agreement. It is the opinion of all the members that the conditions under which the proceedings were held preclude disclosures in regard to the course of the negotiations of the clauses leading to their termination."

It is now regarded as inevitable that a general election will be held in 1911, which will be coronation year, when all the parties have sought to avoid. The government, on the reassemblies of parliament in February, will undoubtedly bring forward their measure for parliamentary reform, crippling the lords' veto, and this on its rejection by the upper house will force a general election, probably in March or early in April.

WON'T PUNISH MEN WHO BURNED MEXICAN

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 10.—It was announced at the chief executive office tonight that Governor Campbell has taken no action looking to the arrest and punishment of the men who composed the mob that burned the Mexican citizen, Antonio Rodriguez, at the stake at Rock Springs on November 3.

The further statement was volunteered that it is unlikely that the governor will do anything in the matter. It is stated that while the burning alive of the Mexican was particularly horrible the victim was guilty of a crime of unusual atrocity. Rock Springs is such an isolated community, being fifty miles from the nearest railroad point, that the old-time practice of the West of the people making and carrying out their own laws is in effect there.

15 FANCY LEATHER WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

As a result of the discharge of workers from their activity in the union fifteen fancy leather goods manufacturers, 185 Wooster street, went on strike yesterday. The two men who were discharged were employed in the framing department. If no settlement is made within a day or two the union will call all the pocketbook makers and sewers, in the employ of Green, on a sympathy strike.

A special meeting of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union will be held at 83 Forsyth street, at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of discussing the Green strike and for devising a means of making the strike successful.

The United Hebrew Trades endorsed the strike and promised to assist the workers in their fight.

MAN AND WIFE SENT UP FOR BURGLARY

Louis Wolf and his wife, who is known as Katherine Powers, were sentenced yesterday in General Sessions to not less than nine years in state prison for burglary in the second degree. They pleaded guilty to robbing the house of Mrs. Julia Sherman at 126 Brown place. In the flat occupied by the pair the police found about \$10,000 worth of jewelry and silverware, and fitters from convicts in Sing Sing, one of them a brother of the woman.

BRICK MAKERS MAY FORM ASSOCIATION

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The brick makers of the Hudson river met again at the Palatine today to consider Senator Brackett's plan for the formation of an association which the call says is "for the purpose of securing such information as might be deemed beneficial to the members of the association and to advertise and generally to protect and develop the brick manufacturing business of the membership. The membership is to be limited to the brick manufacturers of the Hudson valley from Albany to New York." One of the leading promoters of the scheme says: "There is nothing in the plan of organization to interfere with any man's rights, opinions or views. We have the assurance of Senator Brackett, who drew up the plan at our request, that the whole plan complies with the statutes, both state and national. It will not be a so-called trust in any sense of the word. The details of the plan have been modified from what was originally intended."

W. K. Hammond, of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, presided. About 80 per cent of the makers signed their names. No organization will be effected unless every maker between New York and Albany joins. After discussing the situation another adjournment was taken to secure other names.

CRIMINAL LAW HAS BECOME LOGICAL

EL PASO, TEX., Nov. 10.—Frank Lawson, a negro, under sentence of life imprisonment in the Texas penitentiary for murder of his wife, Brucella Lawson, was placed on trial on two charges of assault to murder. The jury gravely sentenced him to five years each on these charges, making his entire term ten years longer than life.

When Lawson killed his wife he shot his mother-in-law, Mrs. O. C. Shelton, and attempted to kill Postmaster J. C. Smith. It is for these two offenses that he will have to spend ten years more than a life term in the penitentiary.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. In The Sunday Call will be published a complete tabulation of the Socialist vote throughout the country. Look for it.

TWO KILLED BY GIRL'S ASSAILANT

Young Man Shoots Police Sergeant and Accuser, Then Attempts Suicide.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Police Sergeant Fred B. Schiehuber of Division 11 and Frank S. Rees of 21 Tremlett street, Dorchester, were shot and killed in the district attorney's office shortly after 10 o'clock this morning by Walter G. Fall of Roxbury, who was being questioned. Rees was instantly killed and Sergeant Schiehuber died on the way to the hospital. The murderer attempted to turn the revolver upon himself, but was overpowered.

Fall, who lives in Brookline and is 22 years old, has been employed in the office of the sealer of weights and measures. He is charged with assaulting Esther Fogg, a girl of 14 years, stepdaughter of Rees, one of the two men who was killed. His case was to have been presented this morning to the district attorney to determine whether he would agree to a settlement between the parties interested or whether he should go before the grand jury.

Were Ready for Trial.

All the parties to the affair were in the outer office of the district attorney for some time before the tragedy occurred. Sergeant Schiehuber and Rees were seated at a small table with their backs to the railing which divides the outer office. Fall and his attorney, Benjamin F. Haines, were across the room, sitting in chairs in front of the south rail.

Fall took a couple of steps forward, and, as he did so, he pulled from his pocket a five-chambered .22-caliber revolver. Taking quick aim, he pointed it at Sergeant Schiehuber and pulled the trigger. The sergeant toppled over, mortally wounded. Next the young man shot twice at Rees and the latter dropped dead.

Then Fall turned toward his attorney and was in the act of pointing the revolver toward his own head when Patrolman Thomas Young made a rush for him and seized the arm which held the pistol. Fall pulled the trigger, but the policeman's quick movement spoiled his aim. The bullet passed between Young's arm and his side and buried itself in the lower part of the door leading to the district attorney's office. Fall managed to pull the trigger once more, but without harm to himself or any one else. Then he was overmastered by Patrolman Young, Court Officer Robert McLeish, Inspector Pelton and Lieutenant Lee, who were drawn to the office by the shooting, and others, including the two citizens who were in the office as witnesses.

District Attorney Has Narrow Escape.

District Attorney Pelletier had a narrow escape, though he was not the object of Fall's vindictiveness. He heard the shots and rushed from his office out through that of his assistant, and was opening the door between the inner and outer offices when Fall fired the last shot, which buried itself in that door.

Fall was taken to police headquarters. At first he refused to give his name or have anything to say, but his name was told by his attorney.

HELD ON CHARGE OF POISONING HUSBAND

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 10.—Mrs. John Schenk, society leader and wife of the millionaire meat packer, arrested for the attempted murder of her husband, who now lies in a critical condition at a local hospital, is taking energetic steps to fight for her liberty. She has retained the firm of O'Brien & O'Brien, prominent criminal lawyers.

She stoutly denies her guilt, and says that her husband's relatives have caused her arrest.

She says they hate her because of the fact that she was a domestic when she married Schenk.

ABANDON ATTACK ON HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Hope for an agreement between the government and the opposition leaders in parliament on the question of the limitations of the lords' veto power was abandoned this evening by the official announcement that the conferences between the factions had ended in failure.

It now seems certain that the question will be fought out when parliament reassembles on November 15.

OIL FIRE BURNED 22 HOURS.

