

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

The Call

The Weather.

Rain today; colder. Wednesday fair; light to moderate northeasterly winds, becoming south-easterly Wednesday.

412 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORTH.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Vol. 2—No. 273.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1909.

Price Two Cents.

WORKERS CLASP HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

German Workers Give Inspiring Example of International Solidarity.

10,000 M. TO THE CALL

Socialist Party of Germany Contributes That Amount With Best Wishes for Success.

Today the heart of every reader and supporter of the Call will beat with enthusiasm. In the hour of need help has come from our brothers across the ocean.

Yesterday, at the very moment when the situation at the Call office looked most hopeless, a letter was received from the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party of Germany, informing the management of the paper that they had decided to give an amount of 10,000 marks (about \$2,400) to the Call. The letter contains the following paragraph:

"We hope that our contribution, together with the sacrifices which the workers of America will bring, will be the means of giving the Call a new lease of life. It should give us joy if our contribution would enable you to reach this aim in the near future, in the interest of the class-conscious labor movement of America, and thereby also in the interest of the whole international socialist labor movement."

"Let us know in which way and to whom addressed we should forward check for 10,000 marks to you." Comrades of America, do you know what this means? It means far more than just getting this amount of money. It means that every reader of the Call, every struggling toiler, every woman at the loom, every child in the coal breaker, feels the warm hand of comradeship and solidarity extended to him or her by our brothers in a distant country.

Look at the emblem at the top of this page. The two hands clasped across the globe seem very appropriate at this moment, do they not? The German Comrades practice what they preach. They have come to the rescue of the Socialist press of thousands of dollars to the Russian revolutionaries; they have helped the Swedish strikers; they have come to the assistance of the victims of Spanish oppression; and they now, in the very press of time, give support to the daily press of the American proletariat.

The German Comrades know full well what they are doing. You have all heard of the remarkable victories they achieved at the polls a few days ago. You may have heard also that the Socialist party of Germany controls more than seventy daily papers. These two facts belong together. It is the steady education by the daily Socialist press that counts in the long run. The proletariat struggling for its final emancipation can have no keener weapon than its own daily press. The German Comrades know this from experience. That's why they help the Call.

They are truly international in their Socialist thinking. They are convinced that victories in Germany alone will not avail them much. They think that only when the American workers enter the lists will the attack on the capitalist breastworks become irresistible. In order that the American proletariat may be educated and aroused, they help the Call.

The business of the Call is improving. The quantity of advertising carried during the month of October was greater than ever before. The September edition is a success. In a few days we shall be able to give figures showing that the deficit of the paper is decreasing. If we can get to work and use the opportunities that offer themselves to us, the deficit will be wiped out within two or three months.

But while the outlook is most encouraging, the old debts of the paper threaten to strangle it at almost any moment. This struggle must be covered outside the current expenses. It looks as if there is no hope of getting the money necessary to keep the Call alive.

At that darkest hour in the existence of the Call we received the letter from our German Comrades. Their generosity saved the situation. It is for the American Socialists, for the class-conscious workers in general, to do the rest.

Comrades and friends, what will be your answer to our German Comrades? Will you only say: Thank you? They expect no thanks. But they expect you to act. They expect you to do at once come to the assistance of the Call and put it on a basis where it can become

DR. ELIOT OPPOSES COAL LAND GRABS

Wants Laws Enforced—Says Great Beds in Alaska Are Being Gobbled Up.

C. W. Elliot, president of the National Conservation Association, yesterday authorized a statement on the danger of the monopolistic control of the sources of power in this country. The statement is an appeal to the American people and deals particularly with the much discussed question of the coal fields of Alaska. It says in part:

"The National Conservation Association is convinced of the urgent need of immediate measures to prevent the control of the great sources of heat and mechanical power in the United States from being seized by monopolistic organizations, and to secure the best development of these sources in the interest of the whole people. These sources are waterfalls and coal. Under the existing laws, the wisest development is practically impossible. The following statement describes the situation with respect to coal lands."

"The present coal land law attempts to prevent coal monopoly by requiring small entries by claimants who intend to develop the mines for their own benefit. But the law fails of its object, and in other respects does not protect the public interest. Since, however, the existing law, inadequate though it is, affords the only protection which the public now has, its provisions should be rigorously enforced."

"The coal lands in the possession of the United States are being rapidly absorbed under the present inadequate law. The great fields of Alaska, estimated to contain fifteen billion tons, still remain the heritage of the people. But bad as is the general coal land law of the United States, that of Alaska is even worse. For there the government is absolutely limited to a charge of \$10 an acre, which, according to a public statement by the director of the United States Geological Survey, is less than one-tenth of the real value of these coal lands."

SCAB ASKS INJUNCTION

Boston Man Wants Upholsterers' Union Tied Up by Courts.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Because he refused to join the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, Local 53, Louis Trudeau claims that he is in danger of losing his position with the Paine Furniture Company of this city and has asked the courts for an injunction to restrain the union and its members from interfering with his employment by means of intimidation, or otherwise.

Trudeau says in his petition that the furniture company has always been satisfied with his work and wishes to retain his services, but that the defendant union has caused a strike at the Paine establishment and threatens to keep it up until the business is ruined if Trudeau is not discharged.

The strike was precipitated, Trudeau says, because he declined to accede to the union's demands when approached last October. He believes the Paine company will be obliged to meet the union's demands for his discharge.

TO REDUCE WORK

Central New York Mill Owners Plan to Cut Down.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Local knit goods manufacturers, because of the exceedingly high prices of raw material and the chances that prices will go even higher, are up against a peculiar proposition which may result in a curtailment of the production of the local mills, notwithstanding makers cannot fill the orders which they have received.

There was a conference of some of the manufacturers in Central New York here this afternoon, at which conditions were discussed. It is believed that efforts will be made to increase prices for the manufactured goods. Manufacturers say they cannot market their product at present prices for the raw material and break even.

12,000 MINERS OUT

Australian Union Men in Struggle for Rights of Organization.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 8.—Twelve thousand miners have gone on strike, laying off the Newcastle and Maitland collieries idle.

It is expected that the southern and western coal miners and waterside workers also will go on strike. Stocks of coal generally are low, and it is feared that the struggle will be prolonged.

The causes receive themselves into a question of whether the miners shall, through their union, have a voice in arranging the conditions under which they work or whether the mining company shall do absolutely as it pleases.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

Reports From Pennsylvania and Utah Show Good Gains.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 8.—Incomplete election returns from Blair County give the Socialist party ticket thirty year \$15 votes, as against \$35 for Debs in 1908.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 8.—The Socialist majority candidate, Burt, polled 516 votes last Tuesday.

BINGHAM, Utah, Nov. 8.—The Socialist ticket here was defeated by a so-called Citizens' party by only 24 votes. The 260 members of the local of the Western Federation of Miners voted solidly for the Socialist candidates.

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GRAND JURY PROBE

Boys' Training School Scandal Subject of Judge's Instructions.

Judge Fawcett, of the County Court, in Brooklyn, in charging the November grand jury yesterday made this reference to the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, which has been under investigation by the State Board of Charities and by two former grand juries:

"I especially call your attention to the Disciplinary Training School for Boys which has been under investigation by the last two grand juries. These bodies found disgraceful incompetency and disgraceful neglect in the institution. It is your duty to look into the conduct of officials and individuals in the institution and to threaten the matter to the end and present a complete report which will go to the bottom of the matter. The large amount of other work which the last grand jury had to care for prevented them from going further than they did, and as the amount of criminal work you will be called upon to look into this term is small, you will have the opportunity to get at all of the facts and present a full report at the end of your term."

BRIAND WINS POINT.

French Renegade Defeats Voting Reform Bill in Chamber.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Premier Briand scored a distinct victory tonight in the fight over the proposed changes in the method of voting. Briand had spoken against the suggested reforms in the ballot a fortnight ago and when the question came up in the Chamber of Deputies this evening there was a sharp debate.

The first part of the article replaced the scrutin d'arrondissement (or voting by districts) by the scrutin de liste (or the mass system of voting). This was adopted by a majority of 237.

After the adverse vote was announced Briand intervened. He was opposed, he said, to changes of such a radical nature on the eve of the election and that he would move to make it a question of confidence in the government.

The result was that the Chamber rejected the article as a whole after passing its two parts.

ASTORS DIVORCED

Justice Mills Grants Decree to Wife; No Co-respondent Named.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was yesterday granted an interlocutory decree of divorce from her husband, Colonel Astor, by Justice Mills, sitting in the Supreme Court at New York City.

All papers in the case were sealed and the proceedings were carefully guarded. The little gathering of spectators in the court room did not know the nature of the proceedings, the name of Astor not being mentioned once while counsel were making the necessary motions. Henry W. Taft appeared for Mrs. Astor, while Colonel Astor was represented by Lewis Cass Ledyard.

DEMAND WAGE RAISE

Boston and Maine Railroad Clerks Want Scale Revised.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The freight clerks of the Boston & Maine Railroad have put in a claim for complete revision of their wage system. They demand a raise from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day and a curtailment of their working hours.

J. J. Forester, vice president of their national organization, today took up negotiations with the New Haven Railroad officers for the demands, as the Boston & Maine, and the clerks are encouraged by the recent victory of the New Haven office men in obtaining a wage raise.

DE FORNARO GETS ONE YEAR SENTENCE

Author of "Diaz, Czar of Mexico," Severely Punished for Offending Tool of Bloody Despot.

Carlo De Fornaro, the author of "Diaz, Czar of Mexico," was sentenced yesterday to one year imprisonment in the penitentiary by Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions. This punishment was meted out to the writer and cartoonist for the "crime" of saying uncomplimentary things about Reyes Rafael Espindola, the editor and publisher of El Imparcial, a paper subsidized by and run in the interests of the Mexican despot. The case will be appealed as soon as a "certificate of reasonable doubt" can be obtained from a Supreme Court Judge.

Judge Malone in pronouncing sentence read a carefully prepared and skillfully worded statement in which he said that he had paid much attention to the case and had received many letters from writers and literary people dwelling on Mexican conditions and asking clemency for Fornaro. But the reputation of people, he said, must be protected, and the libel laws must be enforced.

Praises Espindola. In fact, the judge was thankful to Espindola for having confidence in the American courts to which he applied for "justice."

"The community must uphold Espindola," he said, "for the confidence he placed in American courts and in American sense of honor and justice by bringing his case to us. May the judgment which I am about to pronounce on you, Carlo De Fornaro, impress all and be a lesson to others."

Speaking on the " enormity " of the offense, Judge Malone spent several minutes in telling Fornaro the importance of reputation and how wrong it was to assail it. Then he drew the distinction between libel and slander and concluded by emphasizing the fact that the book in which Diaz and Espindola were arraigned is dedicated to ex-President Roosevelt.

Sentence a Surprise. The sentence was a surprise to Fornaro and his friends, and it lacked but a \$500 fine to reach the maximum penalty. Fornaro was brought into court with four other prisoners, and was handcuffed to Max Keppler, a young man who was sentenced to a year on a charge of petty larceny.

