

SOCIALIST VOTE MAY REACH 850,000

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

The Call

The Weather.

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600 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3403 BEEKMAN.

No. 314.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1910.

Price Two Cents

BERGER ONLY CONGRESSMAN

Complete Returns Show Defeat for Gaylord, and Bachman in Ohio.

SOCIALISTS SWEEP MILWAUKEE

County Ticket From Top to Bottom, With Sheriff, and Get Thirteen Legislators.

The announcement in The Call yesterday that three Socialist representatives had been elected was erroneous. The news came from a reliable source, but it has turned out to be premature.

Berger is the only Socialist who will be in the next Congress, Gaylord being by a hair.

Bachman's apparent plurality in Columbus, Ohio, was greatly cut down by later returns, and he lost.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—The Social-Democratic party achieved a notable victory yesterday by electing Victor



VICTOR D. BERGER, Socialist who will sit in the next United States Congress.

Berger to represent the 5th Wisconsin district in Congress.

Berger will have the distinction of being the first Social-Democrat to sit there. Complete unofficial returns place his plurality at \$88.

Gaylord was nosed out by a small plurality.

In addition to this the Social-Democrats swept Milwaukee county, electing their county ticket from top to bottom by pluralities ranging from 2,880 to 7,000, the latter being attained by William A. Arnold, the candidate for sheriff. In addition to this, the Socialists elected thirteen members of the legislature, one senator and twelve assemblymen from Milwaukee county.

The Republicans elected a La Follette legislature and their entire state ticket. The Republican state central committee claims at least eighty votes in the legislature for La Follette on the ballot, which is a safe majority.

Berger was pitted against Henry C. Cochems, an "insurgent" Republican, and Joseph H. Carney, Democrat. Cochems is the young man who succeeded United States Senator La Follette for President at the last Republican national convention.

Berger gave out the following statement on the Social-Democratic victory:

"The United States of America now stands in line with all the other civilized nations of the world, and the honor of starting a new era in American history."

The reason for this is obvious. The working classes of Milwaukee have been educated by a literature propaganda of many years. They have been taught the cardinal truths of Socialism, which is nothing more or less than the political economy of the working class.

Under the present conditions, the trusts, the great prices did the rest. These are the best examples of the theory of Socialism.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny's Vote Is Quadrupled, the County's Tripled.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 9.—The vote here for John Slayton, Socialist party candidate for governor, was 900, against 340 in 1908.

The vote in the county is practically tripled.

The Socialists are highly elated over this great showing.

Des Moines Hope Gains.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote here exceeds 10,000, the gain being fifty per cent. Several respectable tickets have been elected.

MAURER WINS SEAT IN LEGISLATURE

Philadelphia Rolls Up Vote of 10,000. Two Seats in Legislature Still in Doubt.

(Special to The Call).

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The strikes of the policemen's clubs delivered on the heads of workmen during the recent street car strike, echoed throughout the city yesterday.

The Socialists polled more than 10,000 votes, as against 3,200 in 1909. The returns from 233 divisions reported to Socialist party headquarters showed a vote of 3,203. There are still 834 divisions to be heard from.

Not a single capitalist paper in the city made the slightest reference to the fact that there was a Socialist on the ballot.

Maurer Wins in Berks County.

Comrade James H. Maurer, of Reading, has been elected to the state legislature from Berks county. Manner has been a hard and effective worker in the party for many years. His activities were not confined to Reading alone, but are well known to workers in the cause of Socialism throughout the whole state.

He is the first representative of the party of the working class to win a seat in the Pennsylvania legislature.

Two More in Doubt.

There is a possibility that Comrade George T. Smith, of York county, and Comrade Henry of Berks county, have also been elected. The votes of the last two were so close to that of their capitalist opponents that the outcome of the contest has not yet been determined.

MAURER MEANS TO "RAISE THE DEVIL"

READING, Pa., Nov. 9.—"I don't expect I will be able to accomplish very much, but I mean to raise the devil," declared James H. Maurer, of this city, who was elected to the legislature by the Socialist party of this city, yesterday. This was the surprise of the election. The legislative fight was a hard one, and of the eight candidates in the field Maurer polled next to the highest vote, being but fifty-one points back of George W. Sassa-man, Democrat.

Maurer is the first Socialist in the history of the state to be elected a member of the legislature. He is a plumber by trade, and he was at work bright and early this morning, as usual.

Encouraged by their victory the Socialist party will put up a strong ticket at the next municipal election and will make a strong fight for mayor of the city. The borough of West Reading went Socialist by a big majority.

Slayton Beat Democrats.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 9.—Two hundred and twenty-six districts out of 667 gave 5,278 votes for Slayton, for governor. In 1906, these districts polled only 1,977.

The Socialist vote here was heavier than that of the Democrats.

300 Per Cent Gain in Somerset County.

MEYERSDALE, Pa., Nov. 9.—The increase of the Socialist vote in Somerset county, in places that have so far reported, show an average increase of about 300 per cent. The Socialists swept Elk Lick township, a section of the country inhabited largely by miners and farmers. Louis Cohn, candidate for lieutenant governor, carried his home town of Meyersdale, receiving 148 votes to 129 for Reynolds, Republican, and 69 for Gibbons, Keystone.

Considerable Increase in Vote Throughout State.

ST. MARYS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—This city gave Tom Clifford, Socialist candidate for governor, 231 votes against 28 for Robert Chandler in 1908. The Socialist vote throughout the state has increased considerably.

Vote Doubled in Elizabethtown.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—The vote of the Socialist party cast in this city was 1,300, against 600 votes received by the Socialist candidates at the last election. The doubling of the vote in this city is due to the tremendous agitation carried on by the local Socialists all through the year.

Good Gains in Hudson County.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 9.—The reports of the various districts so far received at the local headquarters give Wilson B. Killenback, Socialist party candidate for governor, 2,900 votes in Hudson county. At the last election 2,700 votes were cast for the Socialist party.



THE SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN ENTERS

SOCIALIST VOTE IS HEAVY IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Big Republican majorities in many counties were cut in half, or well nigh eliminated, while the Socialist vote, which heretofore was inconsiderable, became a factor in the result, and no doubt saved California from having a Democratic governor, as it cut into Bell's vote far more heavily than into Johnson's.

In Frisco the vote for J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist, will amount to about 500.

Johnson's lead in San Francisco over Bell will not be over 1,350 votes.

Total vote received by Socialist candidate in the state will go over 50,000. Debs got 28,659 votes in California in 1908.

Alameda County Increase.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 9.—One hundred and seventeen precincts in Alameda county gave J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist candidate for governor, 4,198 votes. Total vote for Debs in same territory in 1908, was 3,462.

INDIANA.

Socialist Vote Is Doubled in the City of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—Twenty-four hundred votes were cast here for the Socialist party candidates, as against 1,200 in the last state election. The reports from other parts of the state show that the vote has increased.

KENTUCKY.

More Than 100 Per Cent Increase in Two Large Towns.

NEWPORT, Ky., Nov. 9.—Newport and Covington gave 500 votes for the Socialist candidate for governor, which is an increase of more than 100 per cent against the vote cast at the last presidential and congressional election. Montague City increased its vote over 30 per cent.

MONTANA.

Giant Increase in Socialist Vote Among Mine Workers.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 9.—The strength of the Socialist vote in the State of Montana was very remarkable. The Silver Bow district, the majority of whose inhabitants are mine workers, gave more than 2,000 votes for the Socialist party. The vote of the Socialists at the last election was 450.

OHIO.

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BIG NATIONAL SOCIALIST VOTE

Basing Estimates on Present Returns, Total Likely to Amount to 850,000.

DARNES ISSUES GLAD STATEMENT

Enormous Gains Everywhere—Legislators Are Elected in Several States.

It is estimated that the total national vote of the Socialist party this year will be about 850,000.

This is based on election returns so far received, which indicate a doubling of the vote nearly everywhere.

The big industrial states show especially big gains for the Socialists, indicating that the working class is turning to the party in droves.

The last presidential election showed 424,000 votes, approximately, for the Socialist party.

The remarkable feature of the day after election was the complete silence, as far as possible, on the part of the capitalist papers concerning the huge Socialist vote everywhere.

They "played up" the results of reform and independent ballots but ignored the big Socialist returns from East and West alike.

Despite this silence, however, a few

(Continued on Page 3.)

