

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Fair and Slightly Warmer.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN

No. 344.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910.

Price, Two Cents

## CARPENTERS FIGHT DEPARTMENT STORE

### H. Macy & Co. Refuse Living Wages to Workers.

### VAST SWEAT SHOP

### Nathan Straus' "Philanthropy" Made Possible by 8,000 Unknown Toilers.

Forty carpenters are fighting the enormously wealthy department store H. Macy & Co. for a living wage and decent working conditions. At least one member of the firm, Nathan Straus, has the reputation of being a philanthropic "philanthropist." That philanthropy is made possible by the steady, unceasing toil of 8,000 unknown workers—a vast army of wage slaves to which the carpenters belong. How Mr. Straus makes the money which enables him to support his charities is here described.

It was at a street meeting in one of New York's packed tenement districts on a stifling night in July. Men, women and children streamed from the dense, hot tenements and idled about the street.

A number crowded about the speaker as he descended from the stand, and one, a white faced man with an innocent little child in his arms, pressed forward to shake hands.

"Why do you Socialists never criticize Nathan Straus? Is it because you think he's such a great philanthropist? Don't you know (his face grew dark with passion), don't you know he's got hundreds of our poor devils working for him way down under the ground? We never get a chance to see the sun, and all the air we get is pumped into us. There are young boys and boys as well as men in Macy's subcellar—and do you know what small wages we are paid?"

"You can think for yourself what the boys and girls get when I tell you. An experienced man, have worked here for years, and I get just \$13 a week. Twelve dollars a week to keep a wife and three children on! That's Nathan Straus as we know him, we mean that work for him. I hate him because I can't give my children enough to eat on what he pays me. I can't give 'em a decent place to live. I can't give them enough of anything they need on \$13 a week."

The slight frame of the man shook with excitement and passion. The weeping of a girl in his arms looked at her father in a troubled way, pressed her cheek against his, and murmured: "Dad, ah!"

More Than Millions.

A swift smile chased the look of anguish from the man's pallid face, and pressing the little one close to his heart, he said: "It's hard to work in such a fearful place, but I wouldn't care my baby up for all of Straus' millions!"

The man of whom this workman spoke, Mr. Nathan Straus, is at the head of R. H. Macy & Co., one of the largest and oldest establishments of its kind in the country.

Macy's department store is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Gathered together here under one roof no less than 8,000 men, women and children are busily engaged in making and selling commodities for the profit of the owners, chief among whom is Nathan Straus, philanthropist in general and foe of immigrants in particular.

The general manager, Mr. Burns, a kindly, courteous man, declined to discuss the minimum wage paid, but another person in authority in the store said that a week.

### AN INCIDENT.

New York Call: Gentlemen—Would like to give you a little news which the capitalist papers do not print. My sister is employed at Wanamaker's department store. She tells me that a poor, frail sales-lady in the art department suddenly sank to the floor about 4:30 p.m. last Thursday. Her fellow-workers called to the floor walkers, and it was thought the young lady had fainted. They let her lie behind the counter, and finally discovered it was not a fainting spell, but that the girl was dead.

Her name was Miss Conway. She had worked for Wanamaker eleven years. My sister tells me that word was passed through the store to keep silent about this case, and to tell no one so if you desire to give an account of this in your paper, it would not be advisable to print my sister's name, as, no doubt, if it was found out, she would lose her job.

I hope to find a little article in your paper. Yours, very respectfully,

### FEAR MILITARY POWER OF THE YOUNG TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—Fear of a reactionary coup, with the reported establishment of a military dictatorship as its object, the minister of war today summoned the commanders of all garrisons throughout Turkey and the leading chiefs of police to Constantinople for a conference on repressive measures.

The government's movements are being conducted with the utmost secrecy, which leads to the belief that the reports of widespread reactionary activity have not been exaggerated.

The danger of a fresh revolutionary outbreak has been made imminent by the parliamentary exposures of the Young Turks' cruelty to their political enemies, which are said to equal the worst pages in the history of Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan.

All the reactionary leaders are under the closest surveillance by the government and wholesale arrests are expected.

### CLEVELAND TEXTILE WORKERS ON STRIKE

(Special to The Call.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Textile Workers' Union No. 12 of the United Textile Workers of America are on strike at the knitting works of the Friedman-Blair-Fann Company, of this city. The workers demand recognition of the union, the reinstatement of one of their number unjustly discharged, an eight-hour workday, and a minimum standard of wages, with overtime rates of time and one-half, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

The men on strike are expert operators, most of them natives of Apolda, Germany. Many of them carried union cards before they left Germany and nearly all are Socialists.

The union requests all knitters and machine operators on knitting machines to stay away from Cleveland.

LIVES LOST IN CYCLONE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Dispatches today from Western Spain say that immense damage has been done by a cyclone in that section and that at least a half dozen lives have been lost.

Vessels were sunk in the harbor of Coruna and other ports and at Seville part of the town was inundated by a sudden rise in the river.

### HELP FOR OUR JAPANESE COMRADES

By Eugene V. Debs.

As I read of the impending fate of the brave and brilliant Dr. Kotoku and his wife, and the twenty-four other revolutionary propagandists who have been condemned to death in Japan after a farcical trial, my blood rushes hot with indignation through my veins.

These heroic Comrades must be saved. I am told that a vigorous protest, if promptly made with the Japanese ambassador at Washington, will be very apt to have a restraining influence upon the royal barbarians who are bent upon the murder of the noblest in their empire.

## MEXICAN TROOPS RUN BEFORE REBELS

### 1,000 of Madero's Men Prepare to Attack Town of Ojinaga.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 9.—That the Mexican federal troops sent from Chihuahua to Falmir to march against the insurgents in the town of Ojinaga, on the Texas-Mexican border, found the insurrection too strong and returned to Falmir, is the news brought here today by State Ranger Charles Moore, who is stationed at Marfa.

He confirms stories that all the women and children were hurrying from Ojinaga and other settlements on the Mexico side into Texas to escape the fighting that they believe is certain to take place shortly.

It is understood that the federal troops advanced out of Falmir in the direction of Ojinaga when they landed from the train met a force of insurgents and retreated. Falmir is a station northeast of Chihuahua on the Orient railroad.

There is much excitement in the "big bend" country south of Marfa, Alpine and Marathon, near Ojinaga, Pilares, Mulato, Presidio Del Norte and other border towns.

The United States State Department has had Consul Luther T. Ellsworth from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coahuila, in that vicinity investigating for several days. This just became publicly known today.

Dr. E. J. Hensley, editor of the Presidio County Light, at Marfa, writes: Well Mounted and Armed.

"Advices from Polvo, sixteen miles below Ojinaga, declare that the people of Mulato, a town just across the river in Mexico, will follow the course pursued by the people of Ojinaga and pass to this side of the river.

The town of Mulato represents about 2,000 people who are, like the citizens all along the border, sympathetic with the revolutionary movement.

"I counted 150 men, well armed, and mounted, left the Ruidosa, fifty miles west of Presidio, on the American side, to meet an equal number of insurgents from San Juan, Mexico. These forces will unite near San Francisco, just across the river from Ojinaga, and it is presumed that they will attack Ojinaga.

The mountains along the river for miles are now the rendezvous of squads of insurgents ready to join the main force now known to be preparing to strike at Ojinaga. Only this demonstration has been waited for as a sign for the massing of the straggling bands of Madrotes, which are said to number considerably over 1,000 troops. Their organization, once effected, will be one of the most formidable fighting forces in the revolutionary army, for they are all men who are experienced in horsemanship and mountaineering, and they have grown up with a gun in their hands."

"United States Consul Ellsworth, of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Immigration Agent Meng, of Marfa, have just been sent from Marfa to the river in an automobile to investigate. The situation is one of great anxiety, and the people along the border anticipate much fighting across the river from the big bend district—that is, the country lying between Boquillas and Pilares.

Situation Becomes Serious.

"This information comes directly from reliable sources and is undoubtedly correct. The district lying between the Boquillas and Pilares on the Rio Grande is a mountainous country on both sides of the river, and especially favorable for guerrilla warfare, and it has always been a favored spot for banditti, which in years past has depredated upon the ranchmen to the extent that in 1890 there many murders

(Continued on Page 2.)

## STRIKE IN BOSTON SETTLEMENT HOME

### Clubs in Civic Service House Revolt Against Directors of Institution.

By J. D. WILLIAMS. (Special to The Call.)

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—A peculiar and most interesting situation has arisen in Boston. An almost unheard-of thing has happened; the students, or rather club members, and some of the teachers at the Civic Service House, 113 Salem street, Boston; have struck. If that term will apply to the situation.

To understand this matter it will be necessary to give a short history of this constitution and the causes that led up to the action. Some years ago Quincy A. Shaw, one of the owners of the famous Calumet and Hecla mine, established this settlement house for educating the Italian and Jewish immigrants in the principles of good citizenship.

Of course the idea of the founder was probably to make citizens of the safe, sane and conservative variety; however, this institution has flourished and many have got their first start in a rudimentary education at this institution. The heirs of the founder have continued to support this place since his demise. Classes formed for the season found that after a term of study and social intercourse they separated and met but seldom again.

By reason of this fact an idea that clubs could be formed and thus a class might preserve its identity for years took form.

Clubs Demanded Better Facilities.

These clubs continued to meet at the Civic Service House and continued their studies, securing teachers and paying for them collectively or individually. The very fact that these clubs being formed furnished the basis for the present controversy, for with their foundation came a demand for better facilities. To realize this, different clubs ran more or less successful functions to get funds for various purposes. Some time ago a proposition emanating from the directors of this institution was made to federate their various clubs, and when a function of any kind was held by virtue of the larger activity of all, success was certain.

A committee was drawn up and an executive council was formed, which apparently was to have only an advisory board. All worked well for a time until this council attempted to assert its power. These various functions held were successful and considerable money was turned over to the house.

Council Asks Financial Assistance.

As stated above, the council made its first demands, but they were not granted. This aroused a spirit of protest, the original issues were somewhat lost sight of and personalities were the storm centers. Finally the president of the clubs, Mr. Louis Sternberg, was told to no longer come to the house. He persisted, and the club members took the position that if Sternberg was not admitted all would stay away.

Wrangling was continued over this point and finally an appeal to Mr. Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., was made by the council calling for a joint meeting of the council, the directors and the supporters of the house. The council having had their demands refused on the ground that it involved expense, asked for a financial statement of income and expenditures from the directors. This was refused, the council claiming that if the finances did not warrant these expenditures they would hold parties, operas, etc., to raise funds. A large meeting was then held, which after four hours of deliberation, was entered by the directors, who gave them a time limit to leave the building.

Whether or not these users of the Civic Service House were justified in asking for a financial statement from the directors is largely a question of viewpoint.

Two Sides to the Question.

It can be argued that the house was given them rent free, elementary instruction was given free, and that to use an old expression, it is not good to load a gift horse in the mouth of the taker. However, the other side is as follows: The North End population furnishes the necessity for the Civic Service houses; the North End is what it is largely because Calumet and Hecla and men like them, are what they are.

The taste for instruction given brings a taste for more. In the name of humanity and democracy the house is supposed to be run. This is part of their lives. They wish to widen and deepen their understanding. Anything that tends to do that they are interested in. If funds are insufficient, why let's take council together. If funds are unwisely spent let us use wisdom in their expenditure.

The social viewpoint is the correct one, therefore these users seem to be well within their rights in thus asking an accounting.

A meeting will be held Sunday, December 11, 1910, at 1 p.m., at Independence Hall, 2a Lowell street, corner Causeway street, Boston, to discuss this matter. This first strike against the exactions of charity will be watched with interest.

### MINE EXPLOSION IN PRUSSIA KILLS SIX

BOCHUM, Prussia, Dec. 9.—An explosion of six damp occurred in Holland mine today. Six miners were killed, five others seriously injured and one man is missing.

## JUNGLE OUTRIVALED BY GERMAN WRITER

### Gives Revolting Details Surrounding the Meat Industry in Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Outriving the repulsive details of Upton Sinclair's "Jungle," in which he described Chicago stock yards conditions, Miss Smith Rossie has just published in the December number of the Contemporary Review the result of her investigation of living conditions among the poorer classes of Germany.

Miss Rossie has found in the German Freibank, a sort of meat market for the poor, an institution more deserving of condemnation, she says, than any of the objects of attack by American muckrakers. Everybody except the poorer classes is forbidden from patronizing the Freibank, Miss Rossie says, because at the Freibank only meat is sold which has been taken from diseased animals or has itself become so diseased as to require a prolonged process of sterilization to make it edible.

The flesh of injured animals, which have been rendered unfit for more than twenty-four hours, is also sent to the Freibank for sale.

Flesh Got Diseased Meats.

At the slaughter houses, municipal or otherwise, according to Miss Rossie, the meat is divided into different classes, of which the lowest is called "conditionally fit," that is, fit for consumption only after a process of sterilization at a high temperature to free it from living germs. Besides sterilization, freezing is also resorted to in cases of tuberculosis and worm diseases. The worm, Miss Rossie says, "which induces the sort of flesh that we call mearly, is common, but the flesh of the animal so affected is not destroyed as with us. Both mearly cattle and pigs are used as human food."

Miss Rossie quotes a report from Munich, as follows: "Out of eighty-nine slaughtered hogs, thirteen were found fault with on account of pneumonia, anthrax of the lungs, sarcoma, carcinoma, and diseases of the kidneys, and of these two were put aside as unfit for the food of man on account of pneumonia and cancer, but of the rest only the diseased parts were destroyed."