He was somewhat pale when he stood up to receive his sentence, and looked annoyed when the remarks of the court assumed the aspect of a sermon. He faced the judge boldly, however. As soon as sentence was pronounced on the other four they were all led through crowded halls and corridors, down the stairs, and were driven in a patrol wagon to the Tombs.

CONVICTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

According to De Fornaro's attorney, George Edwin Joseph, the conviction is of vital importance, and may hinder future criticism of autocratic governments in this country. He even hinted at some writers who may meet with a similar fate, mentioning names of probable victims.

"If this decision stands," he said, "it opens the door for every autocrat to come and prosecute all those who have criticized them. In fact, it may be interpreted as an invitation to come and do so. With a complacent District Attorney, charges of libel can be made effective against journalists who write unfavorable criticisms of any despotic government. There is no reason why the Czar and the Sultan and the Spanish government should not avenge themselves in the manner that Diaz did," he said.

The same comment was made by nearly all interested in the case. It was pointed out that while De Fornaro in his book accused Diaz of assassinations and many other heinous crimes, the conviction was secured on the minor and weaker parts of the book. Espindola was described as a mere "stool pigeon" used by Diaz.

Should an appeal be granted, a strenuous fight will be made for De Fornaro and the assistance of very prominent men will be enlisted. Very little was done last night, and activities were postponed until the certificate of reasonable doubt will be secured.

The matter has been declared vital to the freedom of American journalism, as it was understood that the motive behind the De Fornaro prosecution was the discouragement of profiting Mexican honors, a great deal of which has been done lately.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Louis, the four-year-old daughter of Joseph Cella, of New Milford, N. J., who was brought to the Hackensack Hospital yesterday suffering from frightful burns, died from the effects. The child was playing with a bonfire when her clothes were set afire.

AMERICAN FEDERATION MEETS IN TORONTO

Over Five Hundred Delegates Present at Big Labor Convention.

COMPERS READS REPORT

Sentence of Officials and Rights of Free Press Will Be Dealt With.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—After parading through the streets of this city, over 500 delegates to the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled in Massey Hall this morning for what promises to be the most important gathering in the history of this body.

It is believed that, by holding its convention here, the American Federation of Labor signifies its determination of maintaining the unity of the labor movement on the American continent against the machinations of American and Canadian capitalists, who, as has been pointed out from time to time in the columns of the Call, aimed at the severing of the labor movement of Canada from that of the United States.

It is for this meeting to determine among other important matters, whether an appeal shall be made to the United States Supreme Court in an effort to keep Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison out of jail. Undoubtedly a resolution will be introduced declaring for free speech and a free press, and it is expected that an appeal will be decided upon.

There is also a belief that an effort will be made to get legislation at the approaching Congress annulling the sentences. That as a final resort an attempt will be made to persuade President Taft to cancel these sentences is another rumor being bandied about.

It is believed, too, that something will be done to bring about more unity of action on the political field, to the end that organized labor's political power may be used harmoniously with its economic activity.

Other important matters are: A proposition of affiliation between the A. F. of L. and the Western Federation of Miners, and the bringing into the fold of a large number of local unions in Montana, Idaho and the inter-mountain states. M. H. Donoghue, president of the Montana State Federation, declares that the A. F. of L. officers have neglected labor in that state, and that unless something is done for them at this convention a new national organization in the West is liable to result.

INSURGENTS DENIED REPRESENTATION.

The convention opened at 10 o'clock. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Joseph Oliver, Toronto; William Glackling, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and president of the Toronto Labor Council; Hon. W. L. McKenzie, and Minister of Labor for the Dominion; Hon. Dr. Reame, Minister of Public Works for Ontario. Responses were made by President Samuel Gompers.

At the opening session, the credentials of the McNulty faction, Electrical Workers, were recommended by the credentials committee. All "insurgent" delegates are denied representation, including central bodies and state federations. The charters of which have been revoked because of standing by the Reed faction, Electrical Workers. Motion of President Tom Lewis, United Mine Workers, that report of committee be adopted, excepting that part of it relating to contested delegates, carried.

The convention refused to admit delegates representing the Ohio and Iowa State Federations of Labor and from other organizations in Detroit, Mich., Davenport and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Birmingham, Ala.

The convention also excluded a representative of the Erie (Pa.) Central Labor Union on the ground that he was a member of the seceding faction of the electrical workers.

At the afternoon session, the reports of the presenters, and the report of the secretary, were presented. "I strongly recommend," says President Gompers, in his report, "that every effort be made to organize the yet unorganized and workers of America. We must not cease our efforts to bring every wage-earner within the beneficent fold of unionism, to cultivate the spirit of fraternity and solidarity, that we may go onward and forward to a higher, better standard of life for all."

"While our trade union movement and federations are purely American in spirit and purpose, internationalism and universal peace is an accomplishment we strive to attain. During my stay in Paris, and in connection with the international labor conference there, no incident occurred which afforded me greater satisfaction than participation in and delivering an address to a great mass gathering at

A New Campaign.

To the true Socialist the results of an Election, be they good, bad, or indifferent, will always act as a stimulus to double his efforts. The Election Campaign is over. The Call's Subscription and Circulation Campaign begins now. Our paper must have a larger circulation. More readers mean a better income to the paper; more readers mean a better Socialist vote next year. If you want to help the Call, order two copies—one for yourself and one to be displayed on the stand. There should not be a single stand in the city without the Call. Call the attention of your friends and shopkeepers to the Sunday edition of the Call.

Parian workmen in which represent- ative of labor of many countries de- livered addresses for the abolition of war and the attainment of universa- peace. It was my pleasure to voice the sentiments of America's workers for labor's solidarity and for the frater- nity of man."

President Gompers' Report.
In his report President Gompers gives the largest space to a considera- tion of legislation affecting labor. A complete summary of the injunction proceedings of the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against Vice President John Mitchell, Sec- retary Frank Morrison and President Gompers forms a part of the report, so that "it may be available as a historical record."

Referring to the decision of Justice Wright on December 22, 1908, ad- judging the labor leaders referred to guilty of contempt of court for al- leged violation of the injunction pro- hibiting the publication of the com- pany's name upon the "We Don't Pat- ronize" list of the American Federa- tionist, President Gompers says:

"The language and manner of Jus- tice Wright in delivering his opinion upon the guilt of the men charged with disobeying the terms of the injunc- tion, the fact that he had given his opinion, or permitted it to be given, in advance, the whole mockery and formality of asking us whether we had any reasons to assign why sen- tence should not be pronounced, when he had determined on the sentences in advance; all these, as well as the mat- ter and manner of the delivery of the opinion and sentence indicated the un- fitness of the man to wear the judicial robe and occupy the judicial position."

"And what, after all, are the grounds upon which Justice Wright held the defendants guilty of viola- tion of the terms of the injunction? When the injunction was issued and went into effect, both temporary and permanent, we proposed to test the principles involved before the estab- lished legal tribunals. By instruction of and with authority from the Executive Council the name of the Bucks Stove and Range Company was removed from the 'We Don't Pat- ronize' list in the American Federa- tionist."

"The allegation charging me with violating the terms of the injunc- tion were that I did, or authorized, or directed to be done, these things: because, by authority of the conven- tion and of the Executive Council I sent to our fellow-workers and friends an appeal for funds in order that we might be in a position to de- fend ourselves before the courts in the very injunction cases involved; be- cause in lectures and on the public platform during the Presidential cam- paign I made addresses to the people giving the reasons for the vote as a citizen I was to cast at the then pend- ing Presidential election, and because I dared editorially to discuss the fundamental principles involved, not only in the injunction pending, but the entire abuse of the injunction writ. Aye, because I published in the Ameri- can Federationist the order of the court to show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the in- junction was made part of the testi- mony upon which Justice Wright deemed it important to hold me guilty."

As is well known, the case was ap- pealed, and on November 2, 1909, the court affirmed Justice Wright's de- cision, and sentences for one year, nine months and six months' imprisonment for Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison. Gompers' report continues:

Anti-Trust Law and Matters.
"In connection with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the suit brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by Loewe & Co. against the United Hatters of North America, it will be remembered that the original suit for \$240,000 damages was remanded for trial. The Federal court for the circuit of Connecticut authorized the taking of depositions, then the attorneys for the Loewe com- pany led the representatives of the hat- ters and their attorneys a 'merry chase' around the country, going as far as California and covering a period of several months. The trial of the case before a jury began Monday, Octo- ber 11, and has continued up to the present time on the part of the plaintiff, the Loewe company. All in- dications point that the case will be drawn out and that it may not be con- cluded much before the end of the year."

"Of course, it is not difficult to fathom the reason for such litigation and the purpose of its prolongation," continues President Gompers. "The whole proceedings were instituted at the instance of the worst elements of the capitalist class—the National As- sociation of Manufacturers and its al- lies. The creation and collection of a war fund of a million and a half dol- lars, under the presidency of James W. Van Cleave by the National Asso- ciation of Manufacturers discloses at once the financial ability to insure the expense of this suit by the plaintiff, the Loewe company. It is the evi- dent hope of labor's opponents to har- ass the men engaged in our movement by litigation; to exhaust our energies and resources in defending our organiza- tions and our men before the courts. "There is a remedy for the out-

rageous course pursued by those who antagonize our every effort, that is, the more thorough organization of the workers and in the quickening con- science of the people by which relief may be secured at the hands of Con- gress."

It is pointed out, also, that the "very title of the bill conveys it is a law contemplated to reach, regulate, and deal with the trusts whose opera- tions are not with labor, but with the products of labor; that as the organiza- tions of the working people concern themselves, not with the labor products, but with human beings, the law ought not and could not properly have application to them."

"Congress has thus far failed to pass any amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law relieving the labor or- ganizations from the operations of that law interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of Loewe & Co. Though it is true that since this decision has been rendered but few suits have been in- stituted against organized labor under the provisions of the new interpreta- tion placed upon the law, yet it is also true that every labor organization and every individual member of the organization are menaced by the pre- sent status."

Effort to Amend Eight-Hour Bill.

"Many strenuous efforts have been made," proceeds Gompers, "to obtain an amendment to the Federal eight-hour law so as to extend its beneficent provisions to all government employes and employes of contractors and sub-contractors doing work for or on be- half of the government."
"We should press the demands for a bill for an eight-hour day to cover the field here described and hasten the time when the long, unnecessary and uneconomic ten-hour day will have forever passed in our wonder- fully productive workshops, bearing ever in mind that reducing the hours increases the pay, adds longer and happier years to life, reduces disease, and is a never-failing preventive or cure for the great white plague."