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN READERS

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

HUNTER GETS 10,707 IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—The unofficial figures give Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Democrat, for governor, 77,225; Charles A. Goodwin, Republican, 73,625; Hunter, Socialist, 10,707; Hohenthal, Prohibitionist, 1,679. The rest of the Republican ticket is elected by between 5,000 and 6,000. For representative at large J. A. Tilson's majority is 58,000. In the Congress district E. B. Henry, Republican, got 1,300 in the 1st, against over 13,000 last year; Thomas L. Kelly, Democrat, has 2,890 in the 2d, so long represented by "Uncle" N. D. Sperry, Republican; Edwin W. Higgins wins 700 in the 3d, and the election will be contested by the Democratic nominee. E. J. Hill wins in the 4th by 2,800.

Of the vote in the state at large none aroused so much interest as that of the Socialist vote for Robert Hunter for governor. It exceeded 10,000, whereas two years ago Feach went slightly over 4,800. The Socialists polled their greatest strength in Bridgeport, where the figures were almost 2,500, an increase of threefold over two years ago. On the other hand, the Prohibition vote fell off more than one-third, it being for governor not much over 1,500, while two years ago it was more than 2,500. The general assembly stands 21 Republican senators and 157 Republican members of the house.

The Socialist vote for Debs in 1908 was 5,113.

DANBURY, Nov. 9.—Debs received 117 votes here in 1908. Hunter gets 238. All candidates receive a greatly increased vote over 1908.

TORRINGTON, Nov. 9.—Hunter enrolls 473 votes here, against 359 two years ago.

FUTNAM, Nov. 9.—Futnam contributes 29 votes for Hunter. Two years ago Debs got 21 votes. Thompson shows 11 votes for Hunter.

BANKHAMSTED, Nov. 9.—Three straight Socialist votes are recorded here.

Big Gain in Greenwich.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 9.—The vote for Hunter in this city was 65, against only 15 in the election of 1908. In Vermont the vote jumped up from 41 in 1908 to 135 for Hunter this year.

Big Gain in Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The vote for Hunter here was 241. In 1908 the Socialists polled 34 votes.

Rockville, 161.

Norwich, 219.

Groton, 56; 1908, 24.

Waterbury, 951; 1908, 465.

Danbury, 211.

Naugatuck, 438, being one-quarter of total vote.

Futnam, 29.

Meriden, 351.

Stamford, 451, an increase of 104.

Ansonia, 222.

Bristol jumps from 20 to 58.

Willimantic jumps from 17 to 91.

Plymouth goes up from 22 to 135.

MARYLAND.

One County Shows Gain of Over 100 Per Cent.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 9.—Allegany county gives P. O. Weber, Socialist candidate for Congress, 618 votes, a gain of over 100 per cent in comparison with the last congressional election.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote here is 189, against 49 in 1908. Washington county turns in 500 Socialist votes, against 97 in 1908.

BOSTON PULLS BIG VOTE FOR WHITE

Twelve Precincts Out of 205 Show a Gain of 32 Per Cent Over 1908 Vote.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Report of fourteen cities and towns of Greater Boston, exclusive of Boston, give White in 1910, 1,693 votes; same towns in 1909 gave 1,569; gain, 124, or 8 per cent.

Twelve precincts in Boston, out of 205, give White an average gain of 32 per cent. If this increase is maintained the Boston vote will total 1,600.

These precincts are where we least expected a good vote, and we hope for a better percentage of gain.

Braintree reports: White, 1909, 65 votes; 1910, 202 votes.

Orange reports: White, 1909, 54 votes; 1910, 96 votes.

Amesbury reports: White, 1909, 50 votes; 1910, 70 votes.

Wentworth was defeated in Salem. Morrill was re-elected in Haverhill.

The following cities of Greater Boston show gain: Malden, Everett, Revere, Melrose, Lynn, Medford, Wakefield, Newton.

The following cities of Greater Boston show loss: Watertown, Waltham, Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline, Chelsea.

Reports from towns uniformly show gains.

The party did well to maintain its vote, as labor hated Draper so much that the workers could not see what a labor voter they were.

LONDON LOST BY A NARROW MARGIN

Complete returns of the number of votes received by Meyer London, Socialist candidate in the 9th Congressional district, show that while London failed of election he succeeded in cutting the plurality of Goldfogle down to 900.

As for the Republican candidate, Block, the Socialist candidate beat him 2 to 1.

The police figures for the 9th district are as follows:

Block 1,844

Goldfogle 4,907

London 3,822

The figures as gathered by the Socialist campaign committee gave London 3,850 votes and Goldfogle 4,400. London's vote is 36 per cent of the total vote cast.

BACHMAN SEES VICTORY DESPITE HIS DEFEAT

By J. L. BACHMAN. (Special to The Call.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Twelfth Congressional district: Monnett (Dem.), 13,890; Taylor (Rep.), 16,500; Bachman (SOC.), 10,927.

Last year in this district we polled only 500 votes. Two years ago the vote was 1,200. It is a great victory, though we lost.

With more funds and additional speakers we would have won.

The end of the old parties here is in sight. Hereafter we will carry this city and county.

COURT ACTS AS BANKER FOR ACTRESS

Nevada Farrington, a burlesque actress, can get \$47.20 by applying to the Supreme Court. The money was deposited in court yesterday by Walter J. Plimmer, against whom Miss Farrington got a judgment for that amount in 1906. The judgment returned unsatisfied, but Plimmer came into the possession of real estate and for several years has been trying to find Miss Farrington to pay up. Miss Farrington's attorney in the suit has lost track of her, as Justice Blachoff gave Plimmer permission to leave the money with the court.

No Gain in Jullustown.

JULLUSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote here for Killenback was 2. In 1902 the vote was the same; in 1909 it was 4.

Slight Loss in Greenwich.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9.—The vote in Greenwich for the Socialist ticket shows a slight loss. In the 2d and 4th representative districts of Franklin county, where the party has never before had local candidates, George I. Vaneay polled 49 votes out of a total of 1,190, and Herbert M. Brown received 121 votes out of a total of 1,421.

VOTE OF 60,000 IN THIS STATE

Great Increase in New York Makes Party Pass the Heaviest Ticket.

UPSTATE TOWNS HAVE BIG GAINS

Not Less Than 27,000 Probable in Greater City—Gain Larger Elsewhere.

The returns from the cities and towns upstate continue to show a big increase in the Socialist vote as compared with the party's vote for governor in 1908.

The large industrial towns in the state have shown increases beyond all expectations.

Schenectady reports that in several precincts the Socialist vote was larger than that of either the Democratic or Republican parties.

Ruffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Jamestown, Johnstown, Glens Falls, Troy, etc., all report that the party's vote for governor in 1908.

The excellent showing made by Buffalo has filled the local Congressmen with great enthusiasm, and the local party is in its position in the state which which is right before us.

At the rate the vote has increased from the reports which have been reached here, it is safe to say that the Socialist party's vote in the Greater City will probably amount to about 27,000, and that when the complete vote of the state is announced the Socialist vote will not be less than 60,000, and that the party will again take its place in the third column of the official ballot, relegating Hearst's party to the fourth position.

Here are some of the latest returns received, before going to press, all indicating good and healthy increases over the state:

Cayuga county 2,800

Foughkeape (incomplete) 1,200

Mount Vernon (incomplete) 1,200

Cattaraugus 1,200

Frankfort 700

Herkimer 400

Dunkirk 300

Corlwall 250

Little Valley 200

Sparrowbush 150

Orange 100

Nyack 100

Silver Creek 100

Pittsburg (8 out of 5 wards) 100

SYRACUSE

SOCIALIST VOTE IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Total, 15,806; in 1908, 15,800.

A. D.

First 1,200

Second 1,200

Third 1,200

Fourth 1,200

Fifth 1,200

Sixth 1,200

Seventh 1,200

Eighth 1,200

Ninth 1,200

Tenth 1,200

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Value. Rows include Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, etc., up to Total.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN QUEENS. Total, 2,260; in 1908, 1,685.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN RICHMOND. Total in 1908, 179.

TOTALS FOR EACH CANDIDATE IN GREATER CITY. Table with 2 columns: Name and Total.

STUDENT OF FRENCH LANGUAGE IS DEAD

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—Dr. A. Marshall Elliott, professor of romance languages in the Johns Hopkins University, and one of the world's most famous literary men, died here today.

VICTORY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WASH.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9.—A woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution seems to have carried by a margin of 2 to 1, this ratio being maintained in both eastern and western Washington.