PUTTING IT RIGHT UP TO MR. HITCHCOCK

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 9.—"Economy in the postal service is all right. But it should hit at the grating railroads. Any further economy at the expense of the railway mail clerks will, in my opinion, be followed by such desertions that the entire country will rise in protest against the poor service which inevitably will follow the displacement of trained men by inexperienced ones."

This is the statement today of Urban Wallers, editor of the Harpoon, which has been launched at governmental abuses of the railway mail service.

"Up to this time Postmaster General Hitchcock seems to have been unobtrusive of wiping out the deficit in the postal service. But he has directed his energies solely toward the employes.

"Before he took charge the government imposed fines upon the roads for failure to perform service. This aggregated something like \$800,000 a year. Hitchcock has saved the roads the penalties.

"To replace it he has ordered a system of fines upon employes. Economy under Hitchcock means the saving of dime from mail clerks and shutting of eyes to the loss of thousands which go to the railroads."

### VATICAN WILL MOURN LOST TEMPORAL POWER

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Vatican will, on January 1, enter upon a year of mourning, during which time every member of the papal household, from the Pope down, will mourn the loss of temporal power by the Holy See.

The German Catholic Workmen's League had requested the Pope to receive a delegation of their members on June 1 of next year. Replying to the request, the Pope declared that the Italian citizens would celebrate the year 1911 as the fortieth anniversary of the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and for that reason the Vatican would observe a year of mourning, holding the fewest number of functions possible.

The request of the German workmen was therefore denied.

### CAR JUMPS TRACK AND BUMPS DEPOT, 2 HURT

BATAVIA, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Two persons were badly hurt and many severely shaken up when a fast Norfolk and Western passenger train was wrecked at the depot here shortly before 10 o'clock this morning.

The rear coach jumped the track on a curve and sidwiped the depot, first crashing into an iron pole.

William Schenk, Norwood, Ohio, and S. E. Trober, residence not known, were the injured. Both will recover.

### CHRISTIANS MASSACRED BY IRATE BEDOUINS

JERUSALEM, Dec. 9.—One hundred of the Christian residents of Bevat, southeast of the Red sea, as well as the Turkish garrisons of the town, have been massacred by hordes of Bedouins, according to reports that reached here today.

## COST \$109,683 TO ELECT \$12,000 MAN

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 9.—It cost the Republicans of Pennsylvania \$109,683 to elect John K. Tener governor.

The contributions received totaled \$75,655, so that there was a deficit of \$34,028 represented by notes and unpaid bills.

The expenses of the Keystone party were \$3,987, while the Democratic nominee expended \$1,307.

### STANDING OF BRITISH PARTIES ABOUT SAME

LONDON, Dec. 9.—There was polling today in forty-five constituencies, composed of two Welsh boros, thirty-three county constituencies in England and Wales, four boros and two counties in Scotland, one Irish county, and London University. Only a few of the results have been returned tonight.

Without taking any account of today's results, there have been elected 451 members of the house of commons. Of these the Unionists number 207; Liberals, 157; Laborites, 28; Nationalists, 54; and Independent Nationalists, 5. The gains are: Unionist, 25; Liberal 14, and Laborites, 4, making a net Unionist gain against the coalition of three.

Tonight's returns have not altered the relative positions of the parties, the seven constituencies in which the returns are known remaining as they stood last January. The aggregate polls show exactly the same characteristics as distinguished them throughout the week. The Liberals aggregated in the seven constituencies announced tonight are 50,391, compared with 54,360 last January, a 1 the Unionist 43,023, compared with 44,851 in January.

### ELIOT COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST CITY

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—That collective action, operating through the national government, is necessary to solve the problems of monopoly, which face the United States, was declared by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, at the luncheon given by the City Club yesterday and attended by some 150 citizens of Milwaukee.

Introduced by Rev. Frederick Edwards as one of the great natural resources of the country, Dr. Eliot paid his respects to the city administration, declaring that he had visited a number of the city officials and was much impressed with the administration's "vigor, earnestness and high purposes."

Here are some of his views: "You have here in Milwaukee a fine example of collectivism.

"The distribution of property in this country is so vast that Socialism, the real doctrine, can never get anywhere when it is known.

"The long ballot was the source of the power of the bosses. The short ballot is the only means by which the people can get back the power which has been taken from them.

"At the bottom, the end in view in all your occupations is, first, domestic joy and then the welfare of mankind."

### 2 WORKERS BLOWN TO ATOMS BY EXPLOSION

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Dec. 9.—An explosion of six boxes of dynamite this morning in the drying room on the work of the Dravo Company, which is boring a shaft for the New York-Catskill aqueduct at Mount Taurus, near this place, caused a shock that was felt for miles around, and in the immediate vicinity of the explosion windows and chimneys of buildings were destroyed.

It is certain that two if not more, employes were in the building at the time of the accident, as remnants of human flesh and bones have been found within a radius of a quarter of a mile from the scene of the disaster. Several laborers were seriously injured, one fatally, by flying timbers. The names of the missing men will not be learned until the employes are checked up.

### MYRA DIETZ WRITING STORY OF CAMERON DAM

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 9.—Refusing all offers to go on the stage, Myra F. Dietz, daughter of the "defender of Cameron Dam," has turned to literature to get money to defend her father for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Oscar Harp.

The Dietz girl is here with her brother, Clarence, soliciting funds to aid in her father's defense. She is writing the complete story of the Dietz family's nine-year fight to save their homestead from the encroachments of the lumber barons.

### HABEAS CORPUS DENIED IN THE DIETZ CASE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 9.—The Supreme Court this afternoon quashed the habeas corpus proceedings in the Dietz case.

John Dietz was ordered remanded into the custody of Sheriff Madden and returned to Hayward to stand trial for the killing of Deputy Harp. The trial will be resumed Monday.

## WHERE LIVES ARE MENACED

### List of Twelve Dangerous Buildings Here Given.

### PUBLIC WARNING

### Filth Prevalent, Exits Choked, Escapes Blocked—Bosses Are Indifferent.

Below will be found a report on dangerous and insanitary factory buildings made to the secretary of the United Hebrew Trades from the Factory Inspector's office.

The report was made public today before yesterday, but its publication was purposely withheld by The Call in order that the names of the firms occupying the buildings mentioned might be obtained.

The names of these firms are as follows: 25 Bowery: S. TRAVIN, Inc. 23 Bowery: MONCOVITZ & CO. 63 Elizabeth street: LAPIERRE PAPER BOX COMPANY.

209 Sullivan street: LEVITT & CO. EAGLE PAPER BOX COMPANY, & M. PAPER BOX COMPANY. 176 Wooster street: CITY CANTAL PAPER BOX COMPANY. FAMOUS PAPER BOX COMPANY. 17 Elizabeth street: DAVID EMURACK, TRIANGLE PAPER BOX COMPANY. M. D. SHEFF.

145 Mulberry street: DUANE PAPER BOX COMPANY, HUDSON PAPER BOX COMPANY. 146 Wooster street: H. GOLUB & SON. 191 Chrystie street: KRAMER & CO.

173 Suffolk street: RISING STAR PAPER BOX COMPANY. 27 Ridge street: A. ROSENBERG. 208 Canal street: R. B. ARKIN & CO.

The Call thus places these names on record for this reason: If at any time in the future there is a fire or other calamity in these shops and any workmen are killed or injured because of defective fire escapes or obstructed means of exit, The Call intends publicly to accuse both the employers responsible and city departments whose business it is to look after and remedy such conditions.

It will print the names of the guilty officials in large type at the top of this page.

The employers and officials who willfully allow such filthy and dangerous conditions to prevail are public enemies, and if in the future any worker's death can be traced directly to their negligence, they deserve to be branded as murderers, and they will be in this paper.

There must be no repetition of the Newark horror in this city. It might be well for interested parties to acquaint the above named manufacturers with this paper's intention. They will then have no excuse.

Following is the report: Mr. B. Weinstein, Secretary, United Hebrew Trades, 161 Clinton Street: Dear Sir—The following is a copy of the report of our inspectors covering investigation made of the complaints sent here by you. Will advise you as soon as I receive the other reports.

In No. 27 Bowery, rear, the inspector found exits to fire escapes on north side of building obstructed; bars on first floor windows; flooring and walls of hallways and stairs dirty; no water at sink nor for toilet; flooring, walls, wash sinks and water closets and window dirty.

In No. 32 Bowery the inspector found a paper box manufacturer on top floor; fire escape on rear of building, same ending in yard, inclosed in brick walls; means of exit unprovided with bars on windows; flooring on top floor halls at sinks dirty; water closets on top floor also dirty.

In No. 63 Elizabeth street, the inspector found exits from building being used for paper box manufacture. The exit to fire escapes on front of building obstructed; halls narrow and stairways ending at hoist shafts at each floor; flooring of north side of building on windows; water closets on top floor also dirty.

In No. 209 Sullivan street, the inspector found exit to fire escapes on front and south of building obstructed; halls narrow and stairway ending balcony on fire escape on south side of building; means of exit unprovided with bars on windows; flooring on top floor also dirty.

In No. 176 Wooster street, the inspector found paper box factories in both front and rear buildings; the fire escapes in poor condition; the means of exit in building were unprovided with bars on the exit to fire escapes on third floor was obstructed. Flooring of factories were found to be dirty.

In No. 173 Suffolk street, the inspector found paper box factories in both front and rear buildings; the fire escapes in poor condition; the means of exit in building were unprovided with bars on the exit to fire escapes on third floor was obstructed. Flooring of factories were found to be dirty.

In No. 145 Mulberry street, the inspector found paper box factories in both front and rear buildings; the fire escapes in poor condition; the means of exit in building were unprovided with bars on the exit to fire escapes on third floor was obstructed. Flooring of factories were found to be dirty.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## Frank Miller

"THE FURNITURE CENTER"  
Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Here Are Beautiful Sofa Cushions

Which Make Fine Christmas Gifts

Large and interesting stock which you would enjoy choosing from.

Sofa Cushions in Leather..... \$4.00  
Sofa Cushions in Hand-Painted Satin... 6.00  
Sofa Cushions in Hand-Painted Leather 5.00

**Kashgar Couch Covers . . . \$3.50**

Exact copies of Oriental Rugs, tan color center with red and blue predominating in border; 56 inches wide and 108 inches long. Also superb lines of Curtains, Portieres, Bedspreads, Pictures, Screens, Lamps, Etc.

Beginning Saturday, Open Evenings Until Christmas.

manufacturers located there. Windows opening on rear fire escape were obstructed; the treads of stairway are worn; sixth floor hallway obstructed by barrels and boxes.

In re No. 145 Mulberry street, the inspector found paper boxes factories located therein; fire escapes on front and rear building; exits obstructed and some refuse on balconies; the rear yard was found dirty; water closets on second floor workroom dirty; flooring on third floor water closet dirty and no water to flush same.

In re No. 146 Wooster street, the inspector found the same used for the manufacture of paper boxes; fire escape in rear of building which terminates on roof of one-story extension; no

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12 Kt. Gold Filled, an and of with case hand. We GRIND all LENSES ourselves and guarantee to save you 1-2 to 50 per cent on doctor's prescriptions and broken lenses.

**\$1.50**

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Agency for the Waukers Shoe.

We carry a full line and a large stock of fall and winter shoes in all styles.

THE BEST OF QUALITY AT POPULAR PRICES.

**Union Made Shoes Only**

### Ancient Society

Researches in the Lines of Human Progress: From Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization

One American and only one is recognized by the universities of Europe as one of the world's greatest scientists. That American is Lewis H. Morgan, the author of this book. He was the pioneer writer on the subject. His conclusions have been fully sustained by later investigators.

This work contains a full and clear explanation of many vitally important facts, without which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question" is possible. It shows that the successive stages of civilization have arisen from the primitive conditions of the "Stone Age." The author shows that it is industrial changes that alter the relations of the sexes, and that these changes are still going on. He shows the historical reason for the "double standard of morals" for men and women, over which reformers have so long been fighting. He shows the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the scientific method. It shows, in brief, the woman in the past, the woman in the present, and the woman in the future.

Only \$1.00. Sent by mail. Send \$1.00 to the publisher, and we will mail the book to you by mail. Address: The International Socialist Service, Address: 110 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

## Green & Goldstein

Men's Furnishers

No. 298 GRAND STREET

Best, Allen and Eldridge Streets.

## JACOBS & HARRIS

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FASHIONABLE TAILORS

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# THE DECKER FARM

## SPRINGFIELD, NEW YORK CITY

24 minutes running time from the new Pennsylvania depot to Springfield. Five minutes' walk from the station.

**\$250 EACH**

**\$10.00 Down \$2.50 Per Month**

High, dry and level, cement sidewalks, 60-foot boulevards; free title policy from Title Guarantee & Trust Company. Springfield has five mail deliveries, paid fire department, police patrol and all city improvements. Low commutation rates. 100 trains per day, two trolley lines adjoining Jamaica and only a short distance from Jamaica Bay. The owner of this property has notified us that when our present selling contract expires this year prices will be advanced.

If you want to see the highest real estate bargain, come to this great sale today or tomorrow. All prices positively advanced January 1st.