In advocating a labor secretary in the President's Cabinet, Gompers says:

"This demand for a department of labor, independent of any other de- partment under the government, with a secretary at its head, has been the unanimous declaration of the organ- ized labor movement of our country time and again. It was at the urgent insistence of organized labor that the Department of Labor as it was pri- marily constituted was created, which was afterward bereft of its individual function by the law merging it with the Department of Commerce and Labor."
"The labor forces and labor inter- ests are of so vast and comprehens- ively a character that a department devoted entirely to the many questions and problems so intimately associated with it, the secretary at the head of that department having an intelligence of and sympathy for the duties involved, a secretary who will be at the coun- cil table of the President's Cabinet to give advice and counsel, and to speak the right word at the right time, is one of the growing, important nec- essities of our great industrial develop- ment. I therefore recommend that the convention again express its judg- ment upon this matter in a resolution properly considered and formulated."

It is touching upon the subject of em- ployers' liability, President Gompers urges "that the legislative committee of city central bodies, state federa- tions, etc., act in harmony and with the advice of the American Federa- tion of Labor in the work of securing labor legislation of an effective char- acter."

As to labor's practical political ac- tion, he says:

"Let us restate that there can be no coercion of any man along party lines. Labor must learn to use parties to advance our principles, and not allow political parties to manipulate us for their own advancement. The distinction is easily understood and readily carried into effect. If each worker as an individual uses the bal- lot for the advancement of the prin- ciples for which labor stands and has declared there will be no question in future as to the power of labor to achieve its just demands; political apathy and partisan adherence will weaken; political activity and partisan- ship for labor's principles will bring freedom and success. The activity, the loyalty of the workers in every part of the country is what we need in order that our political power may be used harmoniously with our economic efficiency. The time is now for emphatic declaration and positive, practical preparation for action."

Favors International Federation.
After touching upon the boycott and recent judicial opinion concern- ing it; upon child labor, immigration, industrial education, strikes, etc.; and after referring to the "splen- did service rendered our movement by the labor press," President Gompers places himself upon record as recommending the adherence of the workers of America to the Interna- tional Secretariat, as this "would hasten the establishment of an Interna- tional Federation of Labor."

Secretary Morrison's Report.
In submitting his report on receipts and expenditures, Secretary Morrison favors high dues. "Continued success of an international organization," he says, can only be achieved by a per capita tax that will enable it to pro- tect its members, and those dependent upon them, in all exigencies."
The report shows that there is \$167,202.46 in the treasury; that 1,476 charters have been issued within the past twelve months; that the total vote is 15,864, with a gain in mem- bership of \$3,601; that there were 693 strikes, costing \$1,862,836, and that organizers under salary have received \$48,359.62.

IGLESIAS ARRIVES
Porto Rican Labor Leader Will Ad- dress Toronto Convention.
Santiago Iglesias, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, arrived in this city yes- terday from San Juan on the steamer Coamo en route to the A. F. of L. convention at Toronto, to which he and Abraham Penn are delegates. This will be the first time in two years that the labor unions of the island had any representation at

ICE TRUST GRABBED TRADE BY STEALTH

Undersold "Independents," Gave Over- weight, Used Spies and Bribes to Defeat Rivals.

Testimony was brought out yester- day at the trial of the American Ice Company before Justice Wheeler, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to show the methods used by the trust to get business away from the independents after it had got con- trol of all the ice bridges on the West Side between West 45th street and Spuyten Duyvil.

Joseph Sheridan, one of the canvass- ers, said he was instructed to go out and get the trade at any price he could get. While the regular price was 60 cents a hundred he offered ice at 40 cents, and even lower in larg- er quantities. While he was trying to get the trade of the W. M. Montgomery Ice Company he put the price down to 12 1/2 cents a hundred, with a further reduction for heavy trade.

Sheridan also testified that while he had charge of an ice dock on the East Side he got independent retailers to buy of the American Ice Company by giving them extra weight. Counsel for the ice company said that such testimony looked like a confession that might be followed by criminal action, but Sheridan declared that President Parnall, of the subsidiary company he worked for, knew that he was giving overweight.

Charles H. Wilson, who said he was hired as canvasser by Charles W. Morse, testified that he was instructed to offer better weight to get trade, and said that if a load weighed 2,400 pounds the company shaved off the 400 and made it an even ton. He also gave cash bonuses to get trade. The superintendents of large buildings got free ice by swaying trade.

Morris Rosenthal, also a canvasser, told how he followed the wagons of independents on a bicycle and then went after the trade of the customers.

EMMA GOLDMAN TO LECTURE.
Well Known Agitator Will Talk on Ferrer in Brooklyn.

Miss Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer, intends to speak tonight at 181 McKibbin street, on the subject "Francisco Ferrer and Modern Schools," which the police prevented her from delivering at Columbia Hall, at Moore street and Manhattan ave- nue, last Friday.

The friends of Miss Goldman are considerably incensed over the con- duct of Captain Shaw, who caused the arrest of Ben Reitman, her man- ager, who was fined \$5 by Magistrate Higginbotham. Reitman said yester- day that no fault was to be found with Commissioner Booraem, who has kept his promise that there would be no interference with the meetings so long as they kept within the provi- sions of the law.

"The fact is," said Reitman, "Cap- tain Shaw is hounding us and loses no opportunity to break up our meet- ings. Commissioner Booraem has acted in a fair manner and has kept his promise that we should not be in- terfered with. Notwithstanding the policy of the commissioner, Captain Shaw makes it his business to harass us whenever he can."

TO AID SPANISH WORKERS.
Plans to Help Fighters for Freedom to Be Made Tomorrow.

In spite of the change of govern- ment, in Spain, the revolutionists are in the same critical situation, under the political reaction, and in their struggle they are in urgent need of prompt aid from all who are fighting for the same principles of freedom and justice.

The Revolutionary Spanish Com- mittee of New York ask all interested to come or send a delegate to our international meeting, which will be held on November 10, at 8 p. m., at the International Reading Room, 231 East 77th street, in order to agitate among the workmen of New York on behalf of the sufferers in Spain.

The attendance of delegates from the labor unions, Socialist parties and groups of progressive societies, as well as that of individuals who wish to lend a hand, is particularly invited.

GUARANTEES RESTORED.
MADRID, Nov. 8.—The Spanish government today restored the constitu- tional guarantees in the Catalan provinces of Barcelona and Gerona, which were suspended last July, when the anti-war revolt started in those districts.

the annual labor meeting. The ex- penses of the two delegates were raised by special subscription among the unions, to which was added a contribution of \$50 by the city of San Juan.

The topic of Iglesias' address to the convention will be labor and political conditions in Porto Rico, emphasizing in every possible manner the impera- tive necessity of granting American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico.

He is also going to acquaint the mass of workmen with the hard- ships that the labor men must suffer in some of the towns in Porto Rico which are controlled by reactionary elements who are opposed to the fed- eration because it does not advocate the political faith of the Unionist party.

After the convention Iglesias will go to Washington, accompanied by President Gompers, and they will pre- sent all these matters to President Taft.

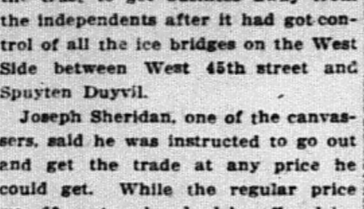
Iglesias will remain in Washing- ton during the session of Congress, and will appear before the Committee on Insular Affairs and also try to in- terest members of Congress.

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150th St. and 3d Ave.
THE BRONX.

Thanksgiving will soon be here. What does your dining room need to improve it? A pretty Sideboard, Table or Chairs?

DINING ROOM TABLE



This 6-foot Polished Oak Table, Pedestal Extension, exactly like this cut, with heavy carved claw feet.... **10.50**

\$11 Extension Tables at.....\$7.50
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Dining Room Chair,
Value \$4.50.... **2.75**

Leather Seat and Back. Other Leather Seated \$2.50 chairs as low as **\$1.98**

FREE to Call Readers

This ad., if presented, will entitle each purchaser to a handsome present in our Furniture or Carpet Department.

FELLED BY HUNGER
Jobless and Homeless, Starving in Streets, Man Taken to Bellevue.

"I don't remember just when it was I did eat the last time," said Harry Halstian, forty-seven years of age and homeless, when picked up by Police- man Reardon, of the West 47th street station, who saw him fall to the side- walk in front of 743 Sixth avenue, yesterday.

The policeman called an ambulance from Flower Hospital and Dr. Schunkeberger declared that Halstian was suffering from starvation, and ordered him taken to Bellevue Hos- pital.

Halstian was ragged and awfully emaciated, and his stumbling gait first attracted the attention of Police- man Reardon, who followed him until he fell unconscious to the ground.

After he had been fed Halstian said that he had been searching for work, but had been unable to find a job, and being penniless he had not eaten in several days.

As soon as he has sufficiently re- covered, he will be discharged from Bellevue to pursue the quest for a job—any kind of a job.

TURATI TAKES A HAND.
Italian Socialist Deputy Trying to Settle Gas Workers' Strike.

MILAN, Nov. 8.—The Socialist deputy, Filippo Turati, has taken a hand in the strike of the gas employes and is trying to obtain concession for the men from the city. The prefect said today that he was willing to arrive at a settlement, so a victory for the workers seems assured.

This appears the more probable be- cause of the fact that the other mu- nicipal employes are said to be ready to walk out as a sign of their solidar- ity with the gas strikers.

LORDS REJECT ELECTION BILL.
LONDON, Nov. 8.—The House of Lords tonight, by a vote of 157 to 40, rejected another bill which had passed the House of Commons. The measure which went to defeat was known as the London elections bill and provided for the abolition of plural voting in the metropolis. The opposition contended that the bill would have put London on an in- ferior plane as compared with the provinces.

FIRE DEVASTATES FOREST.
HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 8.—Hun- dreds of acres of young timber in the State Forest Preserve is being de- stroyed today by a fire that is de- vastating the forests of the Shade, Blackies and Licking Creek moun- tains. A determined effort is being made to check the flames, but so far little progress has been made.

Another Letter From a Call Reader.

The Call:
I wish to write a few words in regard to patronizing Call adver- tises. I patronize them in buying even the smallest articles. There is no trouble in presenting my Pur- chasers' Card for entry of each pur- chase. It is always done for me courteously.

It is not practical to patronize Call advertisers, and thus support The Call through the money spent for necessities by its readers?
MRS. J. L. BEESON,
106 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

NINE ROASTED ALIVE IN CELLUOID FIRE

Workers Tug Desperately at Iron Bars, but Flames Devour Them—Spec- tators Helpless to Aid.

Nine men were burned to death in a fire at the Robert Morrison & Son's celluloid products factory, 152 Colum- bia street, Brooklyn, yesterday, while they fought with frenzied terror to tear out the iron bars from windows through which they might have es- caped unhurt. One of them was Wil- liam Morrison, son of the owner of the works. While they tugged and tore with maddened desperation at the stout grillwork the flames roared behind them. One by one they shriveled under the fierce heat while their would-be rescuers looked on, horrified and powerless.

While the doomed men inside the bars fought to get out, employes of a chemical factory behind the Morri- son place attacked the grills with crowbars until the flames drove them back. As they worked, men leaping from the second-story windows of the factory fell among them. The chemi- cal factory men, when they found it was hopeless to save the imprisoned men, dragged the others to places of safety.