After burning for twenty-two hours the dozen big tanks at the Tide Water Oil Company's plant in Bayonne, which ignited after one had exploded on Wednesday evening with a roar that shook Bayonne, Staten Island, Jersey City and parts of Manhattan, burned themselves out. The company's officials had a roll call made of the employees and found that only one was missing, Charles Belitz, of 351 Avenue E, whose body was found on the night of the fire. He leaves a wife and eight children. The tanks destroyed will be replaced.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

In The Sunday Call will be published a complete tabulation of the Socialist vote throughout the country. Look for it.

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BREAK INTO UNION, ARREST TWO MEN

Two detectives, accompanied by a scab neckwear maker, yesterday afternoon broke into the office of the Neckwear Makers' Union, at 181 Clinton street, and arrested Sam Wleest and Louis Fuchs, two of the strikers.

They were charged with assaulting Jake Singer, a scab in the employ of Rosenbaum & Lippper, 779 Broadway.

The strikers did not make any resistance and voluntarily went to the police station. They will be arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Brooklyn, this morning on the charge of assault. Neither of the strikers knew why they were being arrested. It is believed that the action was a trick of the employers to frighten away the strikers and cause a break in their ranks.

The Neckwear Makers' Union has tripled its membership during the recent strike and practically controls 90 per cent of the trade.

The union is still fighting several firms, among them, Rosenbaum & Lippper, the Stag Brand, 22 Union Square, and Leinkron, 114 Fifth Avenue. The strikers are waging a hot fight against the Stag Brand and are determined to compel the firm to meet the union conditions. The strikers received their weekly strike benefit yesterday and all of them expressed their willingness to fight to a finish.

ANTI-MILITARISM REACHES OFFICERS

(Special to The Call.)

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The military authorities of France are in a state of panic over the disclosure that high army officials are thoroughly imbued with the anti-militarist spirit and are doing their utmost to show the uselessness of standing armies and discredit the military authorities.

In a "raid" on the office of the Guerre Sociale, the anti-militarist paper, edited by Gustave Hervé, the government agents took possession of a list of men who rank high in the war councils of France "officially," but who in their heart of hearts are thoroughly disgusted with the military spirit, with the army and its rottenness. These high officials have been furnishing the paper it is said, with the red-hot stuff against the army, which it had been printing for years.

It is not believed that the army authorities will make much of this discovery, but, on the contrary, will squash the case against these men, as any public trial would result only in stirring up public sentiment against the burdensome taxation which is loaded on the French people in order to keep up the army.

RUSSIAN SCHOLAR SENT TO SIBERIA

(Special to The Call.)

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Russian government has just added another victim to its long list of martyred scientists and public men.

Peter Maslow, one of the foremost writers on agrarian questions, has been sentenced to lifelong exile in Siberia. The charge against Maslow is that he is a member of the Socialist party.

The trial of the scientist was a farce from start to finish. It was held behind closed doors in the Moscow Court of Appeals. The verdict of exile would never have been reached if the trial had been conducted in open court where the outside world could have had access to the facts in the case and given them publicity.

Maslow has written a great deal about the land question in Russia, suggesting remedies for alleviating the suffering of the peasantry, which were in direct contradiction to the ideas about the rights of property of the government and ruling classes.

FEARED SHE COULDN'T LAND; LEAPS INTO SEA

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Fearing that she might not be permitted to land in this country, Mrs. Hunny Rice, a second cabin passenger on the White Star line steamship Zealand, in today from Liverpool and Queenstown, committed suicide by jumping overboard while the liner was battling with a terrific hurricane last Friday off the Grand Banks.

The woman was evidently laboring under a severe mental strain. She had expressed to other passengers the fear that her husband would not meet her upon her arrival and that she might be refused entry into the country by the immigration authorities.

Mrs. Rice came from Manchester, England, and was entered on the passenger list at forty years of age. She was on her way to Providence to join her husband, who lives in that city. The suicide occurred at 8:20 a.m. Mrs. Rice made her way on deck and without uttering a word rushed to the rail on the weather side and flung herself into the seething waters. The ship was stopped, but the woman was not seen again.

SOLDIERS CAN'T GO HOME AT CHRISTMAS

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The "silence" that greeted Captain Rufus Logan, instructor in tactics, when he entered the dining hall of the military academy on September 2, was as nothing to the "silence" that has greeted the order of General Barry, the superintendent of the academy, taking Christmas vacations away from all the first class men.

For participating in the "silence" to Logan, General Barry has ordered them all confined to the academy grounds during Christmas week, though it had been customary to grant the soldiers a furlough that they might go to their homes.

MEXICANS MOBBED U. S. AMBASSADOR

Rumor That Rioters Tried to Kill H. L. Wilson—217 Persons Are in Jail.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 10.—Advices received here from Laredo state that rioters in Mexico City today made an attempt on the life of the United States ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson. The report came from sources considered reliable. The attempt on the life of the ambassador, the dispatch said, was made early this afternoon.

The attack was the culmination of an anti-American demonstration which began last night, in which two Mexican students and a Mexican on-looker were killed by the police in an attempt to preserve order. Bitter feeling was aroused by these fatalities, and further trouble had been expected with the break of day.

On account of a rigorous censorship reports reaching here are meager.

217 Persons in Jail.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—There had been no further outbreak of anti-American rioting in this city up to the time this dispatch was filed. The authorities have taken measures for the maintenance of order, and Felix Diaz, chief of police, announced this morning that he would proceed against any further disorder with vigor. A total of 217 persons are in jail today, having been arrested during the disturbances of yesterday.

A committee of resident Americans called upon Ambassador Wilson this morning to congratulate him upon the stand he adopted during the trouble of yesterday, when the American flag was insulted.

Damaged Peace Reputation.

In an interview published today, Ambassador Wilson said that he was greatly shocked at the anti-American spirit of the mob which did damage to Mexico's reputation as a lover of peace. The ambassador said that the police stood idly by while the Stars and Stripes were being insulted, but he added that he did not hold the Mexican government responsible for the outrage, or doubt that the representations which he made will receive prompt consideration.

State Department Advises.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Official dispatches giving details of the anti-American demonstration in Mexico City yesterday reached the State Department today from Mr. Wilson, United States ambassador, and Arno Franklin, the American consul general. Mr. Wilson confirmed the press reports that he had protested to the Mexican department of foreign relations against the insults offered Americans, and that the riot grew out of the lynching of a Mexican, Antonio Rodriguez, at Rock Springs, Tex., on November 3.

Mr. Franklin's dispatch said that the riotous students, who paraded the streets, cried "Death to Americans," and threatened the consulate. He also told that these students had pulled an American flag from a business house and had trampled it under foot.

May Ask Reparation.

The two governments are in this position: If the State Department here finds that Ambassador Wilson's reports are justified a request must be made upon Mexico for an expression of regret for the demonstration, and also for suitable reparation if any damage has been suffered by Americans. On the other hand, the Mexican government must look to the State Department for a similar expression and epatation in the case of Antonio Rodriguez, the Mexican who was reported to have been burned at the stake by a mob of Texans at Rock Springs.