Meet our representative at Pennsylvania depot, corner of 7th avenue and 12th street, or Long Island train, or Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, L. I. R. depot, inside in time for 2:40 train. Look for the man with a badge in his hat reading

**W. C. REEVES & CO., 124 E. 23d Street, N. Y. City**

## SEN. CONGRESS WONT RATIFY ARIZONA LAW

### Republicans Determined to Fight 'Radical' Provisions of New Document.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 9.—The basic law for the new state of Arizona will be adopted as a whole and signed by members of the constitutional committee late today. The last separate provision was adopted at last night's session and only the indorsing and adoption as a whole remain.

On account of the radical provisions included in the constitution, it was reported that the Republican delegates would refuse to sign the document, believing that President Taft and Congress would refuse to ratify so "unsafe and insane" a constitution.

"The safe and sound" assert that the incorporation in the document of the initiative and referendum and recall, the latter applying to all elective offices, including judges, are enough to insure its rejection by the administration.

Every indication is that the Republicans will make organized opposition, but Democratic leaders predict a heavy majority for the constitution.

Among the provisions of the document are initiative and referendum, amendment to the constitution by a majority vote of the people upon the initiative of 15 per cent of the voters, recall of all elective officers, direct primaries, direct advisory primary for United States senators, anti-lobbying clause, non-partisan election of the judiciary, juvenile court with the age of criminal responsibility fixed at eighteen, rigid corporation regulation with a provision designed to abolish "wildcatting," physical valuation of railroads as a basis for rate legislation, corporation commission with wide powers, employers' liability provision abrogating the fellow-servant doctrine and elimination of probate courts.

## BIG WHITE SLAVE SHAKEUP EXPECTED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 9.—Pending the report of United States Immigration Commissioner Keeffe regarding alleged immigration abuses and peonage in Hawaii, rumors circulated here today have it that the biggest shakeup in the history of the Pacific coast immigration service is coming.

Keeffe is said to have learned that many Chinese slave girls and peons from China have been landed in squads from mail steamers at Honolulu, held there over night and then reshipped in sailing vessels for San Francisco. The stowaways can thus be freely entered at the San Francisco port as coming from a domestic port.

## TURK LAUGHS AT LAW IN OWN MURDER TRIAL

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Laughing every minute he was in the prisoners' chair, Rom Felto, twenty-one, a Turk, admitted today to City Judge Batt that he had shot and killed James Demo, thirty, another Turk, last night.

"You are charged with murder; are you guilty?" was asked, but Felto merely laughed.

"Do you think it's funny?" asked the judge.

"No, I do not think it funny," said Felto, and laughed louder.

"Ever kill a man before?" asked the judge.

"No," said Felto, laughing at the thought.

Felto, who is a glass factory boss, recently discharged Demo.

## SIX GOOD REASONS WHY PEOPLE GO TO CHURCH

SHARON, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Rev. H. H. Elwinger, who is conducting a series of Christian lectures here, is expecting slim audiences tonight and henceforth, for he outlined to his hearers last night six reasons why people usually go to church, and told them that if any one of these reasons he preferred to have them remain away. Here are the reasons Rev. Elwinger says most people go to church:

Because they have nothing else to do, nor anywhere else to go.

Because it is fashionable in the community.

Because pressure is brought to bear upon them.

Because they are attracted by the eloquence of the preacher or the music or art of the church.

Because they have new clothes.

Because they want new customers.

## MOVEMENT TO REDUCE POSTAGE TO 1 CENT

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Announcement was today made of a nation-wide movement for the reduction of letter postage from 2 cents to 1 cent per ounce.

The campaign is to be carried on by the National One Cent Postage Association, which opened today quarters in this city from where the campaign will be conducted. A bill for the reducing of the postal rate is now being drawn and will be introduced either at the present session of Congress or at the next regular session. George T. McIntosh, president of the organization, stated that the general plan of campaign will be the securing of the co-operation of all national trade associations.

## OAKLAND ADOPTS COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 9.—The city of Oakland yesterday adopted the commission form of government by a vote of 9,023 to 3,018.

Send your name and address to the circulation committee care of The Call, if you want to join the Ten Thousand Club.

## Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits Reduced

'11.95, '12.50, '14.95 and '18

Overcoats in fashionable gray and brown effects in plain or velvet collar, also plain black and Oxford kersey and vicunas. Included are the new convertible and Presto collars in the new Scotch effects.

The suits are all of fancy effects in browns and grays, fancy worsteds and plain black tibets.

## HENRY HELLER

FASHIONABLE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

271 Hamburg Ave., Cor. Greene Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## ALDERMAN ARRESTED FOR EXTORTION

Crippled News Dealer Had to Pay \$200 for Permit to Hearst Judge.

Alderman Michael J. Volkman, of the 22d district, was arrested yesterday in Harlem police court on a warrant charging him with extortion. He is accused by Acting Commissioner of Accounts Rice of "shaking down" David Barisch, a one-legged news dealer with a stand at 84th street and Third avenue, for \$200 for a permit.

Volkman's arrest was made on the strength of statements by Edward Cruise, thirty years old, of 411 East 88th street, son of former Police Captain William Cruise, who was a prisoner in Harlem police court yesterday charged with performing the actual work of squeezing the \$200 out of Barisch.

## 33,700 ENGINEERS IN WEST MAY STRIKE

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A strike of 33,700 engineers employed on sixty-one Western railroads was threatened today as preparations were made to close the thirty days' balloting on the question by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The strike vote is to be completed tomorrow and officials of the engineers' brotherhood are prepared to notify the railway managers of the outcome two days later, December 12. W. B. Scott, general manager of the Frisco line, with headquarters in Chicago, is chairman of the railroad committee, which will receive the engineers' report.

He would not say what course the managers intended to pursue if the employees decided on a strike.

The subject of controversy between the roads and the engineers is readjustment of the wage scale, including an increase in the amount paid the employees. The engineers contend that they are entitled to an advance of 13 per cent in wages. The railroad says that instead of 13 per cent the wage scale presented by the engineers called for a 15 per cent increase.

## ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS HELD IN \$10,000 BAIL

The eight men and two women who were arrested Thursday after detectives had found Giuseppe Longo, the boy kidnapped from his Brooklyn home on November 19, were held yesterday in \$10,000 bail each by Magistrate Tighe in the Fifth Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn.

The boy was found in a tenement at 330 East 12th street.

Stanislaus Berdenza, Salvatore Giambone and Marie Reppa, the reputed wife of Giambone, were held as the kidnapers of the Longo boy. The others were held as accessories.

One of the prisoners, Sebastiano Di Gaetano, a barber, of 237 North 5th street, Williamsburg, is supposed to be the ringleader of a gang which has been making a business of kidnaping children in Manhattan and Brooklyn for the purpose of intimidating parents into the payment of large sums of money.

## 2,537,167 FOLKS IN JERSEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The census bureau today announced the present enumeration of New Jersey, 2,537,167; increase, 652,498, or 24.7 per cent. Under the present enumeration New Jersey gets three new congressmen.

## TEA.

Your Two Profiles

The similarity of the two sides of one's face is no greater than the uniform excellence of any two packages of

## White Rose Ceylon Tea

The Quality Only the Best

## MEXICAN TROOPS RUN BEFORE REBELS

(Continued from Page 1.)

made it necessary for General Stanley to order the Seminole scouts from Nevada Springs to Polvo, and the white troops under Lieutenant Thomas at Pecos Colorado, Texas, to Presidio, where the respective organizations were maintained for two years.

"I myself went to San Antonio and got General Stanley to send these troops."

"The situation is now more serious than at that time. In a few days thousands of people from Mexico will be camped on American soil, where they are coming for safety. They are mostly poor people who have not the price of three days' subsistence. They must eat, and there is no work for them by which to earn a dollar, therefore they will have to be cared for by the United States government or they must kill and subsist on the stock of the ranches along the border."

## SAYS MINISTER WORKED WITH POOLROOM KING

Legislative Gravit Committee Gets Letter From ex-Senate Stenographer.

The legislative investigating committee yesterday received a long rambling letter from Edward Shaughnessy, former senate stenographer, who is best known as the "leader of the politically unemployed." The letter says that in 1903 the legislative chambers were overrun by a horde of discredited lawyers and adventurers bidding for votes upon the ground that they controlled certain senators.

According to the testimony of R. C. Cummins, Shaughnessy received \$1,000 from August Belmont for work at Albany as agent of the Jockey Club in opposing the anti-gambling legislation.

One of the most interesting items in the letter is the statement that the Rev. Dr. Gregg, head of the international reform bureau, and leader in the anti-gambling fight, worked shoulder to shoulder with Peter De Lacy, the poolroom king, in his row on the Jockey Club.

Shaughnessy sets up a claim to intimacy with Governor Hughes, Speaker Wadsworth, and numerous legislators. He admits accepting the Jockey Club's \$1,000, and says that he got \$250 to \$1,500 besides. Acting under this retainer he says he called on Governor Higgins and several senators.

In a letter which Shaughnessy quotes, M. Linn Bruce, writing as lieutenant and shoe business as a result of an opinion handed down today by the corporation counsel, who holds that under the new insanity law the department of health is required to properly clothe and otherwise prepare persons for commitment to asylums.

The question arose over the refusal of the health commissioner to honor a bill for shoes and clothing in the case of a man sent to the Buffalo State Hospital. The city treasurer of the poor also declined to pay the bill. Under the corporation counsel's opinion the health department must stand such expense.

## BUFFALO'S HEALTH DEPT MAY MAKE CLOTHING

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The health department here may have to go into the clothing and shoe business as a result of an opinion handed down today by the corporation counsel, who holds that under the new insanity law the department of health is required to properly clothe and otherwise prepare persons for commitment to asylums.

The question arose over the refusal of the health commissioner to honor a bill for shoes and clothing in the case of a man sent to the Buffalo State Hospital. The city treasurer of the poor also declined to pay the bill. Under the corporation counsel's opinion the health department must stand such expense.

## WARSAW, Ind., Dec. 9.—Judge F. E. Bower, of the Kosciusko Circuit Court, has imposed an unusual sentence on two wayward young boys of this city. Instead of sending them to the Boys' School, or some other correctional institution, he has sentenced the boys to attend Sunday school each Sunday.

## BAD BOYS MUST GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

They have been ordered to report to the judge at least once a week and to bring proof of their attendance. In case they are absent except for good cause, the judge has threatened to take more severe action. The boys never before attended Sunday school and his sentence is expected to act both as a punishment and a means of reformation.

## EXHORTS JAPAN TO GET READY FOR WAR WITH U. S.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—Exhortation to Japan to prepare for war with the United States is the gist of an article published by the Tokio Nippon, which has arrived here via the steamer Namba Maru.

"Japan must ask herself," says the Nippon, "what object an element of United States citizens have in view when they advocate the expenditure of enormous sums in furnishing the Pacific with a big fleet; the creating of a powerful army on the Pacific slope; the building of a huge coal depot and naval station in Hawaii and the fortifying of the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama."

## The Big Store

Corner of Broadway and Winousky Ave. BROOKLYN

### We Shoe the Whole Family

Another Shipment of W. L. Douglas \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes at 1.98 and 2.50

Included are Jordan's Special No. 4 Shoe, Alexander's Custom-made \$5 Shoe, Burt and Peckard Shoes. The Shoes are termed factory made, but it takes an expert to discover the defects. They come in patent colt, button and blucher, congress gaiters, vici and gun meta leathers. Saturday and Monday, \$1.98 and \$2.50.

**Children's Shoes at 1.23**

Children's High Top Shoes, lace and button, 6 to 10 1/2, 90c.; 11 to 12, \$1.23, and 13 to 14, \$1.50.

Women's Velvet Button Shoes and Pumps, 2 1/2 to 6, \$1.79, regular \$2.50.

Boys' Storm King Boots, \$2.00.

### Fine Holiday Umbrellas

Largest assortment of medium and high-class Umbrellas in Brooklyn for men, women and children, \$1.98 to \$15.00.

**2.00 and 2.50 Umbrellas, 1.50**

Lot No. 1—Men's and Women's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Union Silk Edged Rainproof Cloth Umbrellas, made on a paragon frame with rod and a very select lot of high grade handles. In some instances the handles are worth as much as we ask for the Umbrellas complete. Special as a leader, \$1.50.

**3.00 Umbrellas, 3.00**

Lot No. 2—Men's and Women's Black piece-dyed Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, a magnificent assortment of high grade novelty handles, paragon frame, steel rods, cases and tassels to match. Don't miss the sale if you want to get a first-class Umbrella at about half price. Limited quantity, value \$5.00, for \$2.00.

## HEADLER'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

Special low prices in Candy for the Holidays.

1770 Fulton Street

Near Utica Ave., Brooklyn.

## PAPER BOX MAKERS EXPOSE BOSSES' TRICK

There will be a mass meeting of the Paper Box Makers' Union, Local 18, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of devising ways and means of fighting the employers who, it is said, are preparing to break the union.

As the busy season is about to start, the employers notified the workers that if they want to hold their jobs the cutters would have to deposit a bond for \$100 and joiners would have to give \$50 security that they would not strike nor disobey orders given them by the bosses. The union is preparing itself against this trick.

An energetic campaign is being made to organize the trade and hundreds of members are enrolling in the organization. All box makers are requested to attend the meeting and take part in the discussion concerning improvement of conditions.