Among the dead is the junior part- ner of the firm of Robert Morrison & Son, owners of the factory.

List of Victims.
The dead: Danzo, Amelio, twenty-two; Madonia, Frank, forty-nine; Ma- donia, Thomas, fourteen, son of Frank; Mallazo, Domenico, twenty-three; Mallazo, Pasquale, nineteen, brother of Domenico; Morrison, Wil- liam, twenty-four, son of Robert; Sigenthaler, Frederick, thirty-five; Scortino, Joseph, twenty-six; Sardo, Thomas, twenty-four.

The injured are: Ansonio, Frank, burns; Aurelio, Francesco, burns; Coppel, Mamie, fifteen, burns, may die; Croffio, Raffaello, ankle broken; Lottore, Giuseppe, burns; Morrison, Robert, fifty-one years, burns; Sin- cignoueno, Pietro, burns.

All of the injured were taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The burned building is situated in a district of tenement houses and junk shops. It is old and ramshackle, built of brick, and three stories high. On the different floors were stored big sheets of celluloid, from which the combs manufactured by the company were cut. A spark driven up a flue from the furnace alighted on one of these sheets, and immediately it was ablaze.

Like a Powder Train.
Celluloid shavings lay about the floor, and they acted like a powder train. The flames leaped like a flash, eating their way across the area of an entire floor, instantly. Within a minute the flames were roaring up- ward through an elevator shaft toward the roof. Almost before the employes of the factory realized that anything unusual had occurred, they were fight- ing for their lives.

It seemed as if the fire had been caused by a sudden explosion. Great stacks of celluloid, when the fire first reached them, exploded with tremen- dous reports. The concussion in the near-by shops and tenements was so great as to shiver panes of glass and knock utensils from kitchen tables.

Joseph Greenstein, keeper of a junk shop next door to the Morrison fac- tory, ran to his door in time to see a woman hurled from a second story window to the gutter at his feet.

She was wrapped in flames as she shot downward through the air and Greenstein ran out to see if he could not put them out. It was no use. He managed to pick her up in his arms and stagger as far as his door, but there he had to drop her, for his own clothes were afire and his arms were scorched.

Another girl was hurled from one of the upper windows. Fortunately she escaped the flames, but both her legs were broken and she was re- moved to the hospital in a dying con- dition, it was feared.

FIEND MURDERS TWO
Mother and Daughter Shot by Wretch Who Kills Self.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—A great sensation was created at the Ferry Station at 5 o'clock this afternoon when a man who had been pacing up and down rushed up to two women who came from Sausalito Ferry and fired two shots. Both women dropped. Then he put the pistol to his head, fired it, and also fell to the sidewalk.

The man was Ignace Novikoff, a Russian laborer, and the women whom he killed were Mrs. T. Scholz and her daughter, Miss Betty Scholz. The elder woman had a return ticket to Vineland, Cal. Both women were shot through the heart.

The younger woman carried a card of the Musicians' Union and looks like an actress. The police haven't yet discovered the cause of the tragedy.

The cause of Novikoff's crime was a family quarrel. The young woman he shot was his wife. His mother-in-law had come down to take his wife and children away from him, and in a sudden fury he determined to kill them both.

CIRCUS MAN MURDERED.
MACON, Ga., Nov. 8.—Walter Hyde, of Brooklyn, an attendee of the Bar- num & Bailey shows, was killed today and placed on the tracks of the South- ern Railway near Central City park. The decapitated body was found on the tracks, with the left leg severed.

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
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Buffets, \$17.50 and Up.
Sideboards, \$10.50 and Up.
China Closets, \$12.75 and Up.
Tables, \$6.50 and Up.
Chairs, \$1.49 and Up.

\$1 WEEKLY OPENS AN ACCOUNT

5-ROOM OUTFIT COMPLETE \$122.50

Write for Illustrated Booklet "C."

1351 357 THIRD AVE. BLOCK NORTH 70TH STREET EAST SIDE OF AVENUE BETWEEN 77 & 78 STREETS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NEW JERSEY.

200 Bungalow Sites Sold in 12 Weeks AT Lake Musconetcong Grove

Every purchaser delighted and enthusiastic over the property. They all say it is beau- tiful. Every one is anxious for next summer to arrive; 200 bungalows to be built this winter. Are you interested in a bungalow site in the mountains in Northern New Jersey, on the B. L. & W. R. R. in a town with banks, stores, churches, and schools, state macadamized road running right through property? We are selling

40,000 SQUARE FEET FOR \$100 on the easy payment plan. Acre plots fronting water or state road, \$300. Whether you wish to purchase or not come with us on our

FREE SPECIAL TRAIN
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, and spend the day on our property. Hickory nuts, walnuts, hazel nuts, and chestnut fresh lakes, brooks, mountains, and rocks in every direction. The most beautiful, natural and healthiest spot for a bungalow in the state of New Jersey, and the nearest to New York, adjoining Lake Hopatcong and Budds Lake. Only 72 minutes by regular train to Hoboken. Write reserving tickets for Sunday, November 14.

W. C. REEVES & CO., 124 E. 23D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
HELLO 1839 GRAMERCY.

13,000 INDIANS LOSE ANOTHER DREADNOUGHT DEATH.

Many Descendants of Chickasaws and Choctaws Get No Share of Land.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Under a decision of the Supreme Court today 13,000 descendants of Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, whose names were omitted from the rolls of those tribes by the enrollment commission because their relationship was too remote, will not take part in the distribution of the lands and funds of those tribes.

It was claimed on their behalf that the treaties between the Indians and the government by granting the prop- erties in fee simple to the members of those tribes and their descendants gave them equitable rights therein, which could not be taken away by the commission or Congress.

The court, however, held that only members of the tribes were included in the distribution and that Congress, having power to fix the qualifications of members of the tribes and having approved the list of members, the ac- tion was final.

POLICE SHOOT CITIZENS.

Peruvian Cops Fire Into Crowd That Protested at Fake Show.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 8.—Several per- sons were killed and many wounded here yesterday as the result of a clash between police and a crowd they were endeavoring to disperse.

There was a riot at the side of a bull ring, when a scheduled fight be- tween a lion and a bull turned out to be a fiasco.

The police charged the rioters and, on meeting opposition, fired into the crowd. There is great indignation here at the action of the police.

MRS. POWELL IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 8.—Among the speakers at today's opening session of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, was Mrs. Alma Webster Pow- ell, who spoke on the subject, "What Women in Clubs Can Do Toward the Creation of Musical Atmosphere."

The Call needs support more than any other paper. Its readers must be instrumental in securing it. This can best be done by patroniz- ing Call advertisements. Do it every day.

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40,000 SQUARE FEET FOR \$100 on the easy payment plan. Acre plots fronting water or state road, \$300. Whether you wish to purchase or not come with us on our
FREE SPECIAL TRAIN
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UNION HAT STORE
99 Rivington Street, cor. Ludlow

BARGAIN SALE!!
Union Label Shirt Waists, this week only. A unique opportunity to secure beautifully tailored women's shirt waists with union label at 95c, \$1.25 (camb- ric and lawn), and \$1.98 (all linen).
43 EAST 22D STREET.

The KIND That Looks Best
Wears Longest Costs Less
McCann's Hats
210 DOWERY, near Spring Street.

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Trusses, Suspenders, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crucifixes, Suspenders. All made guaranteed. Tel. 5333 79th St

MADAME STEINHEIL SCORES A VICTORY

State's Evidence Yesterday Against Alleged Parisian Murderess Is Decidedly Flimsy.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—With the opening today of the second week of trial of Mme. Steinheil, who is accused of murdering her husband, Adolphe Steinheil, and her stepmother, Mme. Japy, the public interest in the case is higher than ever.

Mme. Antanzio, wife of one of Steinheil's models, and Dr. Archary, the family physician, though called by the state, both testified in favor of the accused, the former insisting upon the frenzied condition of the woman on the morning after the crime, and the doctor contradicting in the most categorical fashion the testimony attributed to him before the examining magistrate.

He never believed that Mme. Steinheil's illness after the crime was simulated. He testified that Adolphe Steinheil's death was due to asphyxiation after strangulation, and that Mme. Japy's death resulted from asphyxiation. Owing to the manner in which the bodies were bound, he did not believe that one person alone could have committed the murders.

M. Aubin, counsel for the prisoner, promised to prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the gag they had examined was not the one used to gag Mme. Steinheil.

"Determined to Kill Me."

When recess was ordered Mme. Steinheil cried out wildly: "They are determined to kill me."

After the recess, Frederick H. Burlingham, the American newspaper man, who was arrested on suspicion at the time of the murder, created a flurry on being called to the stand by announcing "I am the man who has just escaped the guillotine." After explaining the facts establishing his alibi, Burlingham protested vigorously against the manner in which he was dragged into the case, and especially against the language of his indictment, which he regarded as defamatory. Both M. Aubin and the prosecuting judge expressed regret that he had been falsely accused.

The detective who escorted Mme. Steinheil when she secretly viewed Burlingham and identified him as one of the assassins testified that he was so impressed with the prisoner's sincerity that he would not have believed her if she had confessed that she was guilty. He then created a sensation in the court by shouting vehemently: "I say that because it is my profound conviction. It is the cry of my conscience."

Today's proceedings are considered a distinct victory for the defendant, as no direct evidence implicating the accused was produced.

COMIC OPERA STAR DIVORCED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The Circuit Court today granted a divorce to Grace Van Studdiford, comic opera star, from Charles Van Studdiford, member of an old St. Louis family.

ANOTHER GAS VICTIM.

In his room at 12 South street, Frank McKennon was found dead yesterday from gas poisoning. The jet was turned full on.

EMIL MELCHNER RELIABLE MEAT MARKET.

1400 Second Ave., bet. 73d & 74th Sts. We give trading stamps.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 245 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Women between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00 for the first class and \$1.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$3.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$8.00 and \$3.00, respectively, \$350 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch may be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

STRIKERS BEATEN UP BY THUGS.



This picture shows a group of the striking butchers, who have been injured while picketing the shops. They are Sam Fine, Max Karinsky, Louis Becker and Abe Goldstein. Fine had a finger chopped off during one of the mix-ups, Karinsky was stabbed, and the two other fellows were badly cut by the thugs, who have been used by the bosses to break the strike.

TO PROBE COOK DATA ZELAYA LOST 100 ME!

National Geographic Society Appoints Committee to Settle Polar Row.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The committee of the National Geographic Society entrusted with examining the polar records of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn explorer, who claims to have reached the North Pole a year ahead of Commander Robert E. Peary, was appointed today at a meeting of the board of managers of the society. The committee is composed of J. Howard Gore, formerly professor of mathematics in George Washington University; Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., retired, and Dr. C. Willard Hayes, chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey.

The committee will not visit Copenhagen, as originally planned. The reply of the University of Copenhagen to the request of Willis L. Moore, president of the National Geographic Society, that a committee representing the society be permitted to examine the records coincident with their inspection by the university authorities having been refused, the committee named today will rest on its oars for the present.