Danger of Mob Outbreaks.

It is not believed that either of these incidents will have any immediate serious results, though it is such happenings that go to make up permanent ill-feeling between two countries. Some of the representatives of nations whose citizens have suffered in the past from the application of lynch law in the United States are hopeful that this Texas incident may lead the administration to renew the efforts that have been made in the past to secure legislation that will confer upon the federal government ample power to punish through the federal courts rioters who violate the treaty rights of aliens.

HARD COAL MINERS GET 6 PER CENT BONUS

For their work in October the mine workers in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania have received an increase of 6 per cent on the rate of wages fixed by the anthracite strike commission.

The commission after awarding a general increase in wages provided that there should be a further increase of 1 per cent for every advance of 5 cents in the average tidewater price of the domestic supply of coal.

As the average price was \$4.81 in October, this entitled the mine workers to 6 per cent more pay for the month. This applies to all classes of employees.

FIREMEN ARE FINED FOR DRINKING BEER

Firemen Thomas F. White, John Kirschner and Thomas E. Murphy, of Engine 72, were found guilty by Commissioner Waldo yesterday of drinking beer in the headquarters at Broadway and 12th street on the night of October 28. Assistant Foreman Mahoney, the complainant, said that he saw six bottles of beer on a table and at a nearby table the three accused men. At midnight an alarm of fire came in and White failed to respond. The commissioner fined Murphy and Kirschner ten days' pay each and White ten days' pay on each of the two charges.

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FUR CAP WORKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Forty fur cap finishers, employed by Kael & Cohen, Mercer street, and Ungar & Greenwald, West Houston street, went on strike yesterday, because the employers failed to grant the demands presented to them by the workers.

This trade is one of the latest imported trades from Europe, and most of the workers are Russians. As most of the workers are new to the American industrial conditions, having landed a short time ago, the employers took advantage of the fact and paid them very small wages. Recently the men and women formed a union and now they have practically all the workers employed in the trade enrolled. The men were worked twelve hours or longer, every day, for a very small wage. They were also required to deposit a security that they would obey all the orders given them by the bosses.

The demands of the strikers are an increase in wages of 20 per cent, recognition of the union, and that fifty hours should constitute a week's work. There are only about sixty men and women in the trade, and if the bosses attempt to send their work to other shops the union may tie up the entire trade.

The strikers maintain headquarters at the Lincoln Hall, Houston and Allen streets, where they assemble every day.

STRIKING GLAZIERS KEEP RAN'S SOLD

Socialists and trade unionists of the East Side started a new campaign yesterday to help the striking glaziers win their fight.

The United Hebrew Trades, the central body of all Hebrew labor organizations, was the first organization to rally to the aid of the glaziers. They elected a committee of five to work in conjunction with the strike committee of the glaziers and the committee has already started out to go from union to union to raise funds for the strikers, who have been out since September 10.

It was reported at the strike headquarters yesterday that the employers are

DO THE PEOPLE THINK THEY WON A VICTORY?

General Jake Coxy Smiles Indulgently and Gives His Views on the Election Returns.

By JOHN ELLIS. "General" Jacob S. Coxy, who in 1891 suffered the down and out from the four winds and marched them shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, tramp, tramp, tramp, to the Capitol steps at Washington, only to receive the hospitality of the district jail for a period of twenty days, was asked to express himself on the result of the recent elections.

General Coxy is at the Waldorf, where he is receiving distinguished attention in an age of captains of industry as being the only sure enough "general" of industry the country has ever produced. Said Mr. Coxy: "Of course it was a people's victory. That would have been the case no matter which of the two old party candidates had been elected. The people still believe that a change necessarily means victory for them. In reality it means usually simple a change of masters. On the East Side, election day, from Canal street clear up to the Bronx Zoo, and I don't know but inside of it also, scores of bonfires were blazing in the streets several hours before any returns had been heard from the polling places. That fact is eloquent. It shows that the prayers of many voters are worth just as much as their curses, and neither are worth a zero with the rim rubbed off. In New York state a section of the public is hailing the election of Mr. Dix as a wholesome reaction against Rooseveltian radicalism. Another section acclaim it, on the other hand, as an advance in radicalism, insuring a downward revision of the protective tariff in the next Congress.

This Hearst-Roosevelt Interview. Which is right? It seems that we are expected to advance by reaction and that reminds me of the man who avoided barking his shins in the night by walking backwards. Not that I have any more faith in Roosevelt than I have in the Democrats. I notice that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst were damming each other with faint praise this campaign, and I am convinced that one was afraid and the other dazed. Was it an echo of that quiet interview at the White House when President Roosevelt summoned Mr. Hearst and asked him if he had any incriminating letters against him which he intended to publish? "Not now," replied Mr. Hearst. "So Teddy was kind to Billy this campaign. And the powers have hardly had time to fuse over McKinley's grave.

The economic troubles of the American people are due to two things. First, the surrender of the control of money—the "medium of exchange"—to the national banks, and secondly the surrender of the control of the means of transportation to the railroad companies. Of these the first is the more important, and far and away the most important of all issues. Yet neither Republican nor Democrat can be found to say a word against the money trust, the greatest of all trusts. The business of this

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THIRD LECTURE OF HARTFORD LOCAL

Large Audience Gathered to Hear Edward Porritt Are Enthusiastic on the Election Returns.

(Correspondence to The Call.) HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—Tuesday evening over eighty members and friends of the Hartford Local gathered at headquarters to listen to Edward Porritt's third lecture on "Forty-two Years of Labor Politics in England" in the "People's University" course of popular lectures and to receive the election returns.

In the midst of the lecture a messenger boy appeared with a telegram from Bridgeport giving the news of the increase of the Socialist vote there from 664 in 1908 to 2,593. A few minutes after came the news of the election of Berger to Congress, and the audience enthusiastically applauded. Fortunately the lecturer was then already near the close of his address, so the listeners were soon free to let their pent up feelings.

The people present broke up into small groups, all discussing with animation the wonderful increase in the vote. The only fly in the ointment was the relatively small increase made in Hartford's vote, only a gain of 100. However, the members promised themselves that with the better organization which they had obtained recently, and the steady inflow of new members, which has occurred since the transference of the headquarters to the center of the city, they would give a better account of themselves at the next election.