AUTHORITIES ON KIDNAPER'S TRAIL

TAMPICO, Mexico, Nov. 9.—The man hunt for Segundo Salvero, the Mexican outlaw, who kidnaped Miss Grace E. R. Hough, of Pender, Neb., from a ranch near Chocoma, this state, is still in progress.

PORTUGAL RECOGNIZED

LISBON, Nov. 9.—Great Britain, France, Spain, and Italy have formally recognized the provisional government here.

THE HUDSON FUR COMPANY

The Call readers will with pleasure notice in today's paper the large display advertisement of the Hudson Fur Company.

A STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

THE BROTHERS is now issuing in the International Socialist Review to present the economics of Karl Marx in the language of workmen and women.

BANKER SAYS CAL. NEEDS COOLIE LABOR

Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., returned to his office yesterday after a 10,000 mile trip through the West. His impressions of that district he described as those of "boundless opportunities which stagger the imagination of the present generation."

"If one considers," continued Mr. Kahn, "to mention one instance, that the state of California alone has a coast line of 1,000 miles and an area exceeding the combined size of all the New England states plus New York, New Jersey and Ohio, that it is producing practically everything humanly needs, that there is hardly a place in the world to equal it in variety and splendor of scenic beauty and excellence of climate, and that with all that the population is barely 2,000,000, one may get some appreciation of the opportunities of the far West."

"I found business very good, but there is a great scarcity of labor, particularly in the Pacific Coast states. I heard it stated in a great many quarters representing most diversified interests that the admission of a few hundred thousand Chinese to do rough and unskilled work would be of untold benefit to the Pacific Coast and could do possible harm to white labor."

ABRAHAM CAHAN TO BE HONORED

Great preparations are being made by Socialists and literary men on the East Side to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Labor Front, which will be held at Carnegie Hall Friday night.

R. I. REPUBLICANS HAVE CLOSE SHAVE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—Rhode Island, as the result of yesterday's election, remains Republican, but by so narrow a margin that the party leaders are busy trying to figure out how they escaped complete annihilation.

KENTUCKY KILLER GOES INTO ACTION

JACKSON, Ky., Nov. 9.—Wesley Turner, jailer of Breathitt county, was shot and instantly killed last night about 8 o'clock by Jake Noble.

SHOOT 'IS DOCTOR AND THEN HIMSELF

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Dr. J. Hollinger, an ear, nose and throat specialist, was shot three times shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon in his office in the Schiller building by a former patient, Louis Martin, who had at 1000 Washington boulevard, Martin then directed the revolver at his own forehead and pulled the trigger, dying instantly.

COMM'ND'R PEARY RETURNS TO DUTY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—After a leave of absence lasting nearly two years, during the most of which time he was engaged in Arctic exploration, Commander Robert E. Peary today returned to active duty in the Navy Department. For the present the famous explorer is to be engaged as engineering expert for the Department of Justice in connection with the Court of Claims, involving construction work for the naval bureau of yards and docks.

HOWASSER Free Furniture for All 10% allowed on all cash sales. Write for our New Catalogue Mailed Free.

MAN CAUGHT AND DRAGGED BY TRAIN

The six-car elevated train of the Broadway line, which left the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg bridge at 6:02 last night, jammed for East New York, was still jammed with home-floors when the forward guard gave the motorman the bell to go ahead from the Kosciuszko street station.

DIX SAYS HE IS FOR HONEST REFORM

Governor Elect John A. Dix was mum yesterday. He sent out a number of messages to his supporters in various parts of the state late last night. One of the statements which he made at his home at Thomson, N. Y., when the result was known, follows:

CONFIDENCE IN BRIAND

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Premier Briand, after the debate following the ministerial declaration of its policy in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday obtained a vote of confidence, the vote standing 296 to 209.

MOTHER OF TEN, 22 YEARS OLD

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Today on their way to Wynyard Saskatchewan, there passed through here a remarkable family. There were Edouard Jolicoeur, aged twenty-three, of Quebec, his wife, aged twenty-two, and their ten children.

TEA

The Gold Standard Gold is the standard because it does not fluctuate in value. This is the standard tea because its excellence is always dependable.

White Rose Ceylon Tea

TO DISCUSS WORK OF JUVENILE COURTS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—The prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency is to be discussed by prominent probation officers and other experts who met in this city today for the second annual juvenile court conference of the Middle Western states.

"A FREEMAN'S BALLOT" IN TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Even if John D. Rockefeller and his son did not vote yesterday, they were well represented at the polls by 300 employees who had specific instructions, so it was publicly said, to vote for John A. Dix for governor. So interested were Rockefeller and his brother William in the election that they received the returns at their castles up till a late hour and as early as 8 o'clock they were informed by the political headquarters that Dix was elected by more than 60,000.

While the Rockefeller vote was against the Republican gubernatorial candidate because of his trust busting abilities it was also strongly opposed to Roosevelt and Taft. From authentic sources it was known that President Taft is as unpopular with the Standard Oil Company as Roosevelt. There was much rejoicing at Rockwood Hall and the respective homes of William and John D. Rockefeller last evening when the result became known, and each time information was phoned to their homes pointing toward a Democratic landslide there was a chuckle at the other end of the wire. The result was entirely satisfactory. John D. Rockefeller and his son did not vote because they were not registered.

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Hudson Bay Fur Co. NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, LEIPZIG, CANADA, ALASKA. THERE IS AN ARISTOCRATIC RICHNESS ABOUT HUDSON BAY FURS THAT INSURES INDIVIDUALITY AND EXCLUSIVENESS TO THE WEARER.

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The Hudson Bay Importing Company in selling furs from trapper to wearer save you at least 50% on all purchases. We are undoubtedly the world's greatest furriers. Visitors, come over, if only to see the most beautiful fur store in America, and see the Hudson Bay workrooms, where we manufacture what we sell.

Women's and Misses' Coats

- Special's for Friday and Saturday. Hudson Seal, \$85. A magnificent 54-inch garment of the finest muskrat seal; \$150. 54 inches long. A species of the mink family, guaranteed by us to outwear any other fur; \$90. Magnificent broadtail effect, selected solid skins; \$50. Lustrous (new model) skins, Leipzig dyed; \$80. Lynx Set. Genuine finest lynx; \$30.

PERSIAN LAMB. Our Most Wonderful Special. A 52-inch Persian Lamb Coat made of finest select Leipzig dyed skins (new model). \$200.00—We quote no comparative price for this coat, as its value is above \$500—15 coats only will be put on sale.

Hudson Bay Fur Sets. FISHER, the Russian sable's best rival—better wearing, better looking... \$75 to \$175. RACCOON (from the Hudson Bay District)... \$20 to \$80. BLACK LYNX from the Hudson Bay section (finest in the world)... \$35 to \$100. SILVER CROSS FOX (the aristocrat of the fox family)... \$100 to \$300. WHITE HUDSON BAY FOX (Northern Alaska), the finest procurable... \$30 to \$75.

GENTLEMEN, This Extra Special for Friday and Saturday. Fur lined Coats, made of finest quality imported broadcloth, lined throughout with fine brown marmot or sable coney; the collar and cuffs and entire front facings are of genuine Persian lamb. Value \$75.00. Friday and Saturday only... \$35.

VISITORS. Come over if only to look at America's largest and most beautiful fur store. We have Mink Coats for \$5,000 and Coney Coats for \$20. We have Fur Sets for \$1,500 and also Sets for \$20. You save 50% by buying Hudson Bay Furs. HUDSON BAY CO. 26 West 23d St.


FALL SUITS NOW READY \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20. Westchester Co. 3rd Ave. & 14th St. BUY 5 ITS \$1.00 to \$6.00 NEW YORK'S BEST VALUES.

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**LABOR LEADERS GO TO
 ST. LOUIS CONVENTION**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and other officials left here today to attend the annual convention at St. Louis. Prominent among the leaders at the convention will be Ben Turner, president of the General Union of Woodmen of England, and W. D. Drake, national official and member of the British movement.

DEMS. CARRY OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 9.—The next Oklahoma delegation to Congress stands: First district, Wm. G. McGuire, Republican; second district, Dick T. Morgan, Republican; third district, James K. Davidson, Democrat; fourth district, Charles E. Carter, Democrat; fifth district, Scott Ferris, Democrat.

By pluralities ranging from 15,000 to 20,000 Oklahoma has elected the entire state Democratic ticket. The state has given the Democrats a gain of five Congressmen, a gain of one local office failed to carry by probably 25,000 votes.