COOK HOUNDED BY SPIES.

Announcement was made yesterday for Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he had gone into retirement, and it was stated that he had been forced to this course because his enemies had surrounded him with paid spies, who not only made his life at the Waldorf-Astoria miserable, but also reported to these enemies everything he did. This charge was made by Captain William Osborn, of the Arctic Club. He declared that Dr. Cook had gone into seclusion for the purpose of preparing the records that are to be sent to the University of Copenhagen.

PRIEST ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

Italian Monk Trics to Prove Lourdes "Miracles" and Starts Row.

LEGHORN, Italy, Nov. 8.—Father Gemelli, known as the monk who recently was challenged by the Socialist Deputy Pedrecca to deliver in public sermons proving the miracles at Lourdes, gave a lecture yesterday on the subject at the cathedral. A great crowd gathered, and the Catholics applauded while the anti-Catholics shouted "Viva Ferrer!" The Catholics then intoned a hymn, and a Catholic followed. The police intervened, made several arrests and protected the friars from anti-clerical attacks.

WANTS FINAL DECREE.

But Justice Reserves Decision in Divorce Suit of Ryan's Man.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday reserved decision on the application of counsel of Michael Gillooley for a final decree of absolute divorce from Kate Gillooley. Gillooley is the confidential man of Thomas F. Ryan. When the action was brought it was sent to ex-Senator Eisberg as referee to take testimony and report to the court. The referee recommended that a decree be granted, and an interlocutory decree was granted early in August.

SLAIN BY TRUCK.

Four-year-old Marion Neban, who lived with her parents at 843 East 181st street, was run over by a horse and truck owned by the Hiawatha Spring Company, near her home yesterday, and sustained injuries from which she died in Lebanon Hospital a few hours later.

BERNHARD MERCHANT TAILOR 148 East 125th Street, Between 3d and Lexington Av. New York. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. Fall and Winter We've shown many a skeptic that we can make a SUIT or OVER-COAT, the quality of most \$30 clothes, for \$15. Trousers to Order at \$4.00. Open Every Evening.

TO REPAIR BUILDING

Criminal Courts Will Be In Use Again Within Ten Days.

The Board of Survey, who have been examining the Criminal Courts building, yesterday made their report. They declared the building should have its interior shored up immediately and that, within a week or ten days, it would again be ready for occupancy. In its present condition, the board considered the building unsafe. But so defects in the foundation were found. As a matter of precaution, it was, however, recommended that new cement columns be sunk to bed rock through steel caisson construction. This would take a year or more, but the building could be occupied while the work was going on.

The Board of Survey is composed of John P. Whiskerman, Inspector of Public Buildings; Owen Brainard, representing the American Institute of Architects; and Nelson P. Lewis, consulting engineer of the Sinking Fund Commission. The engineers stated that for the last three months there has been a movement of the foundations of the building on the Centre street side. This particularly affected the north and south side extension walls. On two or three occasions water pipes have burst because of the foundation movement. The board recommends that henceforth exterior and interior walls, and water, steam, and gas pipes, and electric wires and their conduits, be examined once a week for the next year.

TAFT NO PESSIMIST

President Says So in Speech Referring to Roosevelt's Trust-Busting Noise.

FLORENCE, S. C., Nov. 8.—President Taft and his party stopped here two and a half hours this evening, and enjoyed the local citizens' hospitality before leaving at 10 o'clock for Wilmington, N. C.

In his speech here Taft made this reference to Theodore Roosevelt and the business depression of a year or two ago: "My friends, we are apt to get enthusiastic over 15-cent cotton, and our material prosperity, but I hope that in doing this we shall not forget the responsibility that ought to accompany our material growth."

"We have been prosperous before. We were exceedingly prosperous in 1907. We were very prosperous for six or eight years before that, but there came a time when Theodore Roosevelt and men like him saw the tendency which came from that prosperity toward an accumulation of wealth in individual hands by means that were not legal and could not be morally supported, called for a halt, and called for an investigation into our prosperity and that should restrict our growth in order that it might be along lines of locality and business integrity and morality."

This is the first time on his trip the President has explained Roosevelt's activity in exactly this light. The President added that he was no pessimist; that he believes we are growing better and better.

WALLACE's, 30th st. and Bway—S-15, Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. "The Fourth Estate," vivid play of newspaper life by Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford.

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS. 121-123 CANAL STREET. These Peerless Games, American Chess and Strategy. Have come to take and hold a front place among the few strong classic games brought forth by centuries of ingenuity; produced in the midst of socialist thought and activity they deeply bear its broad organic unity of action. Let no lover of an intellectual struggle fail to have them for his dearest visitors. I will personally or by letter follow up the directions by further instruction, free, if required. Address all communications to PETER E. BURROWES 15 Spruce St. 4th Floor New York City PRICE \$1.00.

MUSIC PREMIERE OF "HERODIADÉ." At Manhattan Opera House. "Herodiade," one of the first and, be it said, one of the most potential of the works of Jules Massenet, was given a successful premiere at the Manhattan Opera House last night as the inaugural offering of the grand opera season of 1909-10 at that theater, which was crowded to the doors before the commencement of the overture. The opera was favorably received, the artists forming the cast again welcomed vociferously and the new chef d'orchestre, Henriquez de la Fuente, made the recipient of a separate demonstration of applause following his direction of each act. The choice of "Herodiade" as not alone the initial presentation of the season, but as the first of a generous list of new works to be performed at the Manhattan, was an extraordinarily happy one, because it brought the favorite French master before the American public in a new, yet a retrospective, a valuably retrospective, light. In fact, last night's offering must cause the distinguished Frenchman to occupy a somewhat different position before opera audiences on this side of the Atlantic than he has heretofore. For "Herodiade," viewed twenty-eight years after its original production at Brussels, evidences, as do neither "Manon" or "Thais," or "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," how fully Massenet once was under the domination of Wagnerian theories and principles, while those later works register his freedom, by gradual stages, from the Yoke of Bayreuth and his attainment of a complete and thorough individualism. Without "Herodiade," this fact of Massenet's early relationship to, and his subsequent escape from, the domination of Wagner is not so comparatively established. "Herodiade," while ready to be identified as an opera of the modern school of France, mirrors the ideas and the practices of Richard Wagner, while, too, it reveals the manifest admiration of its author for "Aida." But there are intervals in "Herodiade" when the dearest ideals of French opera are shattered and there show forth the principles, both elementary and organically developed, of the German masters, Wagner, Weber, et al. A striking feature of the temple scene, for instance, is the male chorus, which banishes all thought of the Opera, of the Opera Comique and of the Conservatoire, and ushers the listener into the distinctive atmosphere of the gesangverein. The orchestration of "Herodiade" is structured as are the great scores of Wagner. There are all the color and all the life of Massenet and his compatriots combined with a heightened dramatic tone, painting and a certain softness of treatment that appear to be fired with the inspiration and ardor of "Parsifal." Excepting, of course, the markedly Teutonic chanting of the temple priests, aforementioned, it is in the chorales of the work that the hand of the composer is left free of the least alteration, the least disguise. Characteristic of the most individual scoring of Massenet throughout his fine array of lyric productions, from the serenades to the present day, is the chorus in which a score of maidens, led by Salome, hail the entry of John into the public square of Jerusalem and into the presence of Herod, Herodias and Vitellius, there assembled. It is exquisite, almost angelic, in the refinement of its harmony—it is Massenet at his best. The libretto of "Herodiade," the work of Paul Milliet and Henri Gremont, is a version of the story of the love of Salome for John the Baptist that differs radically from the accepted tradition surrounding the Biblical romance, but for operatic purposes it is quite consistent. In it the familiar characters of Salome, Herod, Herodias, John and the High Priest play their important roles, while Vitellius, the Roman Pro-Consul, and Phanael, the Chaldean, make their appearance as participants in the development of the narrative. If the authority and power of the latest maestro to direct the orchestral forces of the Manhattan are to be equaled by the work of Henriquez de la Fuente in conducting "Herodiade," some remarkably brilliant readings are in store for audiences of the season. There was no attempt manifested by him in the direction of sensationalism or eccentric departures from the context of the Massenet score. First of all, he had drilled his forces to a fine degree of sympathy and cohesion in building and sustaining tone effects. The strings were warm and mellow and the wind choirs even and resonant, with a resulting nobility and cleanliness in dynamic effects and a grandeur at climactic intervals that had little of the suggestion of blare or din. It was, perhaps, in the expression of pathos and deeper tenderness that any shortcomings were experienced; the music supporting the scenes between Salome and John in the opening act and in the dungeon scene of the last act being observed to be slightly lacking in this respect. The production introduced in the prima donna part of Salome Mile. Lina Cavalieri, and in the characters of Herodias and the Slave Mile. Jeanne Gerville-Reache and Mme. Duchene, respectively. The chief male impersonations were those of John, by Charles Dalmores; Herod, by Maurice Renaud; Vitellius, by Armand Crabbe; Phanael, by M. Vallier, and the High Priest, by M. Nicolay. Mile. Cavalieri's was a presentation of Salome that was dramatically and pictorially very effective, and musically attractive. Her voice gave evidence of judicious building and an advanced skill in the use of it. Herodias, as portrayed by Mile. Gerville-Reache, was a figure wanting somewhat in essentially feminine qualities and rather conventional in deportment throughout the action of the opera. Her wide-ranged contralto voice was employed very successfully, however, and particularly in lower register work so qualified to the delight of her audience. As the Slave, Mme. Duchene was satisfactory. It was in the male department of the cast that the individual triumphs of the evening were had. M. Renaud,

Are You Among the Winners? Call Purchasers' Contest. The prizes of the second contest have been awarded to the twenty winners whose names are printed below. The awarding of these prizes was delayed solely on account of pressure of other work, and the Call herewith wishes to apologize. More Call Purchasers' Cards Now Used. It seems that more Call Purchasers' Cards entered the second contest than the first. We hope that still more of our readers will recognize the importance of using cards in the future. The Call's advertising department depends on the response the readers give to the advertisements. To buy our advertisements, and carry a card for the entry of purchases is an indispensable practice. Get a card and use it. PRIZE WINNERS. The following names have been awarded prizes for returning to the Call purchasing cards. The holders of the Card showing the highest total amount of purchases made at our advertisers won the first and highest prize, the next highest card won the second prize, and so down to the last prize. MRS. E. HOFFER, First Prize—Men's or Women's Clothing Certificate, amounting to \$15. MRS. MILLER, Second Prize—Furniture Credit Certificate, amounting to \$10. MRS. HUGO PETERS, Third Prize—Furniture Credit Certificate, amounting to \$7.50. MRS. J. P. HOPSTAD, Fourth Prize—Furniture Credit Certificate, amounting to \$5. MRS. EMMA SETHEN, Fifth Prize—Dry Goods or Men's Furnishings Credit Certificate, amounting to \$3. MRS. J. P. HOPSTAD, Sixth Prize—Credit Certificate on Shoe Store, amounting to \$2. MRS. J. WELLS, Seventh Prize—Credit Certificate on Hat Store, amounting to \$2. MRS. G. J. SESSLER, MRS. KARL HEIDEMAN, ALEXANDER SCHWABE, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Prizes, each a \$2 Credit Certificate, good for books published by Charles H. Kerr & Co. R. BRICHMAN, J. STEIN, MRS. C. GROSSER, MRS. CHARLES FRIEDEL, JOHN KLIN, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Prizes, each a \$1 Credit Certificate, good for books by Kerr & Co. J. HEINENBERGER, HARRY REISMAN, A. FELDBERG, MRS. M'GILVRA, MRS. FRANK POLABETZKY, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Prizes, each a 50-cent Credit Certificate, good for books published by Kerr & Co.