Formation of the Labor Party. Mr. Porritt dealt at length in his lecture with the formation of the Independent Labor party in 1900, as a result of the Taff Vale decision, although as a fact this celebrated decision only gave it its impetus, since it was bound to come anyhow. He told of the gradual coming together of the Socialist with the trade union group and of the leaders like Kellr Harle, Morley Tydwill, David Shackleton, William Crooks and Ramsay MacDonald. The L. P. candidates all advocated Socialism and the fifty members returned to parliament in 1906 were pledged to the following demands of the working class:

- 1. Legislation to reverse Taff Vale judgment. (Obtained.)
2. Extension of workmen's compensation act of 1897 to all workers. (Obtained.)
3. Amendment of truck act, preventing all deductions from wages. (Unobtained.)
4. Extension of unemployed act of 1905—work to be found at trade union pay for all unable to get it. (Unobtained.)
5. Repeal of Chinese ordinance of 1904. (Obtained.)
6. Old age pensions at sixty. (Obtained.)
7. Extension of housing of working classes act. (Unobtained.)
8. Adult suffrage, women as well as men. (Unobtained.)
9. Establishment of eight-hour day. (Partially obtained.)
10. Returning officers and charges to be paid out of national treasury. (Sure to be obtained from the new parliament convening a week hence.)

Mr. Porritt told of the shock to the ruling class at the growth of the Labor party. He also told of the pitiable condition of the farm workers in England, and of the progressive movement in the English farm laborer and tenant as well as any manifestation on their part of a liberal or progressive leaning would mean ruin and the workhouse for them.

That is why all the efforts of the I. L. P. are concentrated on the urban and industrial sections. Likewise Ireland has proved a fruitless field for I. L. P. propaganda, on account of the domination of the clergy and the bishop.

Mr. Porritt repudiated the claims of the Tories that there is an alliance between the Labor party and the Liberals. There is absolutely no understanding between them and none to be looked for, and the Labor party opposes the Liberal wherever they have any chance of winning, capturing three seats from them in by-elections since the last parliament was elected.

In conclusion Mr. Porritt expressed his confidence in the stability of the new labor movement and its further growth. It will not collapse like the Christ movement, he said, first, because the working class is now almost wholly enfranchised; second, trade union connections assures funds; third, the achievements of the Labor party; fourth, strength derived from voters not of wage earning classes who distrust official liberalism; fifth, the realization that the Labor party can urge the Liberal party on in an split from feudalism, since the social weakening that has been a marked characteristic of British life of the last ten or fifteen years. Justice, not charity, either organized or unorganized, is now the demand.

MUSIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

For the next performance of the Philharmonic Society of New York at Carnegie Music Hall, next Sunday afternoon, the following program is announced: Overture, "Freischutz"; Weber: Symphonie No. 5, Tchaikowsky; (a) Menuette de Follet, (b) Valse de Sylphes (c) Marche Hongroise, Berlioz; Mephisto Waltz, Liszt.

The opening concert of the Russian Symphony Society's eighth season will be presented Thursday evening, November 17. Modest Atschuler, director, will conduct Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 11, Lisadova's "The Enchanted Lake," and "Kikimora," based on Russian folk tales, and the Tchaikowsky overture, "1812." With the support of the orchestra, Alexander Heineemann, baritone, the soloist of the evening, will render an aria from Borodine's opera, "Prinz Igor," and, with pianoforte accompaniment, a group of songs by Rubinstein.

All his spare time is being devoted by Walter Damrosch to preparing for the performance of Piere's "Children at Bethlehem," which will be given at Carnegie Hall in stage form December 17, at the second of the Young People's Symphony Concerts. "The Children at Bethlehem" was originally written, of course, as a cantata and it has been performed here in that form. However, Mr. Damrosch conceived the idea of presenting it as a mystery play and Piere has written that he is very much interested in the experiment.

"It is written," said Mr. Damrosch recently, "like all the mystery plays, with many anachronisms. For instance, snow is mentioned. Well, of course, snow is unheard of in Bethlehem. I am planning, therefore, to have the stage setting represent an old French village and the costumes I am selecting from pictures of the old Italian artists."

The following program is announced for the initial season concert of the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club, to take place in Cooper Union Hall, Tuesday evening, November 15, engaging the Kalkenborn Quartet, with Max Droge, violoncellist, as soloist.

- Quartet—C-major, Op. 76. No. 3 ("Emperor Quartet")—Haydn. "Cello Sonata—D-minor, Op. 5—Corelli (born 1653, died 1713).
Quartet—G-major, Op. 18. No. 2—Beethoven.
The club has obtained permission to sell at very much reduced rates tickets to the following named recital attractions:

The Adele Margulies Trio, three Chamber Concerts, Mendelssohn Hall, \$1 for course. Dates: Thursday evenings, November 17, January 5 and February 9.
Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, three Sonata Recitals, Belasco Theater, 45 cents for course, Sunday evenings, November 20, December 18 and January 29. (Courtesy of the Eclectic Movement.)

All tickets, application blanks, identification cards and any information desired may be obtained at the office of the society, 32 Union Square, East, Room 1106.
Camille Saint-Saens' suite for pianoforte (opus 30) will have its first performance here this evening, when Adolphe Borchard, the French pianist, renders it as the second number of the recital program in which he will effect his American debut. Beethoven's sonata No. 2 (opus 27), the famous "Moonlight," a "Theme et Variations," by Camille Chevillard, dedicated to Paderewski; Mozart's C-major sonata and three compositions by Chopin, will be included in the program, which will end with the Rossini-Liszt "Solres Musicalc."

Ernest Hutcheson, who was heard in New York last season with various orchestras, will give a piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on the evening of Monday, November 14. Mr. Hutcheson will make an extended tour this season under the management of Louisa Charlton.

First Grand Annual Entertainment and Ball GIVEN BY THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE Friday Eve'g, November 11, 1910 AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. National Dances—Madame Webster Powell, Lillian Lambert, Maurice Kitke, and well known artists from the Actors' Union. MUSIC BY UNION ORCHESTRA. Tickets, 25 Cents. Hat Check, 25 Cents.

ADVANCE \$50,000,000 TO CHINA. LONDON, Nov. 10.—An agreement by which German, English and French banks will participate in the Chinese loan which an American syndicate is financing was signed here today. The American financiers will advance \$50,000,000 to China. Representatives of the banking interests of England, Germany, France and of the American syndicate have been in conference here since yesterday.

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KAISER LISTENS TO AMERICAN LECTURES

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The emperor and the empress today attended the session of Berlin University and listened to the introductory lectures by this year's Roosevelt professor, Dr. Charles Alphonso Smith, of the University of North Carolina, and Exchange Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University. The addresses were delivered in the fine new aula of the university, before a distinguished gathering, which included many persons high in official circles and educational representatives, as well as Dr. Hill, the American ambassador, and the leading members of the American colony in Berlin.

Dr. Smith, in his address, dealt with American literature as indicative of the nature of the American nation. He laid particular stress upon its pioneer and practical character in emphasizing deeds and things more than thoughts and ideals. Professor Munsterberg devoted his address to the growth of the study of psychology in America and projected its wider application to the domains of law, medicine, science, art, trade and politics.

At the close of the lectures the Kaiser held Dr. Smith in animated conversation for a quarter of an hour. The explosion wrecked the engine room and smashed every window in the vicinity. Fred Wyatt, the engineer, was knocked down by the force of the explosion, but he and James White, his assistant, recovered from their surprise and turned off the mains. Following the explosion was a burst of flames from the building, and when the apparatus arrived the firemen had a hard fight.