## FOR LATEST STYLES IN HATS GO TO

## The Myrtle Millinery

1231 Myrtle Ave., Bet. Stockholm and DeKalb.

C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 5254 Bushwick.

No connection with Store in old location.

## ARONSON BROS. & FEAST

DRY AND DRESS GOODS.

We Advertise 20 Special Bargains.

909 No. 3d St., bet. Queens and Richmond.

**61-63 BELMONT AVE.**

## BEN'S DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.

Sweater Coats a Specialty.

**745 MYRTLE AVENUE**

Near Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn.

Benj. Bolikowitz, Proprietor.

## KASS'S

HATS AND FURNISHINGS CANNOT BE BEAT

In Style, Quality and Price.

1707 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bet. Thattford and Rockaway Ave.

## HIGH-GROUND DAIRY

QUALITY OUR MOTTO.

COUNTY BOTTLED MILK

440-452 74th St., Tel. 400 74d.

Do you want people educated the next election? "The Call" Join the Ten Thousand Club if you want to help.

## Leo Tolstoy Memorial Meeting

Sunday, December 11, 1910, 2 P. M.

AT LYRIC HALL, 725 Sixth Avenue, near 42d Street.

Emma Goldman, "Tolstoy the Rebel"; Bayard Boyesen, "Tolstoy Teacher"; Grace Foster, "Readings From Tolstoy"; Leonard D. Abbe, Chairman.

Mr. Louis Rovinsky, an able violinist, will render appropriate music.

First Tolstoy memorial in English given by revolutionary element. Admission 15 cents.

At 45 East 23d street, Sunday, December 11, 1910, 3 p.m., Emma Goldman will deliver the Second Farewell Lecture, Subject: "The Awakening of Spring," a tragedy of childhood, by Frank Wedekind. Questions and discussions. Admission 15 cents.

## MASS MEETING OF Clothing Cutters, Trimmers, Lining Cutters AT ARLINGTON HALL

55 St. Mark's Place.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910, AT 1:30 P. M.

NON-UNIONISTS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

INITIATION FEE REDUCED.

OFFICE—41-43 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

# CARPENTERS FIGHT DEPARTMENT STORE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ful statement will cause rejection of application.

System.

Offering \$10 reward for any information in regard to dishonesty any employee are everywhere. Information given to the general manager is to be considered strictly confidential. This establishes a perfect system, and prevents organization among the employees, keeping them busy and disrupted.

Three floors and the basement of the immense building on Broadway, between 34th and 35th streets, are devoted to the retail business, while the fourth and rear are given to manufacturing. Here we have a business straight from the manufacturer to the consumer, and all under one roof.

The fifth floor reminds one of the ordinary department of a big hotel, with laundry, storeroom, bakery, kitchen and restaurant, where thousands of patrons are daily served.

So large has the small order department grown, now employing between 400 and 500 girls, that an extra floor is in course of construction on top of the building to accommodate that department alone.

A carpenter shop, furniture shop, upholstering and carpet department, and engraving room and mattress factory are all complete in their way, and always non-union shops.

Incidentally, some weeks ago, representatives from Mattress Makers' Union No. 108 appeared before the resolution committee of the Central Federated Union and asserted that the O. K. Bedding Company was buying from the Street Cleaning Department castoff mattresses, mattresses which had been thrown away as unfit for further use, and they charged that Macy was buying material for the making of mattresses directly from this concern.

Entering the white goods room, where skirts, fancy waists, kimono, and dolls' clothes are in process of manufacture, one might imagine one-

self in the downtown manufacturing district except for the light. This room is high and has many windows. At one of the machines sat a beautiful girl with a wealth of yellow hair piled high upon her head. She was pointed out to me as a girl from far off Holland. As she looked up I noticed that the upper and lower lids of her eyes were inflamed and very red. Were they sore? she was asked. An exquisite smile flitted across her face as she quietly shook her head. "Her eyes are tired from the close work, I guess," my guide said, as we walked away.

The state labor law demands retiring rooms for girls employed in stores, and in this respect Macy's store is in strict accordance with the law. A plain, clean room equipped with rockers and seats is at the rear of the third floor. Here also is a nurse in charge of a room with a number of beds for girls who become exhausted or ill at their work. A visiting doctor comes twice a week.

Some Benevolence.

An attempt is made at benevolent feudalism in connection with the girls. The room which is used as a retiring room during the day is kept open as a recreation room in the evening. This is to give the girls who have no homes a place to go. So many of them live in cheap furnished rooms (how else can girls live on a meager wage?), with no comforts, the firm decided upon this plan to keep them away from dance halls and cheap moving picture shows and incidentally to keep them in better condition for service.

In this connection I was told of the summer home which is maintained for the girls at Central Valley, N. Y. They are sent in relays of about 100 each, are given a week in the country and a \$5 bill.

On the walls of the retiring room were several pictures which interested me much. They were pictures of the May Day picnic which is always given to Macy's Junior class. The Junior class means girls employed in the store who are under sixteen. One of these pictures shows a group of these girls romping like the children that they are. The other shows about 400 of these Junior workers grouped about the fountain in Central Park, drinking in the sweet sunshine and enjoying the unwonted recreation of a day out of doors.

Long ago the necessity was seen of providing a lunch room for girls, and in this respect also Macy's complies with the law. Tables are provided, and of course, and food is served to them at cost. The girls wait upon themselves, and may go to the counters and select what they want.

Low Prices for the Poor.

Soup, stew, tea, coffee, pie, cakes, sandwiches are served for sums ranging from 1 to 5 cents. "We have to serve food at low cost," I was told. "If the girls are poor, very poor, and some of them come from wretched homes."

Returning to the third floor, after an exhaustive tour of inspection of all the departments above, my guide said: "That is all, I think I have shown you all a vision of the white-faced man with a bit of a girl in his arms rose before me. Once again I seemed to hear him say:

"I have to work in that dreadful place, and I wouldn't give my baby up for all the Straus' millions."

"There is one more place I want to see," I said, "and that is the subcellar, the place that is artificially supplied with air."

"There is no stairway leading into the place, and a freight elevator carried us down, down thirty feet underground. Apart from the human interest, this department was of the greatest interest of any in the establishment. Here are huge shutes, and the narrow, some better, skittering down from above. They are carried by a moving slide to a moving table for distribution. As the parcels pass along, they are rapidly distributed to the numerous moving slides—one for Harlem, one for Jersey, one for Hoboken, city, and carried to the room set apart for each section of the city and the country.

The packages bought on transfer cards have a slide of their own, and go to the transfer department, there to be selected and packed for delivery.

So exact is the system that your package addressed to the upper West Side by no chance comes in contact with those addressed to the plebeian East Side.

If one parcel is missing, even a small bit of lace or ribbon, its price is deducted from the messenger pay of the distributor who is supposed to have handled it. All of the work of distribution, packing and labeling is done in this room by men and boys.

Girls are employed in this subcellar working on the checks and bills, some of them looking quite young enough to belong to Macy's Junior Class.

Just how these hundreds of men, boys and girls would escape from this prison in case of fire was not explained.

There is no stairway because some of the parcels might be stolen and carried away. No stairways from this subterranean cellar thirty feet underground were arranged for when the place was built. The only exits visible are by way of the freight elevators, and one may imagine the panic that would follow an alarm of fire.

No stairways built that property might be protected? Here, at every where, the safety of property is placed above the safety of human life.

Unionism Fought.

The policy of Macy's has always been opposed to labor unions. They are distinctly opposed to the union shop, as the carpenters found when they organized and asked for recognition.

TRUSSEMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME

TRUSSEMAKER

1499 2d Ave. Bet. 25th & 25th Sts.

Trusses, Bras, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Supporters, All stock guaranteed. Orders not allowed to go out on all packages.

**Schweider**  
ESTABLISHED 1868.  
The Oldest and Most Reliable House for  
**Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.**  
Prices moderate. All goods guaranteed  
**68-68 1/2 Bowery**  
Near Canal Street  
Open Saturday Eve. till 9 o'Clock

dition of their union. Recognition of the union means union hours and union wages, and knowing Macy's policy to be long hours and low wages, no one was surprised when the carpenters were compelled to go on strike. Others could be found to take their places at half the union wages.

With the delivery wagon drivers it was a different story. The drivers handle property outside of the carefully guarded precincts of the store. They deliver valuable goods, and it was unsafe with the Christmas trade coming on to put new men on the wagons and intrust them with the custody of property. Property must be protected at all costs, and so a compromise was effected, and the union drivers taken back.

During the express drivers' strike, which involved Macy's drivers, the police were very zealous in the protection of property. So zealous were they that Mayor Gaynor has personally commended the force for their effective work.

A delicate tribute was paid to the police at Thanksgiving by the distribution of turkeys to every member of the police force. It was thought by some that the express companies were the donors, in appreciation of the service rendered by the police during the strike.

Was He the Philanthropist?

It is now stated on unquestionable authority that the donor of the Thanksgiving turkeys is no less a person than Nathan Straus, the gift to the Police Department costing him \$10,000.

The wage paid to a New York policeman is \$1,400 a year. The wage of a packer in Straus' subterranean cellar is just \$624 a policeman with a salary of \$1,400 a year might be reasonably expected to buy his own Thanksgiving turkey. The poor slaves working for Straus can scarcely buy shelter and bread for wife and children on \$624 a year. Of course, and this may be borne in mind, the case whatever, but it must occur to one in the light of recent events that Mr. Straus may think it well to keep in good grace with the police, as they are handy to have around in case any of his slaves rebel and go on strike.

Many men who have accumulated vast wealth at the expense of their workmen have made their names famous by their connection with some great charity. Rockefeller's large gifts to educational and scientific institutions, his father's aid in libraries, and Nathan Straus' name is inseparable from the pasteurization of milk.

A Life Saver.

For nineteen years Mr. Straus has been engaged in the most worthy work of saving human life.

Alarmed at the spread of tuberculosis in this country a society was formed for its study and prevention. Those who are actively engaged in combating the disease assert, and assert gain, that the chief causes which lead to the development of tuberculosis are underfeeding, lack of sunlight and fresh air, and the congested housing conditions of the great masses of New York's tenement population.

In other words, the great white plague is caused by poverty, and poverty is caused by low wages. Physicians all over the world, in dealing with the disease, say: "Plenty of good milk and fresh eggs, rest, sunlight and open air."

Mr. Straus ignores all of the real causes of the disease. He ignores underfeeding and bad housing due to low wages and long hours, and is convinced that the only way to stamp out the dread tuberculosis is to disinfect the dairy cow and sterilize the milk.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, vice president of the American Society of Medical Sociology, in a recent interview stated:

"Our helplessness in the face of adverse economic conditions is especially striking in the case of tuberculosis. It is useless to tell a man who works ten hours a day for \$15 a week, and has a family to support, that what he needs is a long rest in the open air and plenty of the best food. It seems like mocking him. You can even send a nurse, trained in social service, to his home to tell him how to live hygienically, and they do at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, but if she finds him occupying a few small, poorly lighted rooms, with a large family, what can she do? He can't make the house over, and he can't pay more rent."

"Suppose you even contact yourself with prescribing an extra diet of six raw eggs per day and two quarts of pure milk. That means forty-two eggs a week and fourteen additional quarts of milk added to an unpaid grocery bill already groaning under the increased cost of living. What can the man do? What can the physician do? What can anybody do without changing social conditions?"

This is the kernel of the problem, bad economic conditions, but this our philanthropists studiously ignore.

The Real Issue.

For nineteen years Mr. Straus has endeavored to turn the attention of the people from the real issue, the poverty of the workers, and to focus public attention upon the much misunderstood and much maligned dairy cow.

In July, 1893, Straus opened the first booth for the distribution of pasteurized milk, and by 1910 as many as seventeen stations had been established. It must have been something of a blow to this good philanthropist when at the meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the report showed that only one person out of 297 was infected from cattle.

Last summer, as a result of the activity of Straus' old friend, the New York Herald, investigation showed excessive bacteria in milk sold at Straus' milk stations. So much evidence and so much pressure were brought to bear upon the subject that during August last Mr. Straus, who was in London, gave out this interview, which sounds very much like a walk-back:

"I consider the attacks exceedingly unjust, and I do not intend to put up with them. You may say that I have made up my mind to close my pasteurization stations in New York. I cannot always be at home, and if I am to be unjustly attacked while I am away, I prefer to carry on my work elsewhere. This step would, I believe, be viewed with widespread regret in New York, but the responsibility will rest with the New York Herald."

Wrung From the Tollers.

This is the end of a charity based upon dollars wrung from the lives of thousands of tollers.

In May, 1909, at the fifth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, a letter was read from Nathan Straus in which he bemoaned the fact that tuberculosis had jumped from an increase of 18 per cent in 1907 to an increase of 23 per cent in 1908, and that in New York, a city that leads "the whole world in warfare against tuberculosis."

To paraphrase one statement in that letter: The abolition of this unnecessary disease will begin with the abolition of crime to house workers for ten hours a day in a subterranean cellar thirty feet underground. It will begin when it is made a crime to pay workers starvation wages which will not buy them sufficient food to eat.

Workers Must Help Themselves.

Thousands sweated out of the workers, and pennies for charity. Oh, it is all very well for the reformers and philanthropists to study the disease, but the real solution of the problem of the great white plague lies with the workers themselves. It

lies in the industrial organizations of the workers for better wages and shorter hours here and now, and the political organization of the workers for the speedy overthrow of a system which permits the Strauses of society to suck the lifeblood and energy out of thousands of men, women and children in their mad greed for profit, and the establishment of a decent economic system, a system worthy of our twentieth century civilization, the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

When the workers own their own factories and shops, we'll close up the subcellars and basements, and work will be done in clean, sunlit rooms.