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while afforded not quite the scope of Athanael, in "Thais," found a truly "great" role in that of Herod, which he delivered with consummate scholarship. His study, from a vocal standpoint, was one of the finest that he has yet achieved upon the Manhattan stage. The John of M. Dalmores was a commanding figure, historically, and his powerful tenor, freshened and strengthened by his several months' interval of rest, carried superbly above the imposing ensemble, while his accents in the love episodes were colored and refined by marked beauty and docility, withal some manliness, in tone. Another successful study was that of M. Crabbe, as Vitellius, who, although appearing only in the second half of the opera, acted and sang with his admirable precision and splendid phrasing of old. The Phanael of M. Vallier was convincing in delineation and excellent in musical treatment. M. Nicolay, as the High Priest, was acceptable in the temple scene. The great choruses employed in the opera contributed to the brilliance of the big stage scenes by thoroughly intelligent handling of their vitally important support of the action. Their singing was marked by sure confidence, precise attack and incisive diction, with fine tonal result. Exceptionally well presented was the elaborate ballet in the concluding scene. The mise-en-scene was accomplished upon a scale of gorgeousness seldom equaled in the repertoires of American opera houses.

"MANON" OPENS BROOKLYN OPERA

At New Academy of Music. At the New Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, last night, the Metropolitan Opera Company opened its series of twenty subscription performances with a representation of Jules Massenet's opera, "Manon." Vittorio Podesti, an Italian conductor new to audiences here, made his debut at the head of the performing ensemble, while Henri Dutilloy and Georges Regis, respectively baritone and tenor, made their introductory appearance in New York in the roles of Lescaut and De Bretigny. Mile. Germaine Farrar essayed the titular character, and Carl Joern, the young German tenor, was Des Grieux, while Giulio Rosi and Albert Reiss filled the parts of Comte de Greux and Guillot. A strikingly even and beautifully faithful performance was accomplished of the French masterpiece and attended with close interest by a representative first-night-of-the-season audience. Curtain calls for the principals and Maestro Podesti followed the conclusion of the strong third act. Except for the overture, rendered with sparkling vivacity in its lighter side and with fateful pensiveness in its tragic suggestion, the orchestra, as directed by Maestro Podesti through the first act, passed little beyond the limits of readings given it in representations of "Manon" during the last season. But in the fragility dainty passages of the second act, the

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SPORTS

ALL WANT BIG FIGHT

Offers Made for Jeffries-Johnson Match by Many Promoters.

Alleged offers for the Jeffries-Johnson fight are hopping up with remarkable frequency. A man up in the state of Washington says he will hang up \$125,000 for the mill, but he doesn't explain whether he can pull it off without interference.

The owners of a big ranch in Oklahoma say they have secured the consent of Governor Haskell and will open in town prepared to outbid the other promoters who are red hot to get the fight.

Nevada, which allows finish battles, has not been heard from, but it will not be surprising if one of the mining towns with an eye to business looms up with an enormous proposition.

California will no doubt get the match, however, and the bidding will probably narrow down to a struggle between Gleason, of Ocean View, and Cottroth, of Colma. Jeffries and Berenson deny that they are in with the Gleason offer and say they will accept the biggest offer without a sign of prejudice.

Cottroth's friends, however, think that Gleason's offer will result in a deadlock, as Johnson will probably agree to fight at Colma. In fact, spreading rumors are circulating a yarn to the effect that Cottroth is Johnson's real manager and that the negro will do as he says.

Jeffries had another operation performed on his left nostril yesterday in order to perfect his breathing. When it was over the boilermaker told his friends that he was as good as over.

BREAKSWORLD RECORD

Pitshbergt Runs Two Miles at Pimlico in 5:25 4-5.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—Pitshbergt, Sam Hildreth's great three-year-old, which was the best pure bred winner on the Metropolitan tracks this season, broke the world's record for two miles here this afternoon when he won the Bowle Cup, stopping the distance in 5:25 4-5, which is fifteen seconds better than the track record. The former record was 5:40 4-5, made by Judge Denny, as a five-year-old, with 105 pounds up, at Oakland.

Jackey Schilling, who has been riding Pitshbergt all season, beatrode him again today. Had he been pressed Pitshbergt could have clipped even more of the old record, as Schilling had him under wraps all the way. Pitshbergt was shipped to Pimlico only last week. He made his first start there last Saturday and broke the track record for one and a quarter miles.

It is a curious coincidence that Sam Hildreth, owner of Pitshbergt, trained Judge Denny when that horse made his world's record twelve years ago.

BROOKLYN MAY GET KLING.

Fans Hope That Chicago Would Trade Men With Dodgers.

It is reported that the Brooklyn Club can have Catcher Kling in exchange for Harry Lumley and either Pitcher Bell or Pitcher Rucker. Some time ago President Ebbets declared that he would not part with Rucker under any circumstances, not even for Kling in an even-up trade. But it is possible that he might let Bell go, together with Catcher Bergen.

If Brooklyn should get Kling the team would be greatly improved in playing strength and would also prove one of the best drawing cards on the road, particularly in Chicago.

Kling will not be allowed to come to the Giants because of the bitter feeling against the New York team in Chicago, but Brooklyn stands a fair chance to land the great catcher, because Ebbets has material which Captain Chance may use to the Cubs' advantage.

WELSH BEATS SUMMERS.

Wins Lightweight Championship of England, Belt, and \$2,500.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Welsh defeated Summers at the National Athletic Club tonight, winning the lightweight championship of England, \$2,500, and the diamond-studded gold belt given by Lord Londale.

Summers was not in such good form as when he beat Britz, but he made a good fight, staying the whole twenty rounds.

Nobody dissented when the referee gave the fight to Welsh on points. The victor undoubtedly was cleverer than Summers, and improved as the fight progressed.

DOVEY TO KEEP BOSTONS.

John Dovey says he will remain in control of the Boston Nationals next year and that the team will be strengthened. Several attempts have been made to buy the Hub plant from Dovey, but the price has been a tremendous obstacle. It is said that Dovey offered to sell the franchise for \$300,000 cash and that the largest offer for it did not exceed half that amount.

FITZSIMMONS STILL ALIVE.

Fitzsimmons is said to be on his way to Australia, where he will tackle either Squires or Lang next month. Lang is now hailed as the Australian heavyweight champion, because of a recent victory over Squires, and if he defeats the ancient Cornishman there will probably be much excitement in the Antipodes.

AVIATORS GET MEDALS.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Academy of Sciences has awarded gold medals to twenty-one aviators, including Henriot, Fernan, Ferber, Santos Dumont, Volain, Orville and Wilbur Wright and Count Zeppelin.

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AGED WOMAN KILLS SELF.

Mrs. Savage, Suffering From Tuberculosis, Turns on Gas.

Mrs. Lena Savage, seventy years old, put an end to her miseries yesterday by turning on the gas in her room at 411 Sackett street, Brooklyn. The aged woman has long suffered from consumption, and the disease had killed off her family, leaving her alone. For years she kept body and soul together with a small pension from the government, her husband having served in the civil war. She was dead when discovered by neighbors yesterday morning.

FARMER ACCUSED OF ROBBERY.

Highly Respected Church Member Is Jailed on Charge of Theft.

FLORENCE, N. J., Nov. 8.—William Hamilton, a well-to-do farmer, business man and church member, was arrested today on a charge of robbing the safe in the home of Schuyler Rainier. He was committed to the Mount Holly jail without bail to await trial. Last Friday Rainier's seventy-year-old housekeeper was surprised by a masked man, who entered the house in the absence of Rainier. The man

THREE OVERCOME BY

The police of the Union

The police of the Union reported yesterday that three men were overcome by gas in the home of Mrs. Louise Benjamin, at East 12th street. They were Mrs. Benjamin's son, John, seven years old, and her servant, Lena Hayes, were attended by an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital and lived.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES		
	Week-Day	Sunday and Week-End
	Is Only	Is Only
For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.50
For Six Months	1.00	2.25
For Three Months	.50	1.15
For One Month	.20	.50

In addition to the above rates subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day to cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as a second-class mail matter.
VOL. 2. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9. No. 273.

INTERNATIONALISM IN ACTION.

The donation of 10,000 marks to The Call by the Social-Democratic party of Germany is a matter of more than ordinary significance.

Some twenty years ago the German Socialists in this country, many of them involuntary exiles from their native land, used to transmit sums of money to the German Social-Democratic party to aid it in its political campaigns.

Since then the German Socialist party has grown greatly in numbers and in power. And although the Socialist parties of other countries have also grown rapidly, yet the primacy of the German party has remained undisputed.

It stands foremost not only in respect of numbers and real political power, but also in intellectual achievement and in the sense of international working class solidarity which permeates its ranks.

There is not a single Socialist party in any country whatsoever that has not drawn its first instruction and inspiration from the great German Socialist thinkers and leaders. And of late years, since the mighty growth of German Socialism, it has also extended substantial material assistance to the struggling movements in other countries.

The Russian Socialists, who have to battle against the most desperate odds, have again and again received substantial encouragement from their German comrades. The French Socialist press has received financial support from them.

The financial assistance rendered by them to the Swedish general strike has reached enormous proportions.

And now comes this assistance to the struggling Socialist press of America, which, it is to be hoped, the Socialists of America will receive with a due sense of the obligations it imposes.

It imposes upon us the obligation of helping our own press with all the means at our disposal.

It imposes upon us the obligation of making our own movement strong and independent, so that we may be able in our turn to extend a helping hand to our weaker brothers wherever they be, on this or on that side of the ocean.

And it serves to remind us of our great obligation to the German Socialists in this country, who not only stood at the cradle of American Socialism, fostered it with loving care in the years of its helplessness, and are still to a great extent in many parts of the country its mainstay, but who also aided the Socialist movement of their native land and thus enabled it to render aid in its turn to the Socialist movement of America.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

The report submitted by the president of the A. F. of L. to the Toronto convention proceeds, in its main features, on the same lines as its predecessors.

There is the same verbosity, the same vagueness of expression, the same uncertainty of outlook.

Thus the president of the A. F. of L. deems it necessary to express his confidence in the integrity of the judiciary, as though it made the slightest difference to the working people whether they were being oppressed by honest or by corrupt class justice.

Nevertheless there are several expressions which, let us hope, denote some progress.

