

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

# The Call

The Weather.  
Partly Cloudy and Slightly Warmer.

660 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3508 BUREAU.

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## DIAS'S GENERAL TURNS BUTCHER AND KILLS THE WOUNDED

### Maimed Insurrectos Brutally Slain After Battle Was Over.

### "ALL QUIET NOW"

#### Town's Chief Executive Shoots Forty Civilians in Cold Blood.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 14.—Atrocious barbarities were practiced in Sunday's battle between the Mexican federal troops and the Chihuahua revolutionists at Cerro Prieto, according to reports received here today.

More than seventy persons are given in the list of "killed," but many of these did not fall in the actual fighting.

General Navarro, commanding the troops, took a number of prisoners, but none of the wounded revolutionists were among them. The wounded were deliberately put to death.

Another instance of barbarity is said to have taken place after the battle.

The chief executive of Cerro Prieto had every man in the town brought before him and those who could not prove to his satisfaction that they had not taken part in the revolt were shot. There were nearly two scores of these.

They are included in the list of "killed."

The federal troops lost one captain, the lieutenant, and twelve soldiers, while two officers and twenty-five men were severely wounded.

Wilson reported that the federal troops had completely routed the revolutionists and captured the city of Guerrero. This clears the state of Chihuahua and other parts of the county of all revolt against President Diaz, says Wilson.

## PIREMAN DIES UNDER CAR WHEELS

William O'Hare, a fireman on the Philadelphia of the American line, who is lying at her pier at the foot of West 20th street, was killed by a freight train on Eleventh avenue yesterday morning. O'Hare was with a fellow fireman, Dunne, when the train passed. O'Hare tried to get on the train but it was in motion. O'Hare missed the hold and fell between two of the cars. He was caught by the brake beam and crushed under the wheel.

O'Hare was 30 years old. He had been on the job for two years and was a member of the fire department. The cause of the accident is not yet known.

## WASHINGTON TOWN HAS SOCIALIST MAYOR

EDMONDS, Wash., Dec. 14.—Edmonds has a Socialist mayor. In the election here Mayor William Keeler, candidate for re-election on the Citizens' ticket, was decisively beaten by W. H. Cook, Socialist.

## ABLE FOR TWO WEEKS; COMMITTED SUICIDE

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Dec. 14.—Irving B. Cohen, 35, with his throat cut from ear to ear by the windmill, severed, Frank Healy, 33, was found dying in his room at the City Hotel this morning. He had been ill for two weeks and was unable to work today.

He was committed to the hospital and is expected to recover.

He was committed to the hospital and is expected to recover.

## QUAKERS LISTEN TO SOCIALIST GOSPEL

### Meeting House on 20th Street Filled With Sym- pathetic Audience.

Old New Yorkers are aware that there is in this city a small group of the Orthodox Society of Friends, or Quakers, who gather each Sabbath day in their ancient meeting house on 20th street.

Last night for the first time in the history of this conservative religious body the gospel of Socialism was freely preached and apparently well received.

A carefully prepared paper by Mr. Haydock gave a full, unbiased account of the rise of the Socialist movement and its principles.

Miss Bertha Brown discussed the problem of the misery of the working class who produce wealth in superabundance, yet live in wretchedness, and pointed to Socialism as the inevitable remedy.

Mrs. Bertha Tierney Ufford briefly discussed the opposition of the church to Socialism in the past and expressed a belief that this antagonism is passing away as the church people understand the real significance of the Socialists' plea for worldwide co-operation.

In a fervent appeal to his fellow Friends, John Bacon Leeds, a graduate student in sociology at Columbia, showed the utter incompatibility of the present competitive economic system with Christian ideals, irrespective of whether an employer is good or bad.

"The very rules of the game at present mean," he said, "that one must rise to success over his fellow competitors and on such a system no profession of brotherhood on Sunday can be realized on Monday."

From the many expressions of approval and interest it is believed that those who attended this initial discussion will not be willing to longer remain in ignorance of what this great working class movement is doing for human uplift.

A short talk by Mr. Doan, introduced as one who would present the opposite side of the question, showed that no vital incompatibility exists between Quakerism and Collectivism.

Mr. Swan referred favorably to some attempts already being made to put Socialistic principles into practice. In closing, Leeds referred to the fact that there is in London an active organization among the Friends called the Quaker Socialist Society.

## HEAD OF TAILORING CO. FOUND GUILTY

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A jury before Judge Landis in the United States Court today returned a verdict of guilty against Owen T. Moses, president of the United Tailors Company, accused of using the mails to defraud. A motion for a new trial was set down for hearing Monday.

Evidence furnished by W. R. Medaris and Harry Freeman, counsel for the government, showed that Moses received a large amount of money for goods he failed to deliver. He advertised in publications circulated out of town, offering latest style, high grade clothing at low prices.