When the workers own their own factories and shops, little boys and girls of the Junior class will be nourished and cared for in decent homes, they will be sent into schools for mental development and out into the sunshine for physical development.

When the co-operative commonwealth is established we will tear down our dark, disease breeding, filthy tenements, and erect sanitary dwellings for the citizens of the commonwealth.

In that day no white faced father will work in a cellar for ten hours a day, and, forced to the street to give his baby a breath of air, will strain his child to his breast and say: "I hate Nathan Straus, because he can't give my children enough to eat on what he pays me."

Paintings at Popular Prices  
Original subjects suitable for Christmas presents. Call at Studio or communicate.

**Louis N. Bromberg**  
225 East 86th Street Hours 1 to 9 p.m.  
Have received many requests to start class in painting. Will begin shortly. Terms reasonable.

**Union Shoe Co.**  
52 Avenue B, cor. 4th Street  
Our fall and winter shoes are ready for your inspection.  
All velvet and velvet top shoes a specialty.  
All our ladies' and gents' shoes are union stamped.

**The Frank Department Store**  
Corner 108th St. and Columbus Ave.  
We carry a complete line of Underwear, Flannel shirts, Overalls, Working Shoes, etc. etc. Everything in the line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Wear. We allow a per cent. on all purchases.

**L. SEIGEL & CO.**  
Clothing and Merchant Tailors  
47 CANAL STREET  
A full line of Winter Overcoats, Fur Lined Coats, Suits for Men and Young Men. A large assortment of all the latest styles to choose from.  
The best Union Made Clothes that money can buy at lowest prices.

**L. SEIGEL & CO.**  
CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORS  
47 CANAL STREET

**YORKVILLE FREE FORUM**  
1461 Third Avenue, bet. 23d and 23d Sts.  
**Herman Simpson**  
Editor-in-Chief of New York Call,  
WILL LECTURE ON  
"Lessons of the Elections."  
Sunday, December 11, '10, at 8 P. M.  
Discussion. Admission Free

**REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES**  
PREACHES TOMORROW ON  
"LEO TOLSTOY"  
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH  
Park Avenue and 34th Street  
SERVICES 11 A. M.

# Sacrifice Sale

We procured from the well known Clothing Manufacturers, Schlass Bros., of Baltimore, \$50,000 worth of high grade, Hand Tailored Clothing, containing Suits and Overcoats for Men and Young Men. Every conceivable model in hundreds of patterns is here for your selection, sizes for every one, and we offer them for sale

**At 33 1/3 Cents on the Dollar.**

**\$10 Overcoats for Men and Young Men . . . \$3.99**  
**\$15 Suits and Overcoats for Men and Young Men . . . \$7.49**  
**\$18 & \$20 Suits and Overcoats . . . \$9.99**  
**\$25 & \$30 Suits and Overcoats, Scotch Tweeds and fine Kerseys . . . \$11.49**  
**\$30 & \$35 Suits and Overcoats, imported fabrics . . . \$13.99**  
**\$38 & \$45 Overcoats, equal to any coat made to order . . . \$12.99**  
**\$30 & \$35 Full Dress, Tuxedos, Prince Alberts . . . \$13.99**

**LATE HOPE CLOTHING CO.**  
280 BROADWAY, Corner Chambers Street  
OPEN SATURDAY TO 10 P. M.

lies in the industrial organizations of the workers for better wages and shorter hours here and now, and the political organization of the workers for the speedy overthrow of a system which permits the Strauses of society to suck the lifeblood and energy out of thousands of men, women and children in their mad greed for profit, and the establishment of a decent economic system, a system worthy of our twentieth century civilization, the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

When the workers own their own factories and shops, we'll close up the subcellars and basements, and work will be done in clean, sunlit rooms.

When the workers own their own factories and shops, little boys and girls of the Junior class will be nourished and cared for in decent homes, they will be sent into schools for mental development and out into the sunshine for physical development.

When the co-operative commonwealth is established we will tear down our dark, disease breeding, filthy tenements, and erect sanitary dwellings for the citizens of the commonwealth.

In that day no white faced father will work in a cellar for ten hours a day, and, forced to the street to give his baby a breath of air, will strain his child to his breast and say: "I hate Nathan Straus, because he can't give my children enough to eat on what he pays me."

**RESTAURANTS.**  
**LITTLE HUNGARY** 237 E. Houston St.  
Table d'hôte; every evening; Hungarian gaiter; Opera Band and Singers.

**FIRST JEWEL VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT**  
237 EAST BROADWAY.  
ISIDOR KLEPAK, PROP.

**REAL BARGAINS IN MEN'S CLOTHING.**  
The Chas. Gomer's Sons Company, Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, of 661-663 Broadway and 14-16 Varot street, Brooklyn, who have been established for the last sixty years, are going out of business, and today start the sale of the entire stock of men's, juvenile and children's clothing at a reduction of 33 per cent of their usual low prices.

Call readers can have the benefit, when making purchases in these stores, of sixty years' experience in their special lines, and the reputation of the Gomer people is undoubtedly the best guarantee any buyer could desire.

**WEAR THE \$4.00 REGENT SHOE**  
The Best Union Made Men's Shoe of Today. A SHOE OF FASHION, STYLE AND WEAR. In all kinds of leather, with heavy, medium and light soles. All shoes of unequalled values and every pair guaranteed.

1486 3d Ave. | 84th St. and 3d Ave.

**1885 SILVER JUBILEE 1910**  
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY  
**ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL**  
OF THE  
**Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union**  
Of Old New York  
WILL BE HELD AT  
**LABOR TEMPLE, 243-245 East 84th St.**  
**SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1910**  
Entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock and will be followed by dancing at 11 p.m.  
The proceeds of the ball will go for the benefit of the union.  
Music by Professor Charles Fox.  
Gent's Ticket, including Warlike, 50c. Lady's Ticket, 30c.

**BEBEL'S MASTERPIECE**  
"Woman and Socialism"  
Jubilee 50th Edition  
Thoroughly revised and enlarged this year, will appear in English in a few days.  
510 Pages. Elegantly Bound. \$1.50. Postage Free.  
The most appropriate holiday present for a female relative.  
Order at once, as transportation suffers delay at the season.

**Socialist Literature Co.**  
18 Spruce St., New York.

**Shoes of Quality**  
At the Most Reasonable Prices.  
Breeding Millers a Specialty.  
**I. NATHAN**  
1709 Madison Ave., near 117th St., N. Y.

**Silverstone Bros.**  
744-746 Westchester Ave., near 156th St.  
Agents for the **DANBURY HAT**  
Union Made  
Gents' Furnishing—General Department Store.

UNION MADE SHOES.

**B. N. LEFKOWITZ**  
Two Stores: 110 Delancey Street  
No. 2 Ave. C, cor. Houston St.  
**Reliable Footwear**  
WE ASK YOU TO PATRONIZE OUR TWO STORES, BECAUSE WE ONLY SELL HIGH GRADE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN, MADE BY US FROM F.A.O.B. LOW PRICES. THE FACT THAT WE HAVE OUR OWN MANUFACTURING PLANTS SINCE IT STARTED IN 1870 IS A PROOF THAT WE SHOULD MAKE YOU A STEADY CUSTOMER.

Shoes of all Kinds for Men and Women.

Two Good Books at 1/4 of the Publisher's Price at  
**Max N. Maisel's Book Store**  
432 Grand St., New York  
**BELFORT HAX**, The Bomb, by Belfort Hax. The author says in his preface: "I came to the conclusion that six out of seven bombs published in Chicago (in 1892) were as innocent as I am, and that four of them had been murdered—according to me. I felt so strongly on the subject that when I sketched the Bomb I determined not to alter a single incident." 1910, 221 pp.; published at \$2.00; for 40c; by mail, 50c.

**Max N. Maisel**  
432 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

LEVY BROS. 2196 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR 120TH STREET. Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers. Our line of Suits and Winter Overcoats will satisfy the most fastidious dresser.

POLICE GUILTY OF KIDNAPPING VOTERS. Men Still on Job While Defense Moves for New Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 9.—Found guilty of kidnapping three voters on election day for the purpose of keeping them away from the polls, Lieutenant John J. Lynch, formerly of the 19th Police district, and four others have appealed for a new trial before Judge Wilson, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and were released on bail pending the filing of the reasons by their attorneys.

Besides Lynch, the convicted men are Street Sergeant Charles Shober and House Sergeant John D. Swenee, both of the same district; Thomas S. Duffy, Republican leader of the 2d division of the 7th ward, and messenger of select council, and Richard De Bussy, a negro, a division worker. The man who was acquitted was Frank Shields, a policeman of the same district.

The defendants were accused of spiriting away from the 2d division of the 7th ward three colored men, Edward McKenzie, Garrett Welsh and Solomon Cole, all William Penn party workers in the division.

In a statement by Superintendent of Police Taylor in reference to the conviction of the three police officers, he indicated that there would be no action taken by the police department toward dismissing or suspending them pending a motion for a new trial at least.

The mere fact that the men were convicted by one court did not, in Superintendent Taylor's estimation, prove them guilty of the charge. At any rate it was not so considered by the police department, he said.

"We suppose them innocent until proven guilty," said the superintendent. "The fact that they are now out under bail and that a motion for a new trial has already been made indicates that they still have a chance to prove their innocence. I believe they will be acquitted on an appeal. I will take no action at this time."

THREE RESIGN FROM THE BOY SCOUTS

Letters of resignation from the American Boy Scouts were given out Thursday night by William Randolph Hearst for himself, for himself, for Admiral George Dewey, and Representative-elect Jefferson M. Levy. Admiral Dewey, whose name appears first on the list of founders, and was recently elected secretary, merely says that he "desires to resign all connection with the organization."

Hearst and Levy, who were on the board of directors, both profess dissatisfaction with the management.

CONSUL TO TURKEY DEAD. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—The American consul general, Edward Henry Ozmun, died here today after a short illness.

He was fifty-three years old, and a native of Rochester, Minn.

MUSIC. BROOKLYN HEARS SECOND RACHMANINOFF SYMPHONY. By Harry Chapin Plummer. Sergei Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2 in E-minor (opus 27), was the principal offering of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Max Fleisher conducting, at its second concert of the season in the New Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night.

Another Grand Stand Play in Present Transit Problem Farce.

"Grandstand" plays in the subway negotiations continue and some people are as interested as if the whole thing was not full of fakery. A resolution was adopted by the Public Service Commission yesterday directing its counsel, George S. Coleman, to institute an action for the violation of the order of the commission requiring the maintenance of adequate service in the subway. This order was adopted last spring.

Under the Public Service Commission law the Supreme Court may impose a penalty up to \$5,000 a day for such violation.

The Public Service Commission held a hearing last Wednesday on the overcrowded condition of subway trains outside of the rush hours and a large number of subway passengers, including representatives of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, appeared to testify.

Orders Violated. Investigators of the Public Service Commission presented a report covering the operation of trains on a Sunday showing that passengers were compelled to stand, although the company was not operating trains on the headway required by the Public Service Commission order.

The record taken by the investigators of the Public Service Commission covered Sunday, November 27. The day following the public hearing Commissioner John E. Eustis gave out a statement attacking the interboro's position in regard to orders issued by the Public Service Commission.

The order on which the action against the Interboro will be taken is No. 1211, and in its effect ordered the company to either furnish every passenger with a seat or else operate the subway trains on the closest possible headway consistent with safety.

There are those who are still wondering what was behind Commissioner Eustis' "denunciation" of the interboro company. It appeared suspiciously like a play to the galleries. "From present appearances," said Commissioner Eustis, "it looks to me as if the interboro Rapid Transit Company is running the present subway for the almighty dollar alone, without the slightest regard for the convenience of the public. One great reason why William G. McAdoe is so popular and the interboro is so unpopular is the manner in which the interboro treats the public. In starving the service at hours in the day when there is no necessity for stragglers, the interboro is extremely shortsighted.

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L. BORESSOFF'S 355 Grand St., cor. Essex St. Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs.

MASQUERADE COSTUMER. J. STROPNICKY & SONS (Successors to "BRENDA.") 1460 SECOND AVENUE. Bet. 76th and 77th Sts. Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville.

BEHN, EIMER & SCHWARTZ. Call readers, if you desire artistic work have your photograph taken at Comrade

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For Constipation TRY EX-LAX. A Delicious Lactative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

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PROTESTS AGAINST DR. KOTOKU'S EXECUTION. (Special to The Call.) BRISTOL, Conn., Dec. 9.—The following protest against the threatened execution of Dr. Kotoku by the Japanese government was adopted by Local Bristol, Socialist party, at a meeting held on December 6: "To the Japanese Ambassador, Washington, D. C.:

"We, the members of the Bristol Socialist Local, No. 26, do hereby protest against the imprisonment and threatened execution of Dr. Denjiro Kotoku. As is understood, Dr. Kotoku's offense is the translation into Japanese of the works of Karl Marx, Peter Kropotkin and Leo Tolstoy. If Japan is to stand before the world as a civilized nation she must have an open mind toward the radical thought of modern times. The execution of Dr. Kotoku would place her in the position of a second Russia, a place unenviable for any nation to occupy."