There is an explicit recognition of the fact that "certain specific remedial economic reforms" can be obtained only through legislation and not "through the regular channels of economic force as expressed in the trade organizations." But how this legislation is to be obtained and what action is to be taken if the courts persist in annulling such legislation on the ground of its being unconstitutional, remains a mystery.

There is a recognition of the fact that the share of labor in its product has been steadily falling, while the profit of capital has been steadily rising. And it is sorrowfully admitted that the legislation devised in order to extend the Federal Eight-Hour Law to all government employees was not secured owing to the "dilatory tactics" of the House Committee on Labor. But there is no clue as to what Mr. Gompers proposes to do in the future in regard to this matter.

Apparently the same old course will be followed.

Of course, there is no hint of a demand for a general eight-hour law, for that would clearly be unconstitutional.

It is admitted that in regard to employers' liability we are infinitely behind European countries, and our peculiar form of dual government—state and federal—is recognized as a "bane." But there is no recognition of the fact that the only antidote to the "bane" is—the removal of the "bane," the extension of the power of the national government in the interest of the workers, just as it has been extended in the interest of the capitalists.

It is emphatically stated that tyrannous court orders deserve no obedience and that it is our imperative duty to "protest" against such orders. But it is not perceived that these tyrannous orders have their origin in the wholly unconstitutional power of the courts to nullify legislation by declaring it unconstitutional.

The futility of the alliance with the Democratic party in the last Presidential campaign is, of course, not admitted. The workers are urged to use their political power—as individuals. "If each worker as an individual uses the ballot for the advancement of the principles for which labor stands and has declared there will be no question in future as to the power of labor to achieve its just demands; political apathy and partisan adherence will weaken; political activity and partisanship for labor's principles will bring strength and success. The activity, the loyalty of the workers in every part of the country is what we hold in order that our political power may be used harmoniously with our economic efficiency. The time is now for emphatic declaration and positive, practical preparation for action."

We would entertain greater hopes in the "emphatic declaration" and the "positive, practical preparation for action" if the president of the A. F. of L. were not also a vice president of the Civic Federation and if the workers were not told to use their ballots "as individuals." Do they strike "as individuals"?

GOMPERS AND BEBEL.

By Robert Hunter.

Mr. Gompers, in his letters from abroad, says that a German Trade Union official gave him the following information:

"In nearly every trade in Germany," he said, "there exist three or four antagonistic national trade unions, each of which issues an official weekly paper, opposing the TRUE UNIONS of labor. These facts, as well as the organization of the employers, compel us to pursue the common-sense method of making the effort to not only organize the workers, but also to unite the unions in one comprehensive movement."

I do not know if Mr. Gompers desires to convey the impression that this fight among the unions themselves is the result of Socialist meddling. That impression is conveyed.

It would seem that Mr. Gompers believes himself, or desires others to believe, that these antagonistic national unions are Socialist unions.

As a matter of fact, what Mr. Gompers informant calls the TRUE UNIONS of labor are the Socialist unions. The other unions are under the leadership of professors, clergymen and employers.

They number in all Germany about 400,000 members as opposed to the 1,500,000 members of the Socialist unions.

The impression is also conveyed that Trade Unionists want to unite all these unions, while Socialist politicians want to keep non-Socialists out of the unions.

It may interest Mr. Gompers to know that German Socialists have in the strongest possible terms advocated that workmen of every political and religious view should be organized into one all-inclusive union. Again and again Bebel has declared that unions should accept as mem-

bers workmen of every religion, of every political view, and of every nationality.

"To gather together in the closest possible union all the workers of the same profession ought to be the law of the union. If the Trade Union does not accomplish that it can never fulfill its task." Those are Bebel's views and words.

"The present division," says Bebel, "among German Trade Unionists, goes against the supreme law of Trade Union policy. Ignorance and lack of clear vision alone permit the workers to remain thus divided to fight each other to the detriment of their own cause."

Nor has Bebel any fear whatever that this broadening of the policy of the German unions will hurt Socialism.

"He who is as convinced as I am," says Bebel, "of the victorious power of Socialist ideas, and of their attractive force, knows that they will conquer little by little the entire working class, even if they are not preached and propagated every day in the unions."

"The attitude of the state and of the capitalist parties in the face of the demands of the workers, even when they are raised by non-Socialist working men, will suffice for us to accomplish our work."

"If some Catholic workers of South Germany address to Parliament a petition in favor of a ten-hour day, if another circle of Catholic workmen at the same time petition in favor of an eight-hour day in the mines, and only Socialists support with all their energy these petitions as was the case at the last session of Parliament, that by itself will speak enough."

"Besides, let no one forget the proverb that 'the appetite grows on what it feeds on.' It applies nowhere better than in the domain of social reform."

"And that party of all political parties which is dedicated and obliged to satisfy the greatest appetite for workmen-class reform, there is no need to mention."

SOCIALISM TO THE FORE.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The elections held last Tuesday resulted in almost a complete rout of the "reform" forces.

From New York and Philadelphia across the country to San Francisco, the men who make a profession of exposing graft and political corruption went down to defeat. Even Tom Johnson, who has a glimmering of the economic nature of the social question, was defeated for re-election. Hearst, in New York, and Gibbons, in Philadelphia, ran far behind the machine candidates.

Many reasons may be advanced for this turndown of professional reform by the voters. Not one of the least, possibly, is the fact that the reformers' campaign was largely a campaign of froth and invective.

The people know, no less than the reformers, that the political machines, both Republican and Democratic, are guilty of all the crimes charged against them. In fact, Socialists could draw up a more substantial indictment along the lines mapped out by the reformers than even the reformers themselves, with all the resources at their disposal. And the people know that the most serious of these charges would be just as weighty against the reformers as against the machine bosses.

But the people readily abandon the parties whose only stock in trade is frenzied froth and indiscriminate invective. The people know that political parties are organized to run the government for their own interests and the interests of their supporters. And if the reformers do not render any service to the people other than to turn the officeholders out, and turn themselves in, the people bid farewell to reform.

And the people are right. They should support the party that does most for them. Not in froth and invective, not in appeals to civic righteousness or self-adulation, but in good, hard, substantial, material things.

Political parties have only one function: to run the government so that the material affairs of the nation, first of all, are administered to the greatest good of the greatest number.

What policies are required to conserve the material welfare of the people, the people alone can determine. These policies change from state to state and from year to year. At one time, the people believe that it is high tariff. At another time, the gold standard.

But it is always some economic measure. It is not froth and invective. All the muckraking, exposure of graft and political corruption have not altered the economic position of the working people. The only benefit that has come to the people, and the benefit is very meager, is the knowledge that social order itself must be rotten to produce such rotten fruit.

The people have also known right along that every economic policy pursued by the government has brought great and unearned riches to a small class. The people do not believe that the city contractors, the large manufacturers and capitalists in general, render services to the value of the wealth they secure. The popular impression prevails, however, that this is a necessary evil "that always was and will be."

To eradicate that belief requires nothing less than a complete intellectual revolution. Touch the social question at all and you touch the antagonism between the present private power and rule and the coming social democracy. And it is useless to try to obscure the issue. The class war is the crux of the social problem.

And the class war is not an abstraction. It is not a collection of phrases. It is not froth and invective. No language is too strong to denounce the modern economic, political and social slavery. But denunciation is not enough.

The class war is more than that. It is the concern for the material welfare of the workers. Freedom for the workers lies in the direction of practical plans for winning access to the means of earning bread and insuring life. And Socialism, the child of the class war, comes with its positive program of working class demands.

And the workers will embrace Socialism, because Socialism will bring them material security and freedom.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOMARCO.

With a wide open town, Gaynor would be Tammany. Tammany would be Gaynor, and the people would be loser.

After Mr. Rockefeller has banished the hookworm of the poor, if he kindly eradicate the hookworm of the rich, we may all be happy yet.

Mr. Hearst now looks at his recent nomination like a strap-hanger does at a seat in a crowded car when he has arrived at his destination.

Since the election in New York the Criminal Courts Building and the Tombs prison threaten to "tipple" down. Probably afraid of a Tammany housecleaning.

Unable to conceal the outrageous profits which they are squeezing out of the public, the express companies are talking of a giant merger, which means millions of water added so as to conceal the size of the dividends.

Mrs. Mary Roberts Coolidge, Ph. D., in her books, "Chinese Immigration," showed up the corruption of Federal officials. Pressure was brought to bear and the volume withdrawn "for correction." What a government, which has continually to browbeat publishers when it is not busy arresting them for "libelling" itself or its dear friends. Dias, the butcher, and his henchmen!

Rev. Charles F. Aked is of the opinion that all Christian people regard actors as "unclean." Actors have probably failed to get their "immunity baths," like some of Mr. Aked's distinguished parishioners.

There is one justice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia who still dares to believe in free speech and a free press. From this day on Justice Shepherd will be a marked man.

Edwin Ginn, the publisher, who announced some time ago that he had made a will leaving a million dollars for universal peace, and who thereby stirred up the tax collectors so that they wanted to know why he did not pay taxes on this property, is probably drawing a codicil.

Captain James Larkin, of the Jersey City Detective Bureau, who started out as a "convict" Employment Bureau, reports that he is disappointed; that out of forty ex-convicts for whom he found jobs only three are at work. Wonder how much pay was offered by the employers?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON TO THE CALL.

Editor of The Call:
I send a check for \$3 in addition to my original subscription to express my appreciation for the courage and persistence of The New York Call, which I read regularly, and with frequent disagreements, but in general sympathy with its love of freedom, and especially for its fidelity to the cause of woman's rights.
Very truly yours,
THOMAS W. HIGGINSON,
Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 25, 1909.

LET'S START NOW.

Editor of The Call:
Your editorials on "The Lesson of the Election" were bully. So was what Comrade Vlag had to say. And with your kind permission, I myself will make a few well-chosen remarks upon the issues of the day.

The first incontrovertible fact I have to offer is that I'm not going to live to be much over a hundred years old. Some ways I'm glad of that. If it's going to be like this always, I don't see the sense of most of us staying here at all. We're just wasting our time. To be candid with you, I don't approve of the way things are conducted. There's entirely too much misery to suit me. It may be that "a little anguish now and then is relished by the happiest men," but it seems to me that it's greatly overdone. There's no necessity for so much of it.

But if I were to die, and two or three years afterward the Co-operative Commonwealth should be started up, and I got word of it, I should be mad as a hoptoe. Because that's something I've lotted on seeing before I pass over.

Of course, I don't know any more than anybody else what's going to happen in the next ten years. The sky may fall and we catch larks. The working class may all study up so as to be able to pass an examination in "Capital." But I don't believe it. If there must first come a clear majority for the Socialist party in elections, I'm afraid I shall have to wait a long time if I'm to see the Co-operative Commonwealth before they put the pennies on my eyes. In New York, at least, we seem to have an acute case of ingrowing votes.