YEGGMEN REPORT FOR WORK AT SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Yeggmens were again at work in Syracuse last night. The Walrath grocery store, in the heart of the city, was entered during the night. Although the safe was not opened the cash drawer was robbed of \$15, the thieves leaving behind an indorsed check and a quantity of stamps, showing that all they were looking for was money.

Shoes of Quality I. NATHAN

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

REMOVAL NOTICE. Dr. S. Ingerman and Dr. Anna Ingerman have moved to 1243 Madison Avenue, between 120th and 121st streets. Telephone call, 4845 Harlem.

Brisk, Entertaining, Instructive Reading for All in the SUNDAY CALL November 13 Socialist Vote. A complete summary. It will be a good thing to keep. Fritz Reuter. This is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Platt-deutsch humorist and poet, and in The Sunday Call you will get an account of his life and a selection from his work. End of the Earth Spirit. From the Russian of Gogol. The Schoolma'am. From the Swedish by Naboth Hedin. Is This Russia? From the French of Leo. By S. Solomon. Baffin's Find. One of the brightest of the sixpenny pieces. The Man Who Hires the Scabs. By Fan de Luxe. Gray Hairs. By John Slonsky. Interviewing an Anti-Socialist Debater. By G. X. The Drama. By Courtney Lemon. Why, for once, New York would not listen to the scandal. Woman's Sphere. Will contain: "The Multitude"—a Fantasy by Louise W. Kneeland. That is only part of it. A more varied issue was never gotten out, and there is plenty of good things for every one. You cannot afford to miss The Sunday Call. It is brighter, better and bigger than most magazines, and if you want plenty of good reading this winter you should send in your subscription.

Shoes of Quality At the Most Reasonable Prices. Evening Slippers a Specialty. I. NATHAN 1785 Madison Ave., near 117th St., N. Y.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS 1515 3D AVE., NEAR 87TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 3252 3D AVE., NEAR 121ST ST. (BROOKLYN) 1708 FITZKEN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS.)

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

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SEVEN OF SCHEFFELS CONCERN INDICTED The federal grand jury in Manhattan yesterday indicted a number of members of the firm of Bernhard H. Scheffels & Co., curb brokers, for using the mails in a scheme to defraud. The men indicted are Simon Jacob Herzog, alias George Graham Rice; Bernhard H. Scheffels, Charles F. Belser, George T. Sullivan, Ralph E. Waterman, Charles D. Stone and John Delaney.

REPUBLICANS BARELY CARRIED WESTCHESTER MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The latest returns from all the different districts in Westchester county show that the Republicans knifed Stimson at the polls, as he only carried the county by 497 plurality. Schoenbeck, candidate for lieutenant governor, on the other hand, received a plurality in the county of 2,425, while O'Malley's plurality is 3,212. Charles E. Hughes, when he ran for governor, carried Westchester county by 7,000 plurality, and the big cut in the vote this year was due to the anti-Roosevelt feeling. The old guard leaders were opposed to his policies. O'Malley wired Republican headquarters for his plurality in the county today and he says he believes that he has been elected.

Call readers, if you desire artistic work have your photograph taken at Comrade L. BORESSOFF'S 355 Grand St., cor. Essex St. Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs.

ATKINS - 4 Tremont St. SHOE REPAIRING—Boston. SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS, NOVELTIES, UNION MADE CIGARS, BOSTON BOSTON SMOKER, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS, UNION LABEL PRINTERS, COAL AND WOOD DEALERS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, UNION LABEL HOSIERY, NEW JERSEY.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 3. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11. NO. 315.

EARTHLY FACTS ARE ANNOYING.

Rev. Ralph J. Walker, of St. Simeon's Episcopal Church, the Bronx, introduced, at the diocesan convention held in Synod Hall, a resolution favoring the striking express men. According to reports "a look of extreme annoyance crossed the face of Bishop Greer," who was presiding, and many of the clergymen started to howl Mr. Walker down. Probably he had in mind, when he introduced the resolution, some vain and futile idea of expressing sympathy with the abused, wronged and struggling workmen.

But such a desire was out of place. The clergymen assembled were attending to the regulation of affairs in the next world, and they were quite confident that Mr. Morgan, who owns many of the express companies and who is also a member of the church, is perfectly competent to take care of affairs in this world.

No wonder, therefore, that Bishop Greer was annoyed. What if men work sixteen hours a day? What if they are engaged in an occupation that wrecks the body? What if they may be thrown on the street at a moment's notice? What if their pay is not sufficient to meet the barest demands of life? Are those things which a great church organization should face? Wrongs long continued may drive men to desperation. Well, after they are desperate and commit the crime of getting by force the living society denies them the privilege of getting by work, that is, after they have "sinned," the church will attend to them. After they are broken or thrown on the street with no chance to make a living, the church will attend to them. After they are broken or thrown on the street with no chance to make a living, the church will turn from its habitual work of considering affairs in the next world, and will investigate their case as objects of charity. Besides, there is that useful scriptural evasion of rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. Today capitalism is Caesar, and workmen who strike are not rendering unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. So naturally Bishop Greer and many of his fellows were exceedingly annoyed and crushed out real discussion on such an earthly thing as an express strike in which men are struggling for more material bread and for such decent treatment as may be wrung from the master class in capitalism.

It was right to reprove the daring disturber. For he no doubt also delayed discussion of the important question, Why do men not go to church?

WOMAN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

Tonight at Grand Central Palace there will be given a grand ball and entertainment by the Woman's Trade Union League, and it will be one of the most enjoyable events of the early winter season. Furthermore, the organization for which the ball is run is one of the most important we have. Woman is no longer an exception or an accident in industry. She is a fact, multiplied over and over again in practically every trade. On the increased number of women who take up the work of strengthening the unions depends largely the effectiveness of unionism as a whole.

So there are many reasons why you should go to Grand Central Palace tonight. You will have a splendid time, and you will assist a splendid cause; you will be helping the formation of unions of women and you will be strengthening unions of men.

OUR CHANCE IN MEXICO.

Merely because we burned a man at the stake various disaffected and dangerous elements in the city of Mexico tore down Old Glory, dragged it in the mud and spat upon it. For this there is no punishment too severe. While punishing them we might as well get something, either a little more of Mexico's territory, or an indemnity, or a mining or ranching concession, or some privilege or something like that. There is no good in patriotic indignation unless it can be made to pay.

So far, governmental relations and the relations between the capitalist class of Mexico and the capitalist class of the United States have been fairly harmonious. The Mexican government has conceded enormous privileges to American capitalists. The unpatriotic and disaffected Mexican people view this act with even more suspicion than they view the same grants of Mexican capitalists. But Diaz and his government have them well in check. So their protests have been futile. But when base, disloyal passion was aroused simply because we burned a Mexican at the stake, it becomes evident that we shall have to punish the Mexican people. It also becomes evident that we should take something away from them. We, always, means the capitalist class.