UNION LABEL



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

Steamship Tickets

To all parts of the world. HARBORED TICKETS. The all parts of the United States and Canada. **MOORE, GIBSON AND WHITE**. Best to all parts of the world. **FRANKLIN MOORE**. Through and direct.

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Jewelry Workers, Attention!

You have much to complain about as to conditions in your trade. You are therefore interested in improving these conditions. Just how and why you ought to make your complaints effective, you will learn at the

MASS MEETING
 ARRANGED BY YOUR FELLOW JEWELERS FOR
Thursday Evening, Nov. 10, 1910
 At Beethoven Hall, 210-214 E. 5th St., N. Y., 8 o'Clock Sharp
 Fraternally yours,
 Executive Board of the Independent Jewelry Workers' Union.
COME ONE! **COME ALL!**

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY
 WILL SPEAK
Minimum Wage
Friday, November 11, at 8 P. M.
 Women's Trade Union League, 61 E. 22d St.

**COMB CITY'S SLUMS
 FOR STRIKEBREAKERS**

Human Derelicts Being Shipped to Break Express Companies' Strike in N. Y. York.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9.—Agents for the New York express companies, whose employees are on strike, are scouring the underworld here for strikebreakers. The representative of the detective agency which is hiring the sluggers has in the last few days been compelled to change his recruiting headquarters at least four times. The last place from which he was expelled was the Chicago hotel on South Clark street, near Madison, in the loop district.

**RUSH TO SETTLE
 WELSH COAL STRIKE**

CARDIFF, W. S., Nov. 9.—In an effort to settle the strike of 30,000 Welsh miners at the Cambrian colliery, where serious fighting is taking place, Home Secretary Winston Churchill today began a conference with the strike leaders and the mine owners. Hundreds of mounted police and a battalion of cavalry are now patrolling the strike district, determined to prevent a repetition of yesterday's clash, when 300 miners and policemen were injured, and one policeman killed.

**BIG NATIONAL
 SOCIALIST VOTE**

lines did get into occasional dispatches showing fear of the Socialist increase. Actual count shows that the five principal dailies of New York city carried a total of just ten small references to the Socialist gains.

**SLATTON IS BARELY
 EDGED OUT IN PA.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9.—Once more Pennsylvania today is almost wholly Republican. Republican Congressmen were successful in twenty-two districts, Democrats in seven, and three are so close that the result will not be known until the final returns are in. A loss of six Republicans is indicated.

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**SOCIALIST GETS 8,000
 PLURALITY IN FRISCO**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—The congressional returns in California early today were incomplete. They indicate that Englebright, Republican; Kent, insurgent Republican; Knowland, standpat Republican; McArthur, Democrat; Hayes, insurgent Republican; Needham, standpat Republican; Stevens, insurgent Republican, and Smith, standpat, will comprise the California congressional delegation. In nearly every district both sides claim victory.

The victory of Kent was won by a small margin, according to present indications. Julius Kahn, Republican, refused today to concede his defeat by McArthur.

The Socialist candidate against Hayes made a strong showing, Hayes winning by a small vote. Reguin, Socialist, in San Francisco, had a plurality of 8,000, but the Republican candidate overcame this outside the city.

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**GARMENT WORKERS
 DENOUNCE RICKERT**

Chicago Federation of Labor and Women's Trades Union League Rally to Support of Strikers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The action of International President Rickert in signing an agreement with Hart, Schaffner & Marx, instead of having a demoralizing effect on the strikers, has served to inspire them with even more determination and more enthusiasm.

It has secured them the official recognition and aid of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Everywhere in the city the strike has gained in volume and no power on earth can send the strikers back to work until such a time as the firms recognize the union.

Meetings were held in at least ten big halls in the city and a much larger number of small ones. Everywhere the strikers denounced the action of Rickert unanimously and voted to stay out on strike until Hart, Schaffner & Marx and the other firms agreed to recognize the union.

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**EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME
 BUY OF THE MAKERS**

THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS
 E. GREENBERG & CO., OWNERS,
 203-205 E. 76th STREET
 Just a step from 3d avenue "L" station, New York.
 Open daily to 7 p.m.
 Monday, Wednesday, Saturday till 10 p.m.
 SHOW YOUR 5 Per Cent Discount to MEMBERS UNION CARD.

BRASS BEDS, \$7.50 up



The rule that applies by law to all without distinction. Yours very truly, **W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.**

The Mayor also made public the following letter sent to him by Mayor Witppen, of Jersey City, dated yesterday, in reply to a request for information:

"Dear Sir—Your letter to my secretary will be attended to. The employees of the express company laid before me two demands; first, that their hours of from twelve to sixteen for a day's work, and that they be paid for all overtime. Second, that the companies recognize their union. The representatives of the companies assured me that the matters of hours and pay would be easily settled, as there would be no substantial dispute, but that they did not wish to recognize the union. At my earnest request the men, therefore, withdrew their demands for a recognition of the union, and also agreed to leave the settlement of hours and wages until after they had resumed work. I supposed, of course, that this would settle the strike, but when I presented it to the companies, they refused, at the instance of one company, or one man, to accept it as a basis of settlement. I wanted an additional condition that they should the first to reject or discharge any one on the ground that he had joined the union. They rejected what is called the 'open shop.' Very truly yours, **W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.**"

Won't Protect Unlicensed Wagons.

An order was sent out from police headquarters during the day to all commands of departments directing that no police escort should be sent in charge of vehicles without licenses. It was learned at the bureau of licenses yesterday that only eight applications for licenses for strikebreakers had been applied for during the strike, making only 500 since the strike started. Superintendent of Licenses Francis B. S. Oliver has notified the employers to investigate the character of each applicant, but none of the employers, it was said, has taken the matter up.

**OUTSIDE FITTERS
 MAY JOIN POLISHERS**

If settlement of the strike of the metal polishers is not made by the end of the week, the outside chandler fitters will be called upon to join the fight of the polishers. This is the statement made by John J. Flynn, organizer of the metal polishers, buffers and platers, at 25 Third avenue, yesterday.

Adams Obsolete as Ever.

The Adams firm was the only express company that attempted to carry on a routine service yesterday. Forty wagons were sent out from the stables at Madison avenue and 45th street, each bearing the sign: "The wagon carries interstate traffic only."

Engineers and Firemen Sympathize.

It is reported that the engineers and firemen on the ferryboats are ready to walk out in a body when the general strike is called. They say they will refuse to work on ferryboats that carry wagons with non-union drivers. If the ferryboat men strike traffic will be tied up completely.

Coal wagon drivers, horse cab drivers and several thousand recipients of the Street Cleaning Department of the city, with thousands of longshoremen are acting for a strike, it is said. They are all waiting and anxious that the general strike be called. Some of them see in the general strike an opportunity to get a raise in wages, while others, who have worked so steadily and have not even a Sunday off for a long time, would like to have a vacation, even if a general strike for a few days is necessary in order to get it.

DEATH OF FATHER OF WELL KNOWN SOCIALIST.

P. Torregrossi, of 88 Oliver street, died early Monday morning at his home. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon. Comrade Torregrossi was the father of Rosario Torregrossi, one of the organizers of the Italian branch of the Socialist party.

STATE BANK JUST DIDN'T OPEN.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Bank of Wayne, a state institution, failed to open its doors this morning. Benjamin D. Haigh, examiner, was placed in charge. The bank has a capital of \$50,000, undivided profits of \$50,000, deposits, loans and discounts of \$150,000.

**THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL
 ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL**

Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers
 INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA,
 Section Greater New York and Vicinity.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 12th, 1910.
 TO BE HELD AT—
NEW YORK TURN HALL
 64th Street and Lexington Avenue.
ADMISSION—Including Wardrobe—25 CENTS.

**EXPRESS STRIKE
 HANGS IN BALANCE**

Gaynor Roasts Companies for Failure to Submit Troubles to Arbitration.

By LOUIS DUCHEZ, Member United Mine Workers.

No change has taken place in the expressmen's strike.

The companies are determined that there shall be "no recognition" of the Teamsters' Union. The talk of a general strike seems now to be a thing far in the distance. It was not being discussed yesterday as it was before election.

While little can be learned regarding the conferences that are being held daily, it is said that the heads of the strikers are at work with the Civic Federation people to bring about some sort of settlement.

For several days the spirit of the expressmen and other workers of Greater New York, especially the longshoremen and coal teamsters, was strongly in favor of a general strike. It appeared that the workers along general lines were only waiting for a starter of some kind.