It is undoubtedly a great comfort to us all to law at the working people for a lot of fools who don't know enough to vote in their own interest. Nobody disputes that, least of all the working people. So what's the use of talking? But, however undoubted the fact, it doesn't seem to get us much forwarder. And sometimes, I wonder if they mayn't be about right. Thanks to our old friend and well-wisher, Alexander Hamilton, an election is, after all, little more than a sporting event. It's along the lines of the baseball championship. What if we should elect members of the Assembly or the Congress? What if we even passed measures? There's the Supreme Court, you know. There's the Constitution of the United States, which will never be amended unless there is such an overwhelming change of public sentiment as the world has never seen.

You might easier amend the Bible than it. Roosevelt had a tremendous popular vote when he defeated Parker. But Roosevelt's plurality would not have carried an amendment to the Constitution. And, more than all, there are stacks and stacks of legal decisions that political action can't possibly feaze.

I am not disputing that measures abating to a great extent absolute bloody murder of men, women and children might be helped through by Socialist representatives in the state and national legislatures. If the people are not going to wake. They're going to stand it. And human nature is so constituted that it can survive anything but death. The higher the cost of living goes and the lower wages go the more certainly the masses can be bought or bulldozed at the polls. Unless the whole spirit of our political institutions is totally changed we cannot have a nation-wide system based on the principle of: "To the laborer belongs the full fruit of his labor." The great majority will never consent to that in advance.

You have to show them first. If we're going to wait for the establishment by popular vote of the Co-operative Commonwealth, some of us are going to stay up 'way past our bed time.

We have gone about as far as we can go with argument and appealing to intellect. And, between you and me, the men thus to be Socialism are not going to be such a wonderful help to the Co-operative Commonwealth that we can't get along without them. For that isn't going to be a matter of: "Whereas" and "Whereas" so much as it is a matter of men (maybe a little mud-headed as far as book-learning is concerned; maybe a little shaky on their grammar and spelling, but men who can do things, by Jimminy!) combining to produce the useful things of life, and to exchange them at the minimum cost of exchange without fattening a hord of pliates and toll-takers. There's where the usefulness of the present system is. It costs too blame much to exchange commodities.

We see this. Why should we wait for those who don't see it, and never will till we show it to them in plain sight? Why not begin our Co-operative Commonwealth right away? It may be that capitalistic conditions are not as favorable as Socialist conditions would be for a co-operative. But listen: Co-operation must be able to demonstrate that under the most unfavorable conditions it is a whole lot better than capitalism, or we'll never get it at all. Do you hear that? A hen that won't lay some eggs in the winter time ought to go into the dinner pot. She's not worth having around.

We grow because Hearst drags off the vote every time he runs. He says he reduced the price of gas. Now suppose that we Socialists could reduce the price of gas maybe, but the price of bread and meat and milk and eggs and coal and clothing and all such as traded with us, couldn't we drag off the vote too? I think the women folks would have a few words to say about how their men

should vote. And if capitalists undertook to legislate the co-operative out of business, then the people would rise up and "capture the government."

Here, we've got locals all over the country. Each of them could be a distributing center. Now, suppose the Socialist party should become responsible for the management and audit the finances of the Co-operative. Suppose it guarantees the quality of the goods and that they are made under union conditions. Suppose it worked with the farmer's union. Suppose it selected a man who was a competent buyer, a first-class business man and a sound Socialist—I have such a man in mind—and supplied members of the party, trades unionists and the members of farmer's unions with what they had to buy at manufacturer's prices plus the actual cost of transportation, plus five per cent. It would be able not only to demonstrate co-operation so that it could be seen with the naked eye, but it could give such a boost to the cause of labor as never was before. Think how that would back up a strike!

If we may go by what happens in the old country the Socialist co-operative could soon establish factories of its own to supply its own stores under union conditions. Hard times wouldn't affect such factories. It would be an industrial republic inside the capitalist republic, a haven of refuge to the workers. The difference between the manufacturer's price and the retail price is enormous, and the way the cost of living is being jacked up renders some such saving absolutely an imperative need to the workers who have gumption enough to see that they must unite or be crushed.

If we may go by what the European co-operatives accomplish we should be easily able to maintain our prices, which now is on the ragged edge all the time. We should have our own meeting places and social life. The mall order houses do this sort of thing; the premium houses do it, why shouldn't we?

It ought to be attempted, in my judgment, by here and there a struggling local that has no resources, and no large membership. There needs to be a big organization to take up the slack, to furnish a market when the buyer finds a bargain as he often will, when he can get goods for less than the cost of manufacture. There needs to be a responsible body like the National Socialist party to give the enterprise a backing and a guarantee.

We've been jam-smithing long enough. I like soap-boxing. It's great sport. I wish I could give more time to it so that I could do it better. But it doesn't seem to get anywhere. It's good "general publicity," but that's about all.

Let's don't wait till 2009 for the Co-operative Commonwealth. It's most my bed time now. I'm afraid I can't propp my eyes open till then.

EUGENE WOOD.

FOR REVOLUTION AND REFORM.

Editor of The Call:

Your editorial today impressed me very much. The article referred to was written some time ago.

Perhaps my knowledge of the birth and growth of the Socialist movement is not ample to guard me against bad mistakes, but I cannot help feeling that the abolition of capitalism, in America at least, will be effected by the progress of events as indicated in the article I send you. Certainly you will see that there is every historical reason for the deductions made. Understand, I do not believe the international labor movement. It is today the most enlightened movement in the world. If capitalism is not abolished by the furious uprising of men of every class against the power that has swallowed our institutions and enslaved the people, the steady progress of these clear-sighted workingmen will bring it about.

But capitalism is growing faster than real Socialism thought among the world's workers. The consuming curse of money cannot be stayed or controlled by anything but its death, and long before the class conscious are formidable enough to combat it, driven to arms millions of conservatives who have no knowledge of socialist theory, just as the Union army was composed of men who were quite willing that slavery should flourish in the South, but who were driven to destroy it utterly in a sudden flash of rage.

Will The New York Call be first among Socialist journals to make a frank, honest appeal to the great, blind middle and working class that is praying for relief and knows not how to obtain it? I plead for not one inch of retrenchment from our revolutionary position. The revolutionary spirit is the spirit I love. But I love mankind quite as much. Let The Call be the organ of all those who seek to advance by temporary as well as by rapid steps toward our ultimate goal, the Co-operative Commonwealth. Let it plead for a lower cost of living and for every policy tending to procure it, while continuing to point out why this lower cost cannot be secured permanently under capitalism. Let it advocate government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, while explaining to its readers that the corruption that may grow out of this ownership is created by the private ownership of other sources of supply. Help the unconverted malcontents to obtain their half-way remedies, but keep your pages full of undiluted Socialist theory, and he man who "today believes in 'resulting' business will tomorrow be fighting for its abolition. Prejudice against Socialism is destroyed by reading Socialist literature, and the 150,000 who voted for "cheap gas" under Hearst will vote for gas owned by the people after six months' reading of The Call.

The adoption of this policy by Socialists throughout the country will not destroy the friendship and co-operation of the trade unions. We now have a fraction of this friendship and co-operation. The rest of it goes to those who fight the symptoms of capitalism and never mention the cure. Is it impossible for Socialists to apply first aid to the injured with one hand and point out the cause of the injury with the other? Will not thousands who apply

for treatment remain to fight source of trouble? Assuredly will. Thousands who know Hearst is a faker vote for him in the hope of gaining a measure of relief. Socialists are seldom accused of insincerity, least and thousands will co-operate with them in applying "remedial measures."

In closing, I express my sincere admiration for the world-wide array of revolutionists who know the cause of most human misery and seek to remove it, and remain, yours for the revolution by every means possible to bring it about.

PAUL WALLACE HANSEN,
Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1909.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH ORGANIZATION?

Editor of The Call:
One of the writers in today's sketches the status of our party organization.

He says: "Our organization is steadily, but we do not gain an membership; our methods of conducting business are impractical; sense of duty of the party membership is not highly developed."

All this is correct to an extent to be deplored.

How did this situation develop? Have you not all observed that new members as a rule are very enthusiastic and ready to make sacrifices?

Then if your material is all why do we not obtain the proposed results?

Because this form of organization is just a little suited to a modern factory system. They work at everything and not see results anywhere.

Therefore, we should favor the organization of our local branches with fewer but larger business meetings.

In a large district membership workers will be sufficiently numerous to enable a committee member to give his undivided time to the work of one committee.

Under the present system a Comrade is frequently appointed on one or six committees, each one of which is sufficiently important to claim his undivided attention.

Another effect of this amalgamation of assembly district branches would be the reduction of gossip, is easy to gossip when people are well acquainted with each other, becomes harder when the Comrade get to know each other better.

I believe in reducing gossip by working in better harmony. Therefore, Comrades, let us beware of people who by means of gossip try to keep us apart.

It is remarkable that some of our "leaders" attack and gossip about everything they cannot control.

One of our so-called leaders in the central committee, caused the party membership not to elect him a delegate to the last national convention. A short time after he made his famous plea to abandon our efforts to maintain The Call while he himself up to that time had not contributed a single penny to its maintenance. It is remarkable that his articles are printed in The Call his efforts to have the paper abandoned it have been materially benefited.

The so-called leaders whose purpose seems to be to rule or ruin are the people we have to fear. Their position enables them to circulate gossip among Comrades who never meet each other.

The reorganization of our local branches will trim the sails of the so-called leaders effectively. I doubt they will fall in line to oppose the proposed changes.

Let us get together, Comrades, and run our organization democratically and the danger from demagogic leaders and agents of the Civic Federation will be greatly reduced.

JOHN V. STORCK,
November 6, 1909.

TOO MUCH UNIONISM.

Editor of The Call:

Your editorial today, "Lessons of the Elections," was timely, and most make the average Socialist wonder what is the matter. To my mind one of the reasons is the continual chatter about trades unionism. Most Socialists that I am acquainted with are union men, either belong to or are in sympathy with all union movements. But to cite a case my last endeavor was to get one of my shopmates to attend a noonday meeting held in front of my place of employment. We only have a half hour for lunch, so when we got out to the meeting one-half of the allowed time had already expired. The speaker, who seemed to start out with a good impression, immediately launched into a trade union speech, and there were all kinds of arguments among the audience on the subject. Of the real issue, which I expected would be presented, nothing was even said. Most of the men were even afraid to take a free copy of The Call. Let's talk Socialism if we are in the streets, or in the church. I do it all the time; am getting people to read The Call, and giving away books and pamphlets.

I know we all have ideas as to how to carry on the campaign, but let's stick to Socialism. It's so simple to tell one what it is, and what it isn't. Don't lose heart, comrade. We are certainly on the way out of bondage.

E. F. D.

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.

THE SUNDAY CALL.

The Sunday Call will be able to give considerable space for a forum in which the comrades shall have the widest possible latitude in the discussion of party affairs. This department will have a highly educational value, and, though no doubt at times it will contain some communications lacking in writing strength, it will in the long run be a powerful instrument in achieving clearness as well as unity and solidarity.

Letters intended for this department should be addressed to Sunday Editor of The Call, and should reach the editor on the Wednesday preceding the Sunday on which they are intended to appear.