WE LOVE A HERO.

Mr. Roosevelt now knows what it is to be both "the idol of the people" and a scapegoat. He is blamed for the Republican slump. His talking for the Republican candidates is blamed for the defeat of those candidates. Both Democrats and Republicans, with unanimity and glee, are jumping on him and kicking him. For we dearly love a hero, and idol, for we know that later on we can kick the one and stone the other.

In that respect we are like every other people. Believing that one man can lead us out of the difficulties that beset us, we hail him and worship him until we find that he has the power of one man, and no more. Then we abuse him, in somewhat the same spirit that the savage burns or destroys the idol that failed him in battle.

But in blaming Roosevelt there is no necessity for crediting him with too much. The New York World, for instance, fatuously and foolishly asserts that Roosevelt is responsible for the Socialist advance. The Socialists, conscious of the years of hard work, knowing that thousands on thousands of comrades have worked tirelessly year after year, can laugh at such a statement. The Socialist advance is the result of Socialist work, work by the Socialist organization, and no credit for it is due to Roosevelt's blundering. His abuse did advertise the Socialist party, but to make the advertising successful the Socialist organization had to do further work. Such a statement as that made by the World can cause only a laugh of derision among the Socialists, for they are conscious of the unremitting, steady, hard work the party members have been doing and the efforts they have made for the cause the World and the other papers pretended to despise and sought vainly to ignore.

THE WORKERS REMEMBER.

Today is the anniversary of one of the foulest judicial crimes ever committed, the murder of the men who were sacrificed to respectable mob violence because of the trouble in the Haymarket, Chicago. Twenty-three years have passed since the murder took place, but the courts of capitalism, despite their rulings, and the papers of capitalism, despite their slanders, have not been able to bury the memory of it. Those who were sacrificed to the bloodlust are not dead. They are a living force, and their potency grows greater from year to year with the increase of the strength of Socialism. This is a day to be remembered, and one that will long be remembered, for the frame of mind, the desire that led to the murder that took place twenty-three years ago today, are still with the ruling class, and they would re-enact the drama if they could. But they cannot. Their power is slipping away from them. They tried it with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and failed. For

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TAMPA

On October 20, a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to protest against the violence and atrocities committed by the capitalists of Tampa, Fla., against the striking cigar makers. The meeting was presided over by Henry Brodus, Henry Abraham, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, acted as secretary. "Seldom has a larger meeting in the interests of union labor been held in Faneuil Hall than that of yesterday," says the Boston Post of Monday, October 31, 1910, "when the historic edifice was crowded to listen to speeches of protest against the action of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa, Fla."

Below we publish the principal address, made by Henry Abraham, and the resolutions adopted. The address is entirely too conservative to suit Socialists, but in the presence of so great a menace as the success of the Tampa capitalists would be to the entire labor movement of the country, all differences of opinion in the labor movement must sink into abeyance.—Ed. The Call.

ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Citizens of Boston and Representatives of Organized Labor:

"When liberty is in danger, Faneuil Hall has the right, it is her duty, to strike the keynote for these United States."

These were the words of Wendell Phillips in his first public address, delivered in this historic edifice seventy-three years ago. So it is, liberty being in danger, that this large assembly has come together to consider one of the gravest attacks that have for years been made upon the life of one of the foremost trade unions in our country, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. The assailants are the Clear Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa, Fla., aided by all the powers of city and state; a prejudiced press; a bitter public sentiment and the citizens' committee armed with Winchester, who by an utter disregard of the rights of workmen guaranteed by law to all men, are trying to drive cigar workers into submission to the tyranny of unscrupulous employers.

Let us briefly consider the condition of affairs in the cigar industry of Tampa, Fla.

Tampa, whose population numbers about 25,000, is almost a one-trade city—the cigar industry furnishing about 65 per cent of the commercial incomes and employing about 9,000 persons.

The men employed in this industry were suffering from the unjust exactions of their employers. Then came the realization that a union was necessary to maintain an American standard of living. The cigar makers' union would associate them with their craftsmen throughout the United States and Canada and give them the advantages of the wise laws and the experience of the C. M. I. U. of A. They recognized the beneficence of its great system of out of work, traveling, sick, disability, death and strike benefits. And, perhaps, best of all, that the union method of settling differences with their employers by conciliation and arbitration was far wiser than the hasty, impulsive strike methods that have heretofore prevailed under the rule of their independent local union—the *resistencia*. Under the advice and with the aid of President George W. Perkins, of the cigar makers' union, these craftsmen joined the international union. This was so recently as in the latter part of 1909.

The advisory board of the five Tampa locals of the C. M. I. U. of A. finally succeeded in equalizing the prices paid for making the various kinds of cigars manufactured there. This was a great stride toward bringing Tampa in line with the excellent system in the cigar industry of Boston. It ended the system whereby some manufacturers were paying from \$1 to \$20 per thousand less than others manufacturing the same grade goods. It put an end to the enormous competition among the workmen for the best paying jobs. The right to a living wage for all of the cigar makers, a wage which every American family is in justice entitled to, was being established with apparent satisfaction to all parties concerned. This readjustment of the prices for making cigars was initiated by the joint advisory board of the cigar makers' unions. Without the loss of a single day's work the change was made and to all appearances the basis for a permanent adjustment of differences between the employers and their employees was secured.

The employers' trade paper, Tobacco (December 4, 1909), speaks in no uncertain terms of the manufacturer approval of the change. To quote:

"Owing to the fact that both the manufacturers and operators desired only absolute fairness, the cloud of threatened labor troubles has disappeared, both parties having agreed to an adjustment of sizes and prices, with but a few unimportant changes from the old scale. A committee of five prominent manufacturers was appointed by the Cigar Manufacturers' Association to make a factory to factory visit, and recommend the changes as agreed upon. This committee devoted the entire week to the work, meeting with the heartiest cooperation of the factories and their employees. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the manner in which this situation has been handled by the officers of the Manufacturers' Association, and the committee representing the cigar makers, and both sides are to be congratulated upon the clear business-like adjustment."

From all appearances union affairs were progressing agreeably in the cigar trade of Tampa. The union men were by peaceful persuasion inducing their fellow craftsmen to join the union, only a small percentage of whom were still unorganized. But no bigger than a man's hand a cloud was seen upon the horizon. Some of the Tampa cigar manufacturers began to fear the increasing power of the

union. The tobacco selectors as well as the cigar makers were joining the union. Of course, the irresponsible power of a thoroughly organized trade union would work harm upon society no less, though of a different kind, than the irresponsible power of an association of manufacturers may do—say, have done—are doing.

Saturday after Saturday, even though trade was fairly busy, certain manufacturers were fairly busy to discharge union men, particularly the newly organized union men. At length the joint advisory board protested against the discriminating discharges. The board, as a protection to their men, demanded the recognition of the union. The issue was locked—and the battle began.

The Clear Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association took up the cause of those manufacturers of whom the demand for union recognition was made, immediately locking out their employees, about 8,000 of whom are union members. I have no need to tell you that the public is not expected to know that in his long service President Perkins has refused, to endorse many an ill considered strike. That Tampa did not fall under the ban is a guarantee of its meritorious cause.

The cigar makers' unions of Tampa, whose membership is claimed to comprise 90 per cent of the men employed in the industry of that city, then made application to the 400 unions connected with the C. M. I. U. of A. to be sustained morally and financially in their conflict. Their request was unanimously endorsed.

The men seemed on the verge of victory, the manufacturers were checked in every attempt to drive the cigar makers into submission. Their next move was to induce tobacco workers of Cuba to join the "cigar makers' union." From Cuba to Tampa the fare is \$5, while the return fare is \$12. The union officials appealed to the law. Whereupon the immigration officials compelled the cigar makers who were brought into the country in violation of the alien contract labor law to return to Cuba. Failing to break the trade union spirit of the Tampa cigar makers, even less reputable means were devised.

Unfortunately for the cigar makers just at this time the act of some dastardly assassin furnished the occasion for the inauguration of a "reign of terror." About ten or twelve weeks after the men were locked out, Mr. J. F. Easterling, a bookkeeper for the firm of Bustillo Bros. & Diaz, was killed by "some unknown assassin."

The murderer's assault, which no one deplores more than we trade unionists, was used as a pretext to break the power of organized labor in Tampa. Unprincipled, prejudicial editorials appeared in the daily papers. Acts of lawlessness were incited and the populace centered its vengeance upon the cigar makers. Principles were forgotten and passion inflamed; while violence took a new and terrible form.

Castagne Flearotta, a laborer, and Angelo Albano, an insurance agent, who were alleged to have criminal records, were arrested on suspicion as the assassins. It was said that these men were seen about the factory when Mr. Easterling was shot.

It is reported that "shortly after dark" while transferring the prisoners from the West Tampa to the county jail, the two deputies who escorted the prisoners passed through a thicket settled near the Tampa line, where a party of about fifty armed men, excited by the press stories circulated, held up the deputies and with leveled fire arms demanded them to surrender.

"The prisoners were surrendered. The mob quietly hastened toward a belt of trees lying out Grand Central toward the bay. The officers drove full speed to West Tampa and alarmed the deputies on duty there, and the police and central sheriff's office in Tampa. A party of officers started immediately in the direction taken by the mob, but saw no one. Meanwhile Chief of Police Woodward and a party of officers left Tampa and joined Marshal Logan, of West Tampa, in the hunt. They found the bodies of the two hung to the same limb in the belt of woods in question. On the feet of one of them was a warning which read:

"Beware, others take notice or go the same way. We know seven more. We are watching you. If any more citizens are molested, look out."

Although there was no reason whatsoever for connecting the men lynched with the union, this was the occasion for the issuance of a proclamation by Mayor McKay to disperse all assemblies.

Instead of organizing to carry out the law of Florida which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life—without due process of law," instead of trying to capture those responsible for the lynching, the union was raided. A citizens committee, led by W. F. Stovall, editor of the Tampa Morning Tribune, and Colonel Hugh C. MacFarlane, the so-called "father of West Tampa," was organized. This committee during the progress of a meeting marched into the cigar makers' union headquarters, broke up the assembly, drove the men on to the street, closed the hall and nailed a placard on the door which read: "This place is closed for all time."

In the name of law and order, these self-constituted guardians of the city instituted charges of conspiracy against the officers of the joint advisory board of the cigar makers' unions. The union officials have been arrested—the safes and the desks taken to the courthouse in the expectation of finding some clew which shall sustain the charges for which our fellow trade unionists are now languishing in jail. Meantime a hundred automobiles are being pressed into service every day to take cigar makers from their homes to the factories and return, that like "dumb driven cattle" wage-earners may be induced to abandon their union.

The exact wording of the charge against the union officials as it appeared in the Tampa papers is as follows:

... did unlawfully and feloniously conspire, combine and confederate to commit an offense, to wit: a wrongful combination against workmen, to wit: the cigar makers of the city of Tampa, to prevent them from procuring work in the various corporations and firms engaged in the manufacture of cigars in the city of Tampa, and did then and there, unlawfully and feloniously conspire, combine and confederate to prevent the due administration of the laws of the city of Tampa, and of the state of Florida, etc. And furthermore, that on the date in question they did conspire, combine and confederate to commit an offense, to wit: an affray and riot."

Many good citizens of Tampa have been aroused to a condition of frenzy. The cause for the union is stronger yet. It is nothing more than fair play for the citizens of Tampa to hold in mind that an association of manufacturers is primarily for the protection of property interests. And the trade unions have nothing to say against the protection of property interests, but we insist that the association of workmen being primarily for the protection of human interests is superior in order and should take first rank in the regard of good and patriotic men. In order to protect those who are economically less strong, in order to aid workmen in their struggles to obtain the necessities of life for themselves, their wives, and their children, labor must be organized.

Just as human life is more precious than property, so do human interests come before the interests of capital. Yet in order for commerce to make real progress, in order that America shall stand high in the councils of nations, both employes and employers should maintain their respective organizations.

We are not unmindful that a trade union may abuse its power. But no evidence of such abuse can be laid to the door of the C. M. I. U. of A. It has a history which proves quite the contrary. You citizens here assembled know from everyday contact covering many years, something of the history of the Cigar Makers' Union of Greater Boston. That the cigar makers in this part of the country are organized to a man has been a fact for more than a score of years, yet in all that time but one strike broke the peaceful relationship between the cigar manufacturers and the workmen. And industrial peace reigns here today. This is sure proof of their civil and commercial advantage to society.

No greater mistake could ever be made by those citizens of Tampa who nailed up the sign on the union headquarters: "Doors Closed For All Time."

Tampa may indeed close the union headquarters.

Tampa may confiscate the unions' safes and desks.

Tampa may arrest cigar makers who refuse to work under non-union conditions as vagrants.

Tampa may arrest trade union officials.

Tampa may misrepresent the cause of unionism.

Tampa may kidnap and lynch.

Tampa may cry out that "Peace Reigns in Warsaw," but tyranny can only create a temporary peace. For just as sure as truth crushed to earth shall rise again, just as sure will the cigar makers in their organized capacity oppose the despotism of the Tampa Cigar Manufacturers' Association.

Our purpose of protest is to recall to the attention of the good citizens of Tampa the main issue involved in the present unfortunate condition of affairs. Namely: The right of workmen to negotiate collectively for the sale of their labor power, and for the adjustment of conditions of employment. We desire to insist upon the fact that trade unions do not encourage lawlessness, aside from its injustice and immorality, we know it to be wrong. We know by experience that whenever during a strike violence has been manifest, it has invariably injured the cause of the toilers. And the enemies of organized labor know this only too well. Often an outrage has been encouraged to defeat the trade unions.