This the leaders of the strike realized. If they had wanted to, at any time since the strike began, the vehicle transportation industry of Greater New York could have been paralyzed. If the 45,000 teamsters of the city had come out they would not have wanted for assistance. Never were the workers of New York so ready and willing for a general strike than during the first days of the expressmen's strike.

Companies Still Arrogant.

The express companies, however, still maintain their arrogance. It is believed by many of the strikers that this arrogant attitude toward the strikers has been due to the hesitation on the part of the strike leaders in calling a general strike. Some have interpreted this hesitation on the part of the leaders as an indication that were the general strike called it would get beyond control of the leaders. At any rate, all possible pressure is being brought to bear upon individual express companies to break away from the solidarity which the bosses have maintained since the strike was called.

Late last night the officials and the various strike committees held a conference to discuss the entire strike situation. Little more was done than to discuss the taxicab men's strike, and the building up of the organization. **Adams Co. Declares \$3 Dividend.**

The report yesterday that the Adams Express Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$3 on the share, payable December 1, was much discussed among the strikers. The fact that the express companies have been making large profits had not led them to give in one inch to the workers.

It was known before the strike that many of the express drivers and helpers were working for starvation wages and that there was no limit to the number of hours a day they were obliged to work. The conditions simply drove them to revolt. And still there is no indication that these conditions will be improved. Instead, the bosses want to get rid of the union so that the workers will have to go back as individuals, under which circumstances conditions will be as bad or worse, in such a thing were possible, than they are now. The expressmen went on strike for the mere chance to hang on to life. They have shown a magnificent spirit and willingness, not only to stick together, but to spend their time, many of them night and day, in order to compel the companies to grant them a little more of the products of their labor.

Yesterday the association of taxicab owners declared that they would not treat with the union, or grant the striking chauffeurs' demands. Immediately after the hope of settlement in favor of the bosses dwindled, the New York Transportation Company attempted to send out taxicabs from its barns at 15th street and Eighth avenue. The result was a mixup with some of the men on the side of the contest, who did not take readily to the appearance of cabs on the avenue which they had learned so well to drive.

Taxi Men Unkind to Scabs.

Four taxicabs were handled in such a way that they became unfit for ordinary street service. The scab chauffeurs who drove the taxicabs were also treated as if they were not on the best of terms with the strikers. A few sets of brass buttons and blue uniforms came along in the meantime to direct the work of gathering.

MEETING HALLS.

Astoria Schuteun Park.
 Broadway and Stuyvesant ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.
 Tel. 215 Astoria; J. LINK, Prop.

Labor Temple 249-251 E. 9th St.
 New York Workers' Educational Association.
 Halls for Meetings, Entertainment and Socials.
 Telephone 393
 Free Library open from 9 to 10 P.M.

Labor Lyceum 640 Williamson Ave.
 Brooklyn.
 Halls for the Brooklyn Labor Union, Entertainment, Lectures, etc.
 Telephone 3364 Williamson.

ARRINGTON HALL 1021 6th St.
 1st, 2d and 3d fls.
 Open for rent, hall for balls, parties, meetings and lectures; modern bowling alleys. T. Hollister, Prop.

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ALABAMA MINES REAL SLAVE PENS

Organizer Frank Farmington, of the U. M. W., Writes About Almost Unbelievable Conditions.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—The Alabama miners enjoy to the fullest extent all of the advantages that go with the much mooted right to work "where, when and for whom they please," their organization having been dissolved after the calling off of their strike August 31, 1908.

Some contractors furnish their own punching machines, so one can imagine what the man who does the work feels for his labor.

Yardage prices are less than half what they were when men were organized.

No compensation paid for dead work. I know of instances where men have worked as much as two days cleaning falls back on roadway for which they received no pay.

Company understappers dominate over and treat the men brutally.

Mines Very Dangerous. In addition to the fact that the Alabama miners are the victims of fierce exploitation, their lives are less

23 MEN TAKEN OUT OF WRECKED MINE

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 9.—At noon today 23 men had been taken out alive from No. 3 mine of the Victor-American Coal Company, at Delagua, near here, after having been entombed alive for eighteen hours.

The explosion, which was so terrific that it killed four men outside of the mine and caved in the main slope for a distance of several hundred feet.

IT ALIEN ALDERMAN HERE TO STUDY

Signor Casare Agrate, one of the patres conscript of Milan, Italy, was a visitor at Fire Headquarters yesterday in quest of first hand knowledge as to the workings of what the alderman had heard described as the finest fire department in the world.

CONDUCTOR INSULTS JUDGE; IS FINED \$5

Eugene Zanelli, of 331 East 133d street, a conductor on a Broadway and 42d street car, was fined \$5 yesterday in Yorkville Court by Magistrate Butts, on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred against him by Assistant District Attorney Richter, who is assigned to the Night Court.

T. ROOSEVELT RESTS HIS WEARY VOICE

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Theodore Roosevelt went into temporary retirement today, when the United Press correspondent ascended Sagamore Hill to "talk it over" with the colonel, in accordance with an engagement made yesterday, he discovered the stocky form of the lion hunter seated in an easy chair in his library window.

DEAD GIRL'S FATHER AFTER ROSENHEIMER

Walter B. Hough, the father of Grace Hough, who was killed by Edward T. Rosenheimer's motor car on Pelham Parkway August 18 last, yesterday conferred with District Attorney Whitman, with the hope of bringing about the reinstatement of Rosenheimer.

BRIAND GETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Premier Briand, after the debate following the ministerial declaration of its policy in the chamber of deputies yesterday, obtained a vote of confidence, the vote standing 293 to 200.

WOMEN LEAD MINERS IN FIGHTING POLICE ON BROOKLYN PIER

Pier No. 22, at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, was destroyed yesterday and a part of the terminal at the foot of Atlantic avenue was burned during a fire which called out nearly all of the engines of the borough, all of the fireboats, and which put an end for the time being to ferry traffic between the Battery and Brooklyn.

LONDON COMMENT ON ROOSEVELT'S DEFEAT

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The evening newspapers publish a few brief comments on the result of yesterday's elections in the United States, withholding a detailed survey of the situation until the returns are complete.

COULDN'T PAY DEBT SO KILLS HIMSELF

Unable to pay a debt of \$45 and oppressed by bad business conditions, Michael S. Keegan, a tobacconist, of 118 Adams street, Brooklyn, killed himself yesterday, so that his friend, Jasper Collins, who had loaned him the money, might collect it from his life insurance.

SOCIALISTS GAVE ONLY OPPOSITION

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 9.—This state stands solidly Democratic today, the only opposition having come from the Socialists. Cole L. Blease, of Newberry, was named as governor. Seven Democratic representatives were elected.

ARE STILL SETTLING HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, Nov. 9.—An additional reason for the feared failure of the conference between the leaders of the political parties for the settlement of the question of the House of Lords is that ex-Prime Minister Balfour, after reaching a basis of compromise, decided to consult the members of his last cabinet.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

LARGEST OIL WELL IN TEXAS

DESERVING BLAZE ON BROOKLYN PIER

The entire mining district of Glamorganshire, where 30,000 miners are out, was like a skirmish ground today. The mob of strikers in practically every instance were led by wives, mothers and daughters of the idle miners. Many have been wounded.

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First Grand Annual Entertainment and Ball GIVEN BY THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE Friday Eve'g, November 11, 1910 AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

AMUSEMENTS. N. Y. HIPPODROME Daily Mat. 2c to 5c. Evngs. 2c to 15c. SPECTACLE-CIRCUS-BALLET.

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RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT. RESTAURANTS.

BROOKLYN CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT.

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Brick, Entertaining, Instructive Reading for All in the SUNDAY CALL November 13

Fritz Reuter. This is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Platt-deutsch humorist and poet, and in The Sunday Call you will get an account of his life and a selection from his work.

End of the Earth Spirit. From the Russian of Gogol.

The Schoolma'am. From the Swedish by Naboth Sledin.

Is This Russia? From the French of Leo. By S. Solomon.

Baffling Find. One of the brightest of the sixpenny pieces.

The Man Who Hires the Scabs. By Jan de Luxe.

Gray Hairs. By John Slonsky.

Interviewing an Anti-Socialist Debater. By C. X.

The Drama. By Courtney Lemon. Why, for once, New York would not listen to the scandal.

Woman's Sphere. Will contain: "The Multitude"—a Fantasy by Louise W. Keeland.