ARREST CO-PRESIDENT. Christopher Wagner, president of the Wagner Trading Company, at 116 Broad street, was arrested yesterday. Isidor Kresel, ex-assistant District Attorney, complain as counsel for K. Mandell & Co., of 79 Worth street, that Wagner failed to turn in the \$3,500 which he had collected from them. Abraham Breckakotte, of 303 Broadway, appeared as counsel for Wagner. He said that Wagner had a suit against Mandell & Co. for \$10,000 pending in the Supreme Court.

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RESTAURANTS. MACFARLANE'S PHYSICIAN'S TABLE RESTAURANTS. New York City. 65 Bleecker St., 61 Walker St., 215 Seventh Ave., 230 Fulton St., 125 E. 42d St., 27 Beethoven St., 104 E. 10th St., 615 5th Ave., 215 W. 42d St., 37 W. 17th St., 10th St., 27 Beethoven St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. New address, 635 Chestnut St. As an experiment into home a full Pure Whole Wheat Flour, 100 lbs. Cans, TRY NATURE'S DIST. TODAY.

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SOCIALIST RALLY IN PORTLAND, ME.

Meeting Adopts Resolutions on the Fedorenko and Kotoku Cases.

(Correspondence of The Call.) PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 9.—The Socialists here...

In fact, the candidate for mayor, Jacob P. Enemark, said he didn't care as there is any special issue, but he would like to see the Socialists everywhere...

On the other hand, the candidate for mayor, Jacob P. Enemark, said he didn't care as there is any special issue, but he would like to see the Socialists everywhere...

England referred to the bread lines which he had seen in New York and Liverpool and said that there must be something international in poverty...

The resolutions pertaining to the Fedorenko case were as follows: "Whereas the Russian government is at present demanding of the minister of justice of the Dominion of Canada the extradition of Savva Fedorenko on the ground that said...

Clothes on Credit per week is sufficient to clothe you and your family. The lowest prices for gents', ladies' and children's clothes.

Harlem Credit Company 2277 3d Ave., near 124th St. Open evenings, one night up.

PHARMACISTS. A. KAUFMAN Pharmacist Washington Ave. and 167th St., Bronx.

GEORGE OBERDORFER PHARMACIST, 2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

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Church of the Ascension

Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street 8 P. M. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT WILL PREACH ON "Newspapers and Crime" 9 P. M.—People's Forum MR. H. F. J. PORTER SUBJECT: "Scientific Business Administration."

Fedorenko is a common criminal, murderer, brigand and ruffian; and Falsity of Claim Shown.

"Whereas a dispassionate study of the facts in the case plainly demonstrate the falsity of this claim, as well as the truth of the fact that Fedorenko, a former member of the Russian duma, is really wanted by the Russian reactionary government because of his revolutionary activities; and

"Whereas the extradition of political refugees not only is contrary to the principles of international law, but serves if consummated, to set an evil precedent; rendering nugatory the principles of political asylum; and, furthermore

"Whereas the Russian government stands today discredited in the eyes of the civilized world, inspiring neither respect nor credence, but only horror and contempt; be it by us

"Resolved, That we deplore any disposition on the part of the Dominion government to accede to the request of the Russian government in this respect and that we hereby vehemently protest against the impending extradition of this man or of any other charged with like offenses; i. e., the love of liberty and the striving thereafter—into the hands of car-

Resolutions on Kotoku. The following are the resolutions on the Japanese political prisoners: "Whereas the Japanese government, after a secret trial, has passed sentence of death upon Denjiro Kotoku, Madame Kano and several others, on the charges of having plotted against the imperial family; and

"Whereas according to a candid study of the facts, the real offense of this group of radicals appears to be the translating, publishing and distributing of modern scientific books and the propagating of modern democratic ideas in Imperialistic Japan; and

"Whereas the consummation of the Japanese government's intention in this regard will not only constitute another Ferrer case on a wholesale plan, but will also menace the spread of modern thought and retard the emancipation of the workers of the world; be it by us

"Resolved, That we in meeting assembled urgently protest against this proposed judicial murder, this answer of force and violence made against the voice of progress, and that we call upon the Japanese government to consider well its course before putting itself on record as a force of reaction and of barbarism.

"Resolved also, That we transmit a copy of this document to the Japanese ambassador at Washington, for transmittal to his home office; and that we furthermore hand to the press copies of the resolutions for publication."

M. SMITH PHOTOGRAPHER 331 GRAND STREET, N. Y. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PROTEST AGAINST DR. KOTOKU'S CONDEMNATION

(Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—The Boston branch of the Political Refugees Defense League has adopted the following resolutions of protest against the contemplated execution of Dr. Kotoku, and his associates by the Japanese government:

"To the Honorable William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

"Greetings—Whereas modern nations are civilized to the extent that they guarantee the right of trial by jury; of asylum to refugees from tyranny; freedom of speech and of assembly; and

"Whereas Japan, in sentencing Kotoku and his comrades to death without trial by jury for the sole apparent reason that they published political doctrines, which are the commonplace texts of Saxon peoples, acts with medieval barbarity; and

"Whereas the denial of these rights, inalienable from a just government, is increasingly abhorrent to the awakening conscience of the workers of the western nations; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Boston branch of the Political Refugees Defense League protests against such action and calls upon Japan for the evidence upon which it condemns these citizens to death, and that it shall stand shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese people in their struggle for a better and more enlightened government; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Japanese ambassador at Washington; the President of the United States and the press.

"CHARLOTTE K. KRUESI, "GEORGE E. ROEWER, Jr., "Committee."

DELEGATES OF LABOR SECRETARIAT MEET

The regular meeting of the board of delegates of the Labor Secretariat was held on Saturday, November 26, 1910, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 343 East 84th street, New York city.

Chairman Charles Markloff called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting, the minutes of the November meeting of the board of directors were read and approved.

A communication from the Verein Deutscher Feuerleute (Association of German Firemen and Affiliated Workmen), stating that said organization had elected F. Goetz as its delegate in place of W. Sander, was read and accepted and said delegate was seated.

A motion was made and carried to send a committee on behalf of the Labor Secretariat to attend meetings of Painters' Union No. 905 and Painters' Union No. 454 to urge said unions to become members of the Labor Secretariat. Charles Moder and S. John Block, counsel to the Labor Secretariat, were elected to the committee.

The report of S. John Block, counsel to the Labor Secretariat, for the month of November, 1910, was rendered by him and was accepted.

Twenty-one delegates answered the roll call. The meeting then adjourned. CHARLES MODER, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A Tolstoy memorial meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at Lyric Hall, 725 Sixth avenue, near 42d street.

The speakers and their subject will be Emma Goldman on "Tolstoy the Rebel," Bayard Boyesen, "Tolstoy the Teacher," and Grace Potter, "Readings From Tolstoy." Leonard D. Abbott will act as chairman. Louis Rovinsky, an able violinist, will render appropriate music. Admission 15 cents.

Emma Goldman will deliver the second of her "Farewell Lectures" tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at 43 East 23d street. Her subject will be "The Awakening of Spring," a tragedy of childhood by Frank Webekind. Admission 15 cents.

The formal opening of the 14th Assembly District Club of the Political Equality Association, 140 East 34th street, New York, established by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont as a branch of her Political Equality Association, will take place tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The principal speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, who has just managed the suffrage campaign in Oklahoma, will describe the political methods by which the amendment was defeated. Mrs. Boyer is a very fluent speaker. James N. Stacy and other speakers will address the meeting.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the previous day for publication. All meetings begin at 8 p. m. unless otherwise ordered.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Central Committee. The city central committee meets tonight at 239 East 84th street. All are requested to attend.

Interhigh School League. The members of the Interhigh School Socialist League are urgently requested to attend the meeting which is to be held in the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp. The distribution of the second issue of the Searchlight and of the tickets for the league's afternoon dance will take place.

All high school students are invited to attend.

The Rand School. Charles Zueblin will deliver a lecture on "Government and the Common Life" this evening in the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street. Admission is free to all registered students of the school and members of the American Socialist Society.

Branch 3 Entertainment. An entertainment and dance will be held this evening at the clubrooms of Branch 3, 373 East 10th street. Every Comrade should be present and help make the affair a grand success. It will be an enjoyable occasion for all and will give the organization an opportunity to get rid of the present clubrooms and establish their forum.

Tomorrow night at the Bronx Forum, 1365 Fulton avenue, George Sylvester Viereck, associate editor of Current Literature, author of "Confessions of a Barbarian," "The Game at Love," etc., will lecture on "A Glorification of the Governmental Methods of Porfirio Diaz."

Mr. Viereck seriously intends to laud the czar of Mexico, and as he has recently visited Mexico his lecture should be of great interest. Questions and discussion will follow. Admission free.

Warren Protest Meeting. A monster Warren protest meeting is to be held next Monday evening, December 12, at the Yorkville clubrooms, 1461 Third avenue. The meeting is under the auspices of the Progress Literary and Debating Society.

The speakers will be I. Phillips, William I. Sackheim, John C. Frost, Emil Meyer, Louis A. Baum and John A. Wall.

Several appropriate songs and musical selections will be rendered. Free admission to all.

Turn out en masse and register a mighty protest against judicial tyranny.

Branch 4. The organization committee of Branch 4 held a well attended meeting at their headquarters, 305 West 54th street, last Sunday. Assistant organizers were elected to help the organizers of the branch in distributing literature, etc. Arrangements were made to distribute all literature regularly in a systematic manner in the future. On motion meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM F. FINAN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN. Kings Central Committee. The central committee of Kings county meets tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. All members are requested to attend.

Dr. Suedekum to Speak Sunday. Dr. A. Suedekum, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, will speak on "Duties of a Municipality" tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the large hall of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Suedekum is a very interesting speaker and has been addressing large crowds all over the country. Admission is 10 cents. No collection.

Local Kings Bell. A grand concert and ball will be held under the auspices of Local Kings County, Socialist party, on Friday evening, December 23, at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue.

Well known performers of high rank have been secured whose recognized ability will make the concert a certain success. You can't afford to miss it. Admission to concert and ball, including wardrobe, 25 cents.

The central committee expects and should receive the co-operation of every Socialist in the local. You are

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NOTICE. Comrade W. T. Richards, formerly member of Boston Central S. P. Club, should please send his address to Harry Rosenbaum, 25 Josephine St., Dorchester, Mass.

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assured a musical treat and an opportunity is offered you to clear up the indebtedness of the local. Don't neglect either. Reserve this date—December 22.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

Manhattan and Bronx. East Side Socialist School, 182 Madison street, New York. Sunday, 10 a. m.

Yorkville Socialist School, 1461 Third avenue, New York. Sunday, 1:30 p. m.

Branch 5 Socialist School, 366 West 125th street, New York. Sunday, 11 a. m.

Workmen's Educational Alliance, 14-15 East 104th street, New York. Sunday, 11 a. m.

Brooklyn. Labor Lyceum Socialist School, Myrtle and Willoughby avenues. Sunday, 10 a. m.

Brooklyn. Fort Hamilton and 37th street. Sunday, 10 a. m.

Williamsburg Socialist School, 1261 47th street, Brooklyn. Sunday, 10 a. m.

Brooklyn. Throat and Broadway. Sunday, 10 a. m.

Queens. A meeting of the central committee will take place tonight in the Labor Lyceum, 457 Greene street, Evergreen. Important business is to come up and every delegate should attend.

RESOLUTIONS ON WARREN. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Local Northfield, of the Socialist party of Richmond county, state of New York, on Friday, December 2, 1910:

Whereas Fred D. Warren's sentence has been affirmed by the Federal Court of Appeals, thus furnishing additional proof that the courts of the United States are arrayed against the working class in favor of the capitalist class; and

Whereas the facts of this case have been generally suppressed by the newspapers and magazines which are mostly read by the working class; and

Whereas it is highly important that the working class should learn the facts of this case in order that they may awake to the injustice that is being done them in the name of justice, and may use effectual means to make the United States a land of freedom and justice; be it therefore

Resolved, That as a means to enlightening the workers of our own section in this matter, we use every means within our power to put the facts of the Fred D. Warren case before all the voters of Richmond county, by means of protest meetings, the distribution of printed matter and the circulation of the Appeal to Reason and The New York Daily Call; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Taft, to the representative of this district in the next Congress, to the Appeal to Reason, to The New York Daily Call, to The New York Jewish Forward, and to the various Richmond county newspapers.

HERMANN F. FEUERSTEIN, Organizer. CHAS. R. WHITE, Secretary.

NEWARK, N. J. Algernon Lee, of the Rand School, will speak at the regular Sunday afternoon meeting. His subject will be "Recent Progress of Socialism in Europe." Advertise this meeting as widely as you can. These lectures are proving a success in every way.

PHILADELPHIA. W. J. Ghent of New York, will consider the general objections to Socialism at the meeting of the Socialist Literary Society, tomorrow afternoon, at 8 o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets, main auditorium.

Mr. Ghent is the author of "Socialism and Success," "Mass and Class," and "Our Benevolent Feudalism."

The Van Den Beemt String Quartet will offer a musical program.

Thomas Birtwhistle, of the Socialist party, will lecture at the regular literary and musical semi-monthly meeting of the Interhigh School Socialist League of Philadelphia, tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, in the College Settlement, 433 Christian street.