We are ready to submit, from the evidence taken from the files of his own newspaper, that not to the officials of the trade unions of Tampa, but to the editor of the Tampa Morning Tribune should be laid the disorder of the city.

The editors, the mayor of Tampa, Col. Hugh C. McFarlane, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association and the citizens who have lined up with them mistake the meaning of LIBERTY when in its name they try to prevent the organization of the cigar factories of their city. We call to the attention of the chivalric citizens of Florida the closing words of Webster, which healed the wounds of this great nation. They are written beneath this great painting above this platform here in Faneuil Hall. The motto reads:

"Liberty and Union, now and forever."

If true liberty is desired—a liberty that results in peace and in progress with order—it shall be had by union—by arbitration and conciliation between the cigar manufacturers of Tampa and the cigar makers organized under the banner of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas in the city of Tampa, Fla., for the past sixteen weeks, 9,000 of our fellow workmen, cigar makers, have been in conflict with the Clear Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association;

Whereas this conflict was forced upon the cigar makers' unions by the discharge of men who, under the influence of moral suasion, were joining the union of their craft;

Whereas in the much abused name of liberty the manufacturers refuse to permit their factories to be organized, they themselves organizing a manufacturers' association for the protection of their commercial interests;

Whereas the willful murder of Mr. J. F. Easterling, a bookkeeper for the firm of Bustillo Bros. & Diaz by the coroner's jury says, "some persons unknown," has been used as a pretext for a forcible restoration of a so-called peace in the cigar industry of Tampa, which, in reality, means an unconditional surrender of the rights of association in unions;

Whereas the great advance in

the cigar manufacturers refer to their proposals as of "liberty and Equality." This is not liberty as we Bostonians understand it; nor is it the kind of liberty the constitution of Florida is pledged to perpetuate. It is liberty to disunite, and to keep apart, but with brave men the endurance of injustice is but temporary.

The cigar makers of Tampa know from practical experience how dangerous to each man personally it would be, especially when trade is dull, to complain to their employers against the insanitary condition of the factory; or against the price paid for any one of the various kinds of work. Though the point at issue here is the right of organization, if liberty is not endangered by a union of the manufacturers, why is liberty endangered by a union of the workers? The cause for the union is stronger yet. It is nothing more than fair play for the citizens of Tampa to hold in mind that an association of manufacturers is primarily for the protection of property interests. And the trade unions have nothing to say against the protection of property interests, but we insist that the association of workmen being primarily for the protection of human interests is superior in order and should take first rank in the regard of good and patriotic men. In order to protect those who are economically less strong, in order to aid workmen in their struggles to obtain the necessities of life for themselves, their wives, and their children, labor must be organized.

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Whereas this conflict was forced upon the cigar makers' unions by the discharge of men who, under the influence of moral suasion, were joining the union of their craft;

Whereas in the much abused name of liberty the manufacturers refuse to permit their factories to be organized, they themselves organizing a manufacturers' association for the protection of their commercial interests;

Whereas the willful murder of Mr. J. F. Easterling, a bookkeeper for the firm of Bustillo Bros. & Diaz by the coroner's jury says, "some persons unknown," has been used as a pretext for a forcible restoration of a so-called peace in the cigar industry of Tampa, which, in reality, means an unconditional surrender of the rights of association in unions;

Whereas the great advance in

Tampa (contrary to the will of the citizens of Florida as expressed in their constitution that there be secured to all "the right of free jury") while transferring from jail to another Castagna Place (laborer) and Angelo Albano (insurance agent), who were arrested on suspicion for having prisoners to a small gang of laborers who hung them together to a tree their necks until they were dead.

Whereas worked up into a frenzy by the shooting, the order in the columns of the papers of their city, a citizens' committee of Tampa has forcibly the halls of the cigar makers' union.

Whereas cigar makers have threatened with arrest if found employed, and if their wives and children are found in want, they threatened with arrest under the granczy laws of the city;

Whereas as a last resort to the strike, the officials of the makers' unions of Tampa have arrested on the charge of conspiracy against them by the so-called editor of the Tampa Morning Tribune; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting in the name of the Central Labor Union of the citizens of Boston, most heartily enter our protest against the handed and unscrupulous action of the press, the citizens' committee, Cigar Manufacturers' Association, the civil authorities of the city of Tampa;

Resolved, That Boston protest against the attempt to defeat the cause of the cigar makers of Tampa by the trumped-up charge of conspiracy entered in court against our union officials;

Resolved, That the attention of Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa be called to the fact that should their tyranny prevail it is a dearly bought victory, one those who love liberty will remember. American citizens shall know every box of cigars bought with the name of the city of Tampa plays a profit to tyrants who, in might, are depriving workmen their just right to organize; to strikers who degrade the American standard of living;

Resolved, That we express heartfelt sympathy to all those union officials who are charged with conspiracy, pleading their moral and our financial support;

Resolved, That as American citizens we demand of Governor Gilchrist of Florida that he protect the liberties of the cigar makers of state, our fellow workmen, from unjust attacks of Mayor McKay, press, the citizens' committee and Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the labor throughout the country to hold meetings in defense of unionism as enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, and to test against the action of the Manufacturers' Association of Tampa and their allies; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to President of these United States; Governor, Christ of the State of Florida; Cigar Manufacturers' Association of trade unions, the press, and McKay, of Tampa. Also that copies sent to the labor press.

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Potpourri.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE POET FOILED.

To win the maid the poet tried, And sonnets writes to Julia's eyes. She likes a verse, but—cruel wife! She still appears a-verse to him.

A BACHELOR'S STRAYERS.

A bachelor who had a great deal to do with marriage was in the habit of saying this prayer before retiring:

"O Lord, save me from the fate that befell Adam, who, while fully sleeping, got a wife."

LOVE A LA MODE.

She—Now, Paul, dear, you mind if I call you Arthur some day?

Doctor—You will have to take baths.

Patient—Very well, doctor, but how cold?

Friend—It seems strange that husband so often mixes "I" and "me."

Wife—It would be stranger mixed you and me.

Innocence is like an umbrella once we have lost it we must hope to find it again.

Patient—I often feel as though were rushing against the wind of automobile.

Doctor—Auto-suggestion, that's it.

Mrs. Brown—Is it true that you seeking a divorce?

Mrs. Blue—Yes, I'm getting of being alone—Paul Schlemmer.

A DREAM.

My dead love came to me and said "God gives me one hour's time To spend with thee on earth, and how shall we spend it best?"

"Why, as of old," I said; and he was quizzed as of old; But when I turned to make a sign That one short hour was mine— Stephen Phillips, in Modern.

"I can't understand my doctor. I am afraid there is something terrible the matter with me. What are his symptoms?"

"Well, I often talk to him an hour at a time, and when through he hasn't the heart to have been saying."

"Don't worry any more about your husband. I wish I had been a doctor."