That is only part of it. A more varied issue was never gotten out, and there is plenty of good things for every one. You cannot afford to miss The Sunday Call. It is brighter, bolder and bigger than most magazines, and if you want plenty of good reading this winter you should send in your subscription.

LEGAL NOTICES

LEADS CO-OPERATIVE GREATEST IN WORLD

English Workers Have Built Up Enormous Establishment With Numerous R. m.ifications,

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS. (Special Correspondence.)

LIVERPOOL, England, Oct. 26.—Last week I spoke in the Public Hall of the Co-operative Society at Leeds. The meeting was under the auspices of the Educational Department of that society.

I have been interested in co-operation for many years, both in the production and distribution of goods.

Among the hundred addresses I am now giving in Great Britain a goodly number of them are for co-operative societies, and I am greatly appreciating the opportunity to come in close touch with these great democratic commercial undertakings.

I shall have more to say in other articles, but at this time I wish to speak especially of the greatest co-operative retail establishment anywhere on earth.

The Leeds Co-operative was organized in 1847. It has had a steady advance of sixty-three years and is advancing still. It extends its sales over territory having nearly a million people.

It is organized with an enormous central store, but this is only a fraction of its work.

It has ninety-five grocery branches, seventy-six meat markets, twenty-five dry goods stores, sixteen shoe stores, seven clothing houses, sixteen coal depots and five fish markets. But it is a producer as well as a distributor of goods.

It has a flour mill, bakery, laundry, an electric plant, a shoe factory, shirt factory, cabinet works, wheelwrights, tinning and brush making.

It maintains a building department, and besides its factories, stores and shops, it owns \$350,000 worth of workmen's homes.

It is a shareholder in twenty-five other co-operative production companies scattered throughout Great Britain.

It covers, among other things, farming, fishing, tin plate works, spinning, weaving, silk works, cutlery, stone quarries and watchmaking.

There are some fourteen hundred employees, or one for every thirty-five of the shareholders.

This society now has a total investment of \$4,215,500. This is about \$3,000 for each person employed, and about \$34 as the average investment of each of the 49,000 shareholders.

These enormous totals are the results of the patient savings of a penny at a time for this great company of workers, and extending through a period of more than half a century.

Of the total sales for the half year ending June 30, 1910, the shareholders made more than 95 per cent of all the purchases, and on these purchases

they receive at the end of the half year 12 1/2 per cent of all the sums paid by them in making the purchases in the first place.

This is more than the equivalent in comfort of a permanent raise of 12 1/2 per cent in the wages of these workers.

Besides this, the 1,400 employees are better treated and the goods consumed are of a higher standard.

Workers Aid It. Here is another item of the gravest importance. Here are 49,000 working people saving from their scant earnings and organizing out of their own numbers a working force in their own service, employing large numbers of workers and managing properties and transactions running into the millions.

And all in done in the most democratic fashion. Surely industrial democracy has demonstrated its practicability.

Great as these achievements are, there are limitations which also challenge one's attention. The total sales for the last half year were \$3,955,180. Of these goods and services \$716,115 worth were directly produced in its own shops, \$333,665 worth were purchased from other co-operative societies, in which the Leeds Co-operative is a shareholder.

But this leaves \$2,905,290 worth of goods which the co-operators sold and used, and in the production of which they had had no share, nor could they extend co-operative economics in these vast expenditures beyond the retail store.

Nor is this all. In the manufacture of shoes they can buy all the better grades cheaper than they can produce them. Only the cheaper and heavier shoes can be profitably produced in their own factory.

The leather man can sell either shoes or leather. In the case of the shoes, in the making of which there is the most profit, he has added the cost of the making to the price of the leather, and so he has the profits on the shoes, whether the co-operator buys the shoes or the materials of which to make the shoes.

For three-fourths of the business done, the dependence of the co-operators on the great industrial monopolies is complete.

For the other fourth monopoly can still levy tribute on the raw materials, on the cost of machinery, and on transportation.

In the last half-year report, the directors say: "The abnormally high prices ruling in the wholesale market for some of the leading articles and commodities of every day consumption have been very unfavorable for profit-making."

In the butchering department it has been almost impossible to obtain a fair margin of profit on the business done." These words are very significant. They indicate the grip of monopoly beyond the reach of even the wholesale co-operator.

Laundry Most Profitable. Evidently co-operation must be extended to every field where monopoly is possible. Consider the significance of the directors' statement regarding their meat markets as related to another fact obtained from the same source.

The laundry shows a large increase in business and profit than any other enterprise. The meat business is most largely a buyer as well as a seller. The laundry sells a service—not a commodity. The cost of supplies is the largest item of cost in the meat business. The cost of labor is the principal item in the laundry. The meat market is close to and dependent on an international meat monopoly.

The laundry labor is not. Such services are the farthest away from monopoly control of the main expenditures in the business. Co-operation pays best when services, not commodities are the matters of chief concern.

Finally, the wages paid in the last half year were about \$261,000, but the purchases made amounted to \$2,955,180. Notice how wide the breach between the power of the co-operative to employ labor as compared with the needs of labor.

Only the extension of co-operation to the great monopolies can close this breach, and the greater factor in effecting this extension must be public enterprise in the monopolized industries.

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VOL. 8. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10. NO. 214.

THE SPELL IS BROKEN.

The Socialists of America salute the Socialists of Milwaukee!

The election of Victor Berger to the House of Representatives breaks the spell that has hitherto kept the doors of Congress hermetically sealed to representatives of the working class, to apostles of Socialism.

The election of Victor Berger will, for the first time in American history, give the wage workers of this country a voice in the councils of this nation.

With the entrance of Victor Berger into the national Congress, the dumb, silent masses will become articulate. Their wrongs and sufferings, their grievances and demands, will be proclaimed in tones that will command attention. And their hopes and aspirations, their strivings for a new and better world, will be set forth in words as simple, as clear and as forcible as encouraging and inspiring.

The entrance of Victor Berger into Congress will mark the beginning of a new and more hopeful era in the history of American Socialism, which has hitherto been laggard in the international movement. The words and the acts of Victor Berger will attract general attention to the grand historic movement of which he is a representative. His responsibility will be great. But no one who knows Victor Berger doubts his ability to discharge it with credit to himself and to the movement.

And finally, the entrance of Victor Berger into the halls of Congress will place the United States abreast of "other civilized nations," in which Socialism has for decades past been recognized as the only great force working for national regeneration and international peace and brotherhood.

THE SOCIALIST ADVANCE.

From practically all parts of the country reports are coming in of a decisive Socialist advance. This advance is most marked on the Pacific coast, particularly in Los Angeles and San Francisco, where the struggle between the working class and the exploiting class is now raging bitterly; in the Northwest, particularly in Milwaukee, which has become a veritable Gibraltar of Socialism on this continent, and in Chicago, where the contrast between arrogant wealth and grinding poverty is perhaps more glaring than in any other city of this country, with the possible exception of Pittsburgh; and in Columbus, Ohio, where the workers have just now a very lively sense of the brutality of capitalism and the treachery of capitalist politicians.

But while Socialist gains in these places are most striking, there is hardly an industrial center that has not considerable Socialist gains to its credit. Philadelphia has shown by its Socialist vote last Tuesday that the storm of the general strike has not passed over it in vain. The "dry bones" have stirred. Mental apathy and indifference have given place to enthusiastic activity. The industrial towns and cities of Connecticut and New York have also awakened from their long lethargy. In these places, as well as in Philadelphia, the distribution and sale of literature on a large scale have undoubtedly contributed very greatly to the achievement of success. Thus in the cities and towns of this state, exclusive of the metropolis, 2,000,000 pieces of Socialist literature have been distributed, and in Philadelphia a pamphlet on the general strike and its lesson has reached a sale of nearly 100,000 copies.

It is as yet too soon to appraise the campaign just closed, even in its general features. But one lesson, it seems to us, stands out unmistakably. Our main reliance, here as in other countries, must be the industrial working class, the class that is the peculiar product of capitalism, that grows and increases with the growth and extension of capitalism, and that is historically destined to be the grave digger of capitalism and the builder of a social order in which there shall be no classes, no class rule, no exploitation and oppression, with abundance for all and opportunity for everybody to obtain the highest development physically and mentally.

A REACTIONARY TRIUMPH.

The sweeping electoral victories of the Democratic party denote nothing less than the triumph of all the reactionary forces and influences in the parties of capital.