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to attend and participate in the discussion which will take place at the conclusion of the lecturer's remarks.

Comrades and sympathizers are requested to urge their high school girls and boys to join the league.

On Wednesday, December 14, Wilton Scott Lytle will lecture on "Why the Socialist Method of Industry is Preferable" before the Men's Club, Church of the Holy Comforter, 48th street and Haverford avenue. Admission free.

CALIFORNIA. The official returns of Alameda county show that one out of every six votes counted—remember, counted, not voted—was a Socialist vote.

The total in Alameda county was 55,697. Of these 5,743 were counted for Wilson for governor. Another encouraging sign is that for four state offices and five county and township offices our candidates beat the Democrats.

Total vote on assembliesman ran very close to our straight vote on the state office, showing that the Socialist votes were in the vast majority "straight" votes. Still Wilson and C. Wheeler, as was to be expected, ran against the fact of the ticket. Wilson getting 5,743 and Wheeler 5,468, as against an average for the sixteen state offices of 5,145.

NOTICE. Comrade W. T. Richards, formerly member of Boston Central S. P. Club, should please send his address to Harry Rosenbaum, 25 Josephine St., Dorchester, Mass.

EXNER PIANOS

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS NEWARK ADVERTISERS

Will you please inform me whether a brother can act as a witness for a brother in getting out the second citizen's papers? And also how many must same be a citizen to be eligible as a witness? MOE SCHOEN. Our impression is that a brother can act as a witness in this case the same as any other person. Any reader of The Call knowing differently can render a service by correcting this information. A person becomes eligible as a witness immediately on becoming a citizen.

If an error is made in the first citizenship papers, for instance, as to the right of birthplace or the last of foreign residence, is this a lawful objection to one's becoming naturalized? JACOB WEINSTEIN. The error can be corrected in the second papers. You must make application to the court stating the error and the change desired.

Kindly inform me through your columns when and where the executive board of the International Bakers' Union meets. ROBERT SNY. At 240 East 50th street, on first and third Saturdays, at 5 p. m.

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# The Call

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## BRAIN FOOD FOR DONKEYS.

That most brazen and obstreperous opponent of labor, Mr. Gripenst Post, has recently been in court and he, in truly capitalist style, is trying to make money out of his dishonor. He sells an article that is made up of toasted and sweetened bread crumbs. He has made various vague but startling claims concerning what it would do. Though he did not actually say so he hinted that this article would prevent if not cure appendicitis. That was cowardly. He also conveyed the impression that this article is a great brain food. He did not claim it directly and assert it positively, because he wished to stay on the shady side of the law. He suggested it, and through suggestion made people believe his product was something it is not.

Now, a slice of bread and butter is quite as wholesome, quite as nourishing and as cheap as a dish of his crumbs. In fact, it is somewhat cheaper, and when cream is added to the crumbs to make them at all palatable, bread and butter are a great deal cheaper. But Post is remorseless in his pursuit of profit, and he must have made enormous sums of money. He has endless sums to advertise, and he also has endless sums to use in insulting and lampooning trades unionists and trades unions.

His latest performance is highly characteristic. He says, quite truly, that in bread crumbs—which he sells at an enormous price—there is a certain percentage of the same chemicals that analysis shows exist in the brain. So, he reasons, if you eat these crumbs you get "brain food." That is really splendid. To get an added spoonful of brains all you have to do is to swallow a spoonful of some certain chemical. The intelligent stomach, knowing it is "brain food," "predigested," does not bother about digesting it, but sends it right on to the part for which it is designed. So, in order to have a head like the "Willi Wasser-Kopf" of the German comic papers all you have to do is take a sufficient amount of this marvelous brain food.

Nobody but a Post would reason that way. For utter absurdity, utter lack of all scientific conscientiousness, it reaches the limit.

But those who are impressed or influenced by it deserve just what Mr. Post gives them, which is about three cents' worth of toasted bread crumbs for fifteen cents.

Those who reason, who use the brain with which they began their existence in this world, will feel no call for added material that comes out of yellow packages.

This matter of Post would be of slight importance were it not for the fact that it is characteristic of capitalism and capitalist methods. Nothing is too absurd to claim. All that is needed is plentiful advertising, and that is easily purchased if you have the money.

Through the sale of so many packages money is gained that can be used in further boosting of the product. Or, if the owner's mind runs in that way, it can be used in maligning the real producers of this country.

In summing up it is hard to say where Mr. Post tells the greatest amount of truth—when he speaks of his goods or when he speaks of trades unions.

## TEN THOUSAND READERS.

The campaign to add ten thousand readers to The Call within the next few weeks is now under way.

It should be remembered that each new reader is a source of additional strength. A new reader opens the way to still other readers. A new reader strengthens the paper because it makes the field wider. Money that is contributed to the paper is speedily used up. A new reader stays and works and helps effectively. And it is for the greatest possible number of readers that The Call is published.

A steady, persistent, courageous campaign now will make it possible for The Call to gain such a list of readers that the price can be reduced to one cent a copy.

That in turn will add to the strength and influence of the paper, for it will permit it to circulate where, for financial reasons, it cannot yet gain a hearing.

Still another thing should be considered. The Call needs two more pages. It has not room for all the news it wishes to publish. Two pages added now would be a tower of strength, and those two pages can be added if the subscription list is increased, as it can and should be.

Those who have so faithfully stood by The Call, who have given money, who have given time and enthusiasm to it, can now do something to put it on a basis where it will be self-sustaining.

Add ten thousand readers to the present list and the future is ours. The present time is the one in which the work can be done. The Call was never better. Yet good as it is at this time, it is going to be better still. New writers are being developed every day, new means of gaining important news are being uncovered, new forces for the gathering of the news are being organized.

The Call now, as a Socialist paper and as a newspaper, is worth the efforts and the patience and the sacrifice devoted to it. But all those things can be made to bear fruit most effectively by increasing the number of readers.

If you live in the city, canvass among your friends and persuade them to order the paper from their news dealers. It does not require much work. The effect is magnificent.

If you live in a district that is served by mail, get a subscriber, even if it is only for a month. Let as many people as possible see what a splendid paper is being published.

Work of this kind will speedily do away with the necessity of contributions. Instead of asking for contributions, The Call can make the source of income to the Socialist movement.

But the only way in which this can be accomplished is through new readers.

Do not wait for some one else to start the work. Start yourself, and start now. The sooner the work is under way the sooner The Call will reach a self-sustaining basis. Once on that basis it will be the most effective weapon the working class of this country has ever had.

In the strike of the garment and shirtwaist makers, of the bakers, carpenters, expressmen and messenger boys it demonstrated what it could do with woefully limited resources. That work can be endlessly extended and enormously strengthened by just one thing—new readers.

So get after some of those ten thousand new readers now.

## WELL BEHAVED CANADIANS.

Canadian papers have a delightful habit, when anything violent happens on this side of the line, of speaking of lawless Americans and of priding themselves on their own superior behavior. But as Canada develops and as corporations get a firmer grip on things worth while, Canadians manifest the same lack of control that is shown here.

The other day a crowd went out and wrecked a lot of pay-as-you-enter cars. Those who did the wrecking claim the cars were not suited to the purpose, and, beneath all, there seems to have been a deep-seated grudge against the company. So the citizens of well-behaved Toronto resolved themselves into a mob and destroyed sacred property.

It was a foolish thing to do. They might have taken possession and control of the property. It belongs to them. That is the only effective action.

## THE "CHIEF" AND HIS "ASSOCIATES."

By L. B. BOUDIN.

The other day I reported the views of a correspondent of the Evening Post as to the qualifications of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This correspondent, starting out from the undisputed fact that the Supreme Court is, in fact, if not in theory, a "continuous constitutional convention," engaged in the changing of our Constitution under the guise of expounding it, came to the conclusion that the Chief Justice need not be learned in the law. That since his functions are really those of a ruler, he has to be a "statesman" instead of a "learned lawyer," and knowledge of human nature and public affairs will serve him in better stead than a knowledge of the law. Incidentally this correspondent dropped the dispiriting remark about the associate justices of the Supreme Court that they ought to have some legal learning in order to be able to attend to the "technique" of governing by means of legal decisions, and cited the famous remark of Chief Justice Marshall to his colleague: "This is the law of the case; Story, you can pepper my opinion with authorities."

This correspondent's views have called forth a protest from Bench and Bar, a professional magazine of the lawyers' guild. Not against the conception of the Supreme Court as a "continuous constitutional convention." That is accepted without a murmur. For, although that conception may be new to the lay reader, it has been "taught in law schools" to use a phrase of the junior senator from this state—for many years past. In substance, at least, if not in form, what this representative of Bench and Bar objects to is the relegation of the Associate Justice to an inferior position. It contends that there is no difference between the functions of the "Chief Justice" and those of his "associates," and that their qualifications ought therefore to be the same.

This contention is based upon a curious defect in our governmental system, which shows how imperfect is the handiwork of man in its most exalted specimens. Notwithstanding the great wisdom of our forefathers, as a result of which we are governed by wise statesmen carefully selected for us by the President as the representatives of Providence, we have entirely gotten rid of that vulgar device known as a "statesman." Strange to relate, but nevertheless a fact, in that very citadel of supreme wisdom and statesmanship, in that "august tribunal" selected on a principle almost as sacred as that of Divine Right, the pernicious system of voting has established itself. There seems to be no escape from the vices of one's age, even for the highest and holiest. Kept from contamination at the source, the cancer set in at the top. The judges of the Supreme Court are not voted for, but they themselves vote. Yes, in this holy of holies, where only wisdom and statesmanship rule, matters are decided by the vulgar device of voting; so that one Judge is as good as another, as long as he holds a commission, irrespectively of the amount of wisdom or statesmanship which they respectively possess. And in this voting business the chief is reduced to a level with his associates. The sad truth is that in our "continuous constitutional convention" the Chief Justice has only one vote out of nine.

"He may," says Bench and Bar, sorrowfully, "in the popular mind, enjoy greater prestige than his associates, and perhaps may even be supposed to have a larger influence in shaping the judgments of the court; but the fact remains that in the decision of cases, he has but one vote out of nine, and can exercise no greater influence upon the result than any other Associate Justice—unless, indeed, he be a man of dominating personality like Marshall or Mansfield."

Of course, such good fortune as that of having a Marshall or a Mans-

field at the head of our Supreme Court is extremely rare. The appeal of the Evening Post correspondent to Mr. Taft to "find" such a man, who could, by reason of his "dominating personality," "lay down the law" even to his associates, and order the Storys to "pepper" his opinion with "authorities," is a very pious wish. But it can hardly be expected to be fulfilled. Aside from the "natural scarcity" of such men, the vices of the age have affected even the courts, so that even Associate Justices nowadays dare only opinions of their own to pepper, they can hardly be expected to pepper the "chief's" opinions.

"And even a modern Mansfield," continues the lament of Bench and Bar, "would hardly be able, we take it, to preserve in our Supreme Court the fine unanimity of sentiment which was characteristic of the King's Bench during the incumbency of that great Judge, of whom it is related that on only two occasions in his entire career as Lord Chief Justice did any of his brethren dare dissent from his decision."

The sad result of all of which is that the Chief Justice to be must himself know how to "pepper his opinions with authorities." And besides, there is the staggering task of finding associates who should possess all those fine qualities of "wise statesmanship," "knowledge of human nature," etc., which we thought were only requisite for the Chief Justice.

And yet the situation is not quite as serious as it would seem at first glance. It is true that the qualifications required by the Evening Post correspondent are not as easily found, and are very rarely found in combination with that legal hack learning which is required for the "peppering" of opinions with "authorities." But our professional contemporary is entirely mistaken in his assumption that such a combination is necessary in all our Judges, or, indeed, in any of them, by reason of the equality of power enjoyed by our judges in consequence of the sad leveling tendencies of our age.

It is true that, since our "associates" are co-ordinate in power with the "chief" as rulers of this nation, by reason of their membership in the "continuous constitutional convention," they ought to possess all the qualities of a good ruler, such as "statesmanship," "knowledge of human nature," and "affairs." But, on the other hand, it is not at all essential that either the "chief" or any of his "associates" should possess any legal "learning." For, upon careful investigation we find no constitutional or statutory requirement that "judges" should themselves "pepper their opinions with authorities." Indeed, we have the authority of Chief Justice Marshall himself that it may be done by proxy; and there is absolutely no reason why the proxy should be a Judge, and not a secretary or clerk. In fact, reason is against it.

The only purpose of "peppering" an opinion with "authorities" is to produce a certain impression upon the exoteric crowd—the ignorant populace—who would not obey the decision if they did not think it was dug out directly from the excavations of the Constitution.

Any means, therefore, that will serve this beneficent purpose is as good as any other. And the "peppering" of a secretary or a clerk is not in any way different in result from that of a Judge. This device of "peppering" by proxy is an established institution in many other branches of literature, and there is no reason why it should not be adopted, if, indeed, it has not already been adopted, in the production of judicial opinions.

So that, "upon reason and authority"—as our Judges are wont to say—our proposition ought to be adopted. Let our rulers both "chief" and "associate" rule, and let there be a clerical staff to "pepper their opinions with authorities," for the overawing of the ignorant populace.

## HUMAN LIVES AND BUSINESS.

By GEO. E. ROEWER, JR.