There is hardly a paper in this city that does not boldly and frankly recognize these victories as victories for hidebound conservatism.

The Democratic governors-elect in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Ohio are conservatives and reactionaries. Roosevelt's defeat in this state was brought about by reactionaries within his own party, and it was inflicted upon him not so much because of his supposed dictatorial ambitions, as because he dared to criticize certain decisions of the courts and to demand national action in accordance with the newly arisen national conditions and needs.

Roosevelt fully deserves his defeat and humiliation. A politician facing both ways, toward radicalism in the West and toward conservatism in the East, must count upon earning the distrust of radicals and the hatred of conservatives. But just the same, and notwithstanding his ignorant and contemptible attacks upon Socialism and Socialists, Roosevelt's defeat by the worst reactionists is not something for Socialists to rejoice over.

Comrade Hunter asks us to announce that he will not be able to write any articles for some time for the Socialist and labor press. He must go into a hospital to undergo an operation, and he will be able to do no work for a couple of months at least. After that time he hopes to be able to undertake his writing again.

THE VISION.

By PROFESSOR JOHN WARD STIMSON.

They told me that John Brown was "dead." And the Christ Child he clasped to his side. As he said, "For this Child I once died."

Then turning, as though he must go. He looked in my heart and said low: "There are so many millions to save! Should one sleep in one's peace—in one's grave?"

Then I trembled and roused from my sleep! And I shook off the sloth of my bed! And I swore a vast vow—I shall keep! For I saw! Oh, I saw! I was "dead!"

And he stood at my window—so white! With his granite face grim in the light:

PROGRAM OF PORTUGAL'S REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

L'Humanite of Paris, the organ of our French comrades, arranged for interviews with the leading men of the victorious Portuguese revolution. The interviewer, Fabra Rivas, gives his impressions of the men now constituting the government of Portugal. He considers them sincere and honest, considerably given to the use of well rounded, well sounding phrases regarding their views and their policies.

"As to our colonies," says the minister of foreign affairs, "Portugal will be inspired by the example of Great Britain. 'Are you going to imitate England's regime in India?'"

"No," replied the minister, "we mean to imitate England's treatment of the Transvaal, of Canada and Australia. We wish to establish autonomy everywhere as far as possible."

Mr. Alfonso Costa, who is described as the brains and the energy of the new government, says:

"We shall convene a constitutional assembly toward the end of the year. It will consist of about 200 members, to be elected by universal suffrage with proportional representation."

"To this assembly we shall appeal for the sanction of our acts and submit to it the draft of a constitution. The tendencies of the assembly will be at the union of all national forces and at the suppression of any antagonism between the citizen and the state."

"We are adherents of thorough decentralization and consequently of the autonomy of municipalities."

"An abstract of our program I would state that the three main principles underlying it are: Public instruction, national defense and social assistance."

"On these matters we have prepared very detailed projects upon wide democratic foundations."

"As for immediate reforms, we shall begin work at once. In our propaganda we have always demanded the independence of the state from the church. We are now commencing to expel the Jesuits and to dissolve the religious orders. We are also going to annul the concordat with Rome and to separate the church from the state."

"We are going to abolish the religious oath in public and to establish secular registers with obligatory entry therein of births, marriages and deaths. For the

Child Labor—A Menace to Society.

By FRANCES R. HARRIS.

Hitherto the question of child labor has concerned itself largely with the objective view of the situation, that is, the effect of long hours of continuous toil and insanitary conditions upon the growth and development, physically and morally, of the child. This has only served to arouse pity, sympathy, condolence, but no activity. It is now our purpose to take the objective standpoint and show the menacing attitude which child labor takes toward the society or nation which is blind to its sufferings and deaf to its call.

How does child labor affect society at large? First of all, it wastes the industrial energy, the labor force, of a nation. Physicians tell us that thirteen and fourteen are the lowest ages at which a child begins to mature; up to this time the muscles, if overtaxed by protracted labor, can never attain the strength and power which exercise after full maturity would have developed. Now there are at present about a million children from six to fourteen working in the mills, mines and factories of the United States. These children toil from eleven to twelve hours daily, so that the majority, by the time they have reached manhood, are physical wrecks.

A good example of this is furnished us by Austria. In 1870 only 30 per cent of those who had reached the age of conscription were fit for military duty, and in eight years under poor child labor laws, this number had dropped to 18 per cent. For, in 1878, only 18 per cent of those who had reached the age of conscription were eligible; and in spite of the fact that there was an increase of 205,000 more men to choose from, 23,000 fewer recruits were obtained. In round numbers, Professor Charles R. Henderson has estimated that the nation loses \$15,000 for every child whose physical powers are prematurely exhausted. In cold dollars and cents, then, the economic loss which child labor at present entails upon the United States is \$15,000,000,000.

But the entire social cost of child labor far exceeds the mere economic loss. In the words of Professor Henderson: "To find out the total social cost we must calculate as nearly as possible the loss by death, the loss by sickness and incapacity, the positive burden of support of paupers, and the enormous waste and cost of caring for criminals driven to revolt. The community has already expended much on a child before it is ten years of age—in government protection, playgrounds, schools, sanitation. Is it sound economy to permit private greed to use up this investment?"

If a child begins to work anywhere between the ages of eight and fourteen, laboring eleven and twelve hours daily, it is only in the natural course of events that, by the time he is thirty, he is a mental, moral and physical wreck. He is mentally incapable, physically unfit for work, and morally unable to resist temptation. What is left for him? Sometimes the hospital, more often the poorhouse and the prison. Owen R. Lovejoy, in investigating the conditions prevailing in the textile mills, foundries, steel and iron mills, glass houses and machine shops employing children, came to the conclusion that in proportion to the number of children employed, accidents to children under sixteen years of age are from 350 to 500 per cent more frequent in children than to adults, and further, that children are hospitalized to three times as much as are adults as that incurred by men. And so our hospitals are filled, and our poorhouses are filled, and the overworked and underpaid children who

Letters to the Editor

THE ERROR IS OURS.

Editor of The Call:

Our attention has been called to the fact that another announcement appears in The Call today referring to one Dr. E. P. Robinson as of the Critic and Guide. This is extremely annoying to us, and we shall be grateful to you if you will print a correction stating that there is no Dr. E. P. Robinson in any way connected with the Critic and Guide. We do not like to see any sailing under false colors, and while we have no doubt that this mistake is due to a misunderstanding and that Dr. E. P. Robinson is not responsible for the wrong announcement, still we wish to have the matter publicly corrected so that the mistake may not occur in the future. Very truly yours, CRITIC AND GUIDE. New York, Nov. 6, 1910.

ROOSEVELT.

Editor of The Call:

What are the reasons that you rejoice so much at the prospective defeat of Roosevelt? In the news columns, in cartoons and editorials you manifest your great satisfaction in that Roosevelt is getting his. Is it because he is going to be less radical than the Socialist party?

I have no more liking for Roosevelt than any other Socialist. But I can't find any consolation in Roosevelt's defeat by a combination of the most reactionary forces in this country.

Only a year ago the reactionary press of New York was rejoicing that Tammany Hall was left out in the cold for the next four years. And now all are united in putting it again into power. What is the reason for this? The New York Times in its editorial of November 1, answers this question. Do you agree with the Times?

Perhaps you can see the advantages to the working class in Roosevelt's defeat by the forces that are now opposing him. I can't see any, and I believe there are a great many other Socialists that are just as blind as I am and would be grateful to you for pointing out these advantages. ALEX. G. SCHEER. New York, Nov. 4, 1910.

BANK CLERKS ORGANIZE.

Editor of The Call:

Permit me to use a few lines of your valuable newspaper to inform the employees of the banks and offices that a union was recently organized under the name of Bank and Office Employees' Union of Greater New York, and that it is important as well as the duty of every clerk employed in a bank or in an office to join the union.

A month has not passed since the union is in existence, and the membership is already 200.

The working conditions of some of the banking clerks in many of the banking establishments are such that many of the clerks are ashamed to admit.

The clerks are compelled to work from twelve to fourteen hours daily. The banks open at 9 a. m. sharp, and before that time the clerks must be "behind the bars," with pencil in hand and the books on the counters. One hour is given them for lunch, and in many a day less than an hour is given them for supper. The hour closing our banks on the East Side is 9 p. m., but by the time the day's work is checked off, the books put away and the safes closed up, it is nearing 10 o'clock, and many a day they leave at a later hour.