On October 8, 1910, at the Starville mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in the state of Colorado, the lives of fifty-six workmen were sacrificed to the God of Business. About the entrance to the mine as body after body was brought to the surface gathered the loved ones whom the men had left happy at home but a few hours before. Families were robbed of their fathers, mothers lost their beloved sons and deep sorrow reigned throughout the mining region.

The next day the newspapers of the country reported the disaster and in a variety of ways endeavored to impute the cause of the accident to the negligence of the miners. The average complacent individual read the report, remarked how dreadful it all was and wondered why the workers were not more careful, and then proceeded to follow up the latest developments in the most sensational murder or divorce trial.

But the accident was investigated. Similar slaughters have been investigated before and a whitewashed report rendered. Seldom, if ever, do such reports implicate the mine owners. Yet in some cases the circumstances are such that the responsibility cannot be dodged or the blame placed upon the shoulders of the innocent sufferers. It was so in this instance.

The committee that made this investigation charges "gross negligence" and states that "the accident could have been prevented had the mine been properly equipped and cleaned." In fact, had the mine been properly equipped with the necessary machinery and safety appliances the accident would not have occurred. Perfectly simple.

But the cry for "business efficiency" is in the air. Scientific exploitation of industrial enterprises is even now demanded as a means of lowering the prevailing high prices. The complete elimination of needless expense and a further speeding up of the machines are really what is desired. Business

## SOCIALISTS IN THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

### I.—We Must Present a Solid Front to the Enemy.

By VICTOR L. BERGER, in the Social Democratic Herald.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor was in many respects a tiresome and sleepy affair with its numerous jurisdiction squabbles that had been settled before, settled again and yet never can be settled, as long as the present structure of unionism in America remains as it is.

But on this very point the last convention proved to be almost revolutionary. It practically decided to abandon trades autonomy. This convention paved the way for a new policy, for industrialism.

Of course, this new departure did not come in the form of a "resolution."

It came rather innocently in the form of a decision of President Gompers "on a point of order" during the discussion over the admission of the Western Federation of Miners into the American Federation of Labor.

The Western Federation of Miners, as everybody knows, is an industrial organization, which has jurisdiction over the engineers, firemen, carpenters, teamsters and machinists working in and about the mines and smelters.

This jurisdiction was contested by the general officers of the respective organizations, and especially by James O'Connell, the general president of the International Association of Machinists, and third vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He went so far as to threaten secession if the charter was granted to the Western Federation of Miners under these conditions and queried the trade autonomy paragraph of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor in behalf of his position.

And he was right as to the constitution. This clause would of necessity give the Western Federation of Miners as long as they clung to their present form of organization. O'Connell made this provision of the constitution "a point of order."

However, what's the constitution among friends? said "Plannigan, of Texas, once upon a time."

Gompers took the matter under advisement until the next day, and then decided against O'Connell—stating that if this position were adhered to, not only would the Western Federation of Miners be barred, but also the railway organizations.

And he might have added the United Mine Owners (coal miners), carpenters and painters and several other unions which are today virtually industrial organizations or becoming such very rapidly.

To make a long story short, the force of economic development is rapidly changing the entire structure of our trade unions.

So Socialists have seen this for a long time. We have for years contended for an industrial form of organization. If Gompers and the majority of the executive council have now come to see this in the same light as we—it may be a little late, but it is not too late.

And we note with satisfaction that they are willing to profit by experience and to act accordingly.

This was probably the most important action of this convention.

I say "convention," because Gompers' decision was appealed from by James O'Connell, but was upheld by the convention with a tremendous majority.

As for an independent labor party—that was not even mentioned. And right to say an independent labor party after the English pattern might have been possible in this country five or ten years ago. It has become impossible now.

On November 8 of this year the Social-

ist party of the United States polled over 800,000 votes in this country. That is more than an independent labor party could possibly hope to poll.

The Socialist party of the United States, the party of Wisconsin—has always been the de jure labor party, and has now become the de facto labor party.

A union labor party could at best be only a makeshift—and a poor makeshift at that—in places where the working people are still afraid of the word "Socialism." And there are very few such places in this country now.

Our victory in Milwaukee last spring and our victory again this fall have settled this question for good in this country.

Besides, it is not the business of the trade union as such to go into politics.

The union has to take care of the economic field, while it is the mission of the Socialist party of America, as in every other country, to express the demands of the working class in the political field.

The Socialist delegates refrained at this convention from putting up a ticket against Samuel Gompers and the present executive council. And they will continue this course as long as Gompers, Litchell and Morrison are under sentence of imprisonment for the cause of labor. No matter how we may disagree on questions of trades or tactics, we must present a solid front against the capitalist enemy.

This was also recognized by the pure trade unionists, who unanimously adopted resolutions in the case of Fred Warren and against the extradition of Fedorenko, a Russian revolutionist in Canada. The introduction of all these resolutions required unanimous consent—they came after the regular time for the introduction of resolutions had expired. This shows that the other side also recognizes the necessity of this sort of solidarity.

Resolutions were also passed instructing the executive council to issue an appeal to all international, national and local federated bodies for financial aid for Los Angeles.

Since the capitalist press of St. Louis and of the country in general has tried to make it appear that the Socialists intended to capture the convention and commit it to the Socialist party, the writer gave an statement in the name of the Socialist delegates. After referring to the resolutions upon the trade unions passed at the national convention of the Socialist party in 1904, 1908 and 1910, and the International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart in 1907, and Copenhagen in 1910, this statement continued as follows:

"The unions and the Socialist party have equally an important part to perform in the struggle for proletarian emancipation. Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action."

"The Socialist party has neither the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversies which may exist or methods of action in the industrial struggle, but trusts to the labor organizations themselves to solve these questions and to evolve in the direction of ever closer solidarity and ever more effective action on the industrial field."

"It is the interest and the duty of the Socialist party to give moral and material support to the labor organizations in all their defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the protection and extension of the rights of the wage workers and the betterment of their material and social conditions."

"Take it all in all, we are making good headway. There can be no doubt that the trade unionists of the country are joining the Socialist party and voting their tickets in larger numbers from year to year. They recognize, in spite of all the deliberate misrepresentations on the part of the capitalist press and certain church dignitaries, that after all, the Socialist party is not only their only hope for the emancipation of the working class, but is also the only political weapon they have in every conflict with their masters."

### II.—Clearness Above All.

(An Editorial from the New Yorker Volkszeitung.)

It cannot be denied that the attitude of the Socialistic minded union delegates at the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor has aroused wide astonishment and discontent in party circles. Mere calling of names or oratorical pugilism should have been expected from them, but an attitude in accord with principle and an untroubled decisiveness in the most important votes. The declaration of the Comrades that no kind of Socialist resolutions should be put before the convention was approved, but their refusal to participate in the election of the executive, in the discussion of the report of Samuel Gompers' activity, made the most painful impression.

For we must not deceive ourselves: men like Berger, Mahlon Barnes and Max Hayes are, in the eyes of the greater public, Socialists first of all and unionists afterward. Their actions, their position, will always be regarded as that of the Socialist movement, no matter how much they themselves, or the party administration, try to guard against it. So if now, at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, they come out for Gompers, or at least not against him, if they give him their votes and so allow his reelection to become unanimous, if they help along the motion water and dangerous energy of the Socialist movement in this country to a vote of confidence which allows him to appear before the eyes of the public opinion of the world as the trusted delegate of all American organized labor, they strike in the face of the party of which they are the chosen representatives, the officials: they disavow on the labor union field what they preach daily on the political field.

And we have the feeling that these Comrades themselves feel the gaping contradiction. Why, otherwise, would they always be seeking new apologies for their conduct at the convention of the American Federation of Labor? Three years ago it was the vulgar attacks of Brandenburg-Perry against Gompers; two years ago the "Damocles sword" of imprisonment (which we dared to prophesy would never fall), but this time, according to Max Hayes' Cleveland Citizen, it is the rapid progress of the party among the proletarians as well as the threatened danger of a labor party.

It has always been tactical considerations which have caused Socialists at conventions to bury, as deeply as possible, the war hatchet which Gompers always holds ready for them. But it is far from the tactical standpoint that this deeper consideration seems to us out of place.

For the Socialist party is not a political party alone; it is a party for its own sake and in themselves, but a means to an end. Its chief task is to produce Socialists who are capable of winning political power for the working class and to keep it for them. Who then dares that a single one of its conservative

## POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR FOUND

THE FOOT BRIDGE.  
Oh, I will go down to the alder  
thorn tree,  
With the red and black berries  
the bough;  
For she whispers tales to me  
of days that are to be,  
And 'tis I would be listening  
now.

Says she: "By this bridge  
where  
heather waters flow,  
A-running o'er the road with  
and sigh,  
Each footstep I know, as  
the pass to and fro,  
And, hark, I hear a strange  
drawing nigh!

"By the marsh of the moon-  
the misty rise gray,  
And the heather seed is  
in the dew,  
Like the patter of the stream,  
step shall stir your  
By night, and by day  
you!"

Oh, I will go down to the alder  
thorn tree,  
With the black and red berries  
the bough;  
For she whispers me of Fate,  
and  
may grow dim and late,  
And it may be that step is  
now!

—Alice E. Gillington, in  
Magazine.

## FUTURE GAINS FOR FUTURE NEEDS.

"I shouldn't mind having my  
tributions paid for on public  
were it not—  
"What?"  
"That my meals have to be paid  
on acceptance."—Lippincott's.

## THEIR DIFFICULTY.

"Talk about your big troubles,  
Crawfords are having it all  
"How so?"  
"They have a wonderful coat  
has been with them for ten years,  
she has just presented them with  
large framed crayon portrait of  
self."—Windsor Magazine.

## MODEST PRIDE.

"How ridiculous the doctors  
is! She is always fussing with  
little flowerpots and talking  
botany, while, bless my soul,  
more flowers on my hat than she  
in her whole conservatory."—The  
Elaetter.

## ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

"So I hear your daughter's just  
married. Rather hard to lose  
man, wasn't it?"  
"Well, it did seem hard at one  
but Mary finally landed the  
just as we were giving up hope."  
Eng. Ill. Magazine.

## THE UNPARDONABLE OFFENSE.

Cow Slave (who wants a "rise"  
But you promised to raise me when  
I pleased you!  
Cow Owner—Well, dammit  
d'ye think you are pleasin' me now?  
Sydney Bulletin.

## NO WONDER.

The ancients thought the world  
flat.  
I'm really not surprised at that,  
We'd find it flat, I dare say,  
If we were living in their day,  
Just think they had no autos,  
No show girls to delight the  
No pipes to smoke and no cigars,  
No cocktails served at handsome  
No bridge to play and no ping-  
No liners speeding o'er the seas,  
No yellow journals and no saun-  
No women's monstrous pictures  
No tariff problem to attack,  
No goods that button up the  
No egg eat' hogs with manne-  
No monkeying with the price of  
No ice bills, no cold storage  
No bunco steers and no year-  
No trolley cars with clang and  
No Teddy to keep things astir-  
Say, is it any wonder that  
The ancients thought the world  
flat.

—Boston Transcript.

## A POSSIBLE RIVAL.

The real estate firm of Solomon  
O'Sullivan had lots for sale in a  
planned suburban district.  
O'Sullivan—young, enthusiastic  
Irish—was writing the advertisement  
the national eloquence flowing  
his pen. He urged impending  
chances to seize the passing  
"Napoleon," he wrote, "is only  
opportunity; he created his  
Mr. Solomon read this  
advertisement slowly and deeply  
"This fellow Napoleon," he  
"what's the use of advertising  
with our money?"—Popular Sci-  
entist.

## HARD TO SUFF.

"What sort of a time did you  
at the musical?"  
"It was rather disconnected,"  
plied Miss Cayenne. "What  
got interested in the opera-  
music would start, and when  
got interested in the music  
would begin to talk."—London

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### RED CROSS XMAS SEALS.

Editor of The Call:  
At a meeting of the Central Labor  
Union of Brooklyn a resolution was  
passed indorsing the sale of the Red  
Cross Christmas Seal. The proceeds  
to go to prevent tuberculosis in Brooklyn.  
They offer to send their active co-operation  
to help such sales.

Members of The Call, perhaps, have  
noticed the Consumptive Day Camp  
at the foot of North 44 street. Four  
hundred patients have been cared for  
during the last year and thirty-nine  
school children have had their educa-  
tion attended to and received treat-  
ment at the same time.

All this could not have been possible  
if it were not for the sale of the  
Little Red Cross Christmas Seal. These  
seals are on sale at the different de-  
partment stores, drug stores and the  
large chain of restaurants.  
Yours very truly,  
R. E. STIDOLPH,  
Ass't Secy Am. Nat. Red Cross,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1910.

### THE DRUG CLERKS.

Editor of The Call:  
In regard to a letter printed in  
your issue of the sixth of this month  
on "The Conditions of the Drug  
Clerks," by a drug clerk, I wish to say  
a few words.

The gentleman who wrote that letter  
wishes to know if the drug clerks  
have a brotherhood, and if so, "why  
don't they strike?" It seems quite easy  
to say it, but does this gentleman  
know how serious a strike is and what  
it means to lose a strike?

I wish to state that the drug clerks  
have a brotherhood and that they are  
soon to affiliate with the American  
Federation of Labor, and should be de-  
termined to know the present situation of  
the drug clerks, there is going to be a  
man, standing in God's name, where  
this question will be discussed. But  
this question will be discussed enough  
New York, Dec. 8, 1910.