The depositors and some of the readers of this newspaper may imagine and many believe that the wage of the bank clerk is very good and that it is as high as \$30, \$35 or \$40. But the truth is that the \$30, \$35 or \$40 is not for a week, but for a whole month. Forty dollars a month is considered a good salary.

Let us not be cowards; the public should know all this. The quicker they will know this the sooner we will be able to better our conditions.

We have at last realized that to continue working for the small salaries these long hours would be criminal.

A union of our clerks is now in existence. It is necessary to have all or as many as possible join, to help us do away with the miserable working conditions that confront us today.

It is the duty of every member of the union to inform and to impress upon the mind of every other clerk not yet a member of our union the necessity of joining the union.

It is time for us all to understand that power lies in unity, that power can bring us victory, and that victory will give us shorter hours of work and an increase in wages.

Our union meets every Friday evening at the Florence building, 1st street and Second avenue.

ABRAHAM ZUCKER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1910.

COMPLAINS OF OUR SPEAKERS.

Editor of The Call:

Why is it that there is so little judgment and discretion used in the assigning of street speakers in the cause of Socialism? It happened to attend a meeting at 31st street and Broadway, under the auspices of the "Irish Socialist Federation," last Saturday night. The chairman took over one hour to introduce the speaker, and when he took the platform, started in with a tirade against James Gallagher, who attempted the life of Gaynor. He stated that the reason why Gallagher was not tried was due to the influence of the Knights of Columbus, about 15,000 strong, to which society Gallagher belonged, and this society, backed by the influence of the Catholic Church, was determined to let Gallagher down as easy as possible, because these 15,000 Knights of Columbus were all strong Democrats, and their votes were needed for the Democratic party for November 8. Also another tirade against Cardinal Logue, and a few other clergymen.

Now why in the name of common sense, make these people an issue for Socialism? Why not send speakers to a location like Broadway and 31st street who are capable of expounding the principles of Socialism, and able to answer objections to Socialism?

There was an audience of nearly 300, and from what I learn, all anxious to hear how our present economic conditions would be remedied under Socialism. But sad to say, the meeting had to be adjourned a little after 10 o'clock, and the chances of a splendid and effective meeting were thrown to the winds, on account of the methods used by the speakers.

Not one definition of Socialism was given at the entire meeting, and there were many men in the audience who became disgusted. When the next election comes around I hope that such speakers will be relegated to parts unknown in the interests of Socialism, and able, competent and intelligent speakers assigned to explain what Socialism is. Why make Gallagher, Logue, and the Knights of Columbus an issue on a street corner for Socialism, when a true exposition of Socialism would get people to think, and read, and make an attempt at least to understand its principles and aims. Respectfully, ARTHUR O'NEILL. New York, Nov. 8, 1910.

More Education Needed

Election is over. Is the campaign over? NO! It has only just commenced.

As was to be expected, the workers went to the polls and voted for the candidates of the old Capitalist parties. They voted against their own interests as a class. One thing is gratifying, however, and that is the marked increase we find in the Socialist vote. That shows that your work for Socialism has not been in vain. It shows that you have done effective work.

But more work must be done. The results of this election show that. The workers must be educated to the point where they will cease supporting their enemies. They must be taught to elect and support members of their own class.

That task belongs to YOU. Are you going to shirk that job or are you going to embrace it? This is a very important question. We think you will do the latter.

Now, you will agree, we feel certain, that waste of time is quite unnecessary. It is unwise to let valuable time slip by.

Get busy today. Only a Socialist campaign after election time.

Let your platform be: We want 10,000 new readers for The Call. That is our immediate demand. We will not be satisfied with less.

Are you going to be an agitator in this campaign? We hope so. The Call needs more readers. The Call needs them because the workers need more education. We want you to become one of the educators. Help educate the workers by getting them to read The Call.

The Call is primarily an educational sheet. Were all the workers in New York state to read The Call they would never go to the polls again and send capitalist politicians into office again. That's a sure thing.

Remember, our subscription prices have been lowered. It is a very easy matter for you to get your friends and shopmates to subscribe.

Sunday Issue Only.	Weekday Issue Only.	Sunday and Weekday Issues.
For One Year..... \$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.50
For Six Months..... 1.00	1.50	2.50
For Three Months..... .50	1.00	1.50
For One Month..... .30	.40	.50

Potpourri.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

WELL, EVEN IF YOU HAVE READ IT BEFORE.

An advertisement of a nursing bottle printed in a Canadian newspaper concluded with the following: When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled.

SORRY HE LEARNED THE REASON.

"What makes you keep on asking me if the razor hurts?" asked the man who was being shaved. "I've said 'yes' three times and it hasn't made any difference."

"No," answered the barber. "I was merely trying my razors out to see which of 'em wants honing."

WHAT TROUBLED HIM.

"Cheer up, old man!" said a man to a friend who has been contumeliously dismissed by the father of his adored one. "Love laughs at locksmiths."

"Yes, I know," replied the dejected suitor. "But her father isn't a locksmith—he's a gunsmith!"

NOT FLIRTING.

"Madam, you nearly jabbed your hat pin into my eye."

"Well, don't flatter yourself that I meant any personal attention. I do the same thing to everybody."

RISKY.

"No, Alice," counsels the fond mama. "You should not marry Mr. Leftover if you do you will regret it."

"Why, mama? Because he is a widower?"

"Not exactly. But he will not make a good husband."

"Why, mama, everybody knows that while his wife was alive he was a perfect model for all the other husbands in town. He never drank, smoked or swore; he never stayed out late at night; he never danced with any one but her—he was simply perfect."

"I know, my child. And I want to tell you that a man who has been held down that way during his first marriage will know how to dodge such rules the second time."

"Do you see that man going along with his head in the air, sniffing with his nose?"

"Yes, I know him."

"I suppose he believes in taking in the good, pure ones?"

"No; he's hunting for a motor garage, I believe."—Tit-Bits.

OF OBVIOUS.

"I defy any one to name a field of endeavor in which men do not receive more consideration than women!" exclaimed the orator at a suffragette meeting.

"The chorus," murmured some irresponsible person.

Young Savant (who has borrowed his father's microscope)—"If you please, cook, will you lend me a flea?"—Punch.

(Husband, who fancies himself a raconteur, is with his wife, paying his first call in a new neighborhood. He tells a humorous story with excellent results.)

His Proud Wife—Now, tell them your other story, dear.—Punch.

"What went wrong with your auto while your wife was away?" we ask of our acquaintance.

PROMPT SCHOLAR.

Uncle John—Remember, Percy, get on in this world you must learn say "No." Will you try to keep it in mind?

Percy—No!

IT HAD PROVED UNNECESSARY.

"Call that a road! Why, billions oughter 'ave a notice up saying a 'man-trap!'"

"So we did for about two years, nobody never got hurt, so we took down again."—Sydney Bulletin.

WHERE SUMMER WAS.

Where summer was the grass is brown and brown, and withered leaves are scattered here and there. To mark how they have softly tumbled down. On sighing breezes, or throbbing breathless air. The flowers faint no more their new gay Nor toss their perfumes to laughing wind—No trace the more of jocular June. May Do we in all the dying landscape find.

Where summer was the bird's nest is down the nest. To journey southward to the clime, No more the twilight purple in the west. While stars march up the east slope of time. But night stalks in with draperies of fold. All suddenly upon the world light, And winds that chant a chorus and cold. Run with the rustling leaves to the night.

Where summer was—it comes back today, The silver mornings bringing a song. That lifts in joy down a rose-bow way. With little echoes trailing it. The golden hush of summer noons. When we of field and flower were a part, And all of summer's sweetness and swoons. And in an untold rapture hold our heart.

Where summer was, the lone tree lifts up its arms of sacrifice. Heaped high with leaves that fall all mystic still. In red and gold—a beacon of pyre. But one brave blossom lifts its tattered cup. From the recesses of the dream vine. As though before it dies it would be up. The parting draught of summer's scented wine. —Wilbur D. Nesbit in Chicago Evening Post.

OVERTIME.

A Baltimore man tells of an incident made to some school children in a city by a member of the board of trustees. "My young friends," the speaker, "let me urge upon the necessity of not only reading books, but also of owning them, that you may have access to them all times. Why, when I was a man, I used frequently to work night to earn money to buy books, and then get up before dawn to read them."—Success.

A JOB FOR HIM.

Wanted at once—Two well-learned persons, male or female, to answer the questions of a class of three and a boy of four, to take four hours per day and to be parents of said children. The Baltimore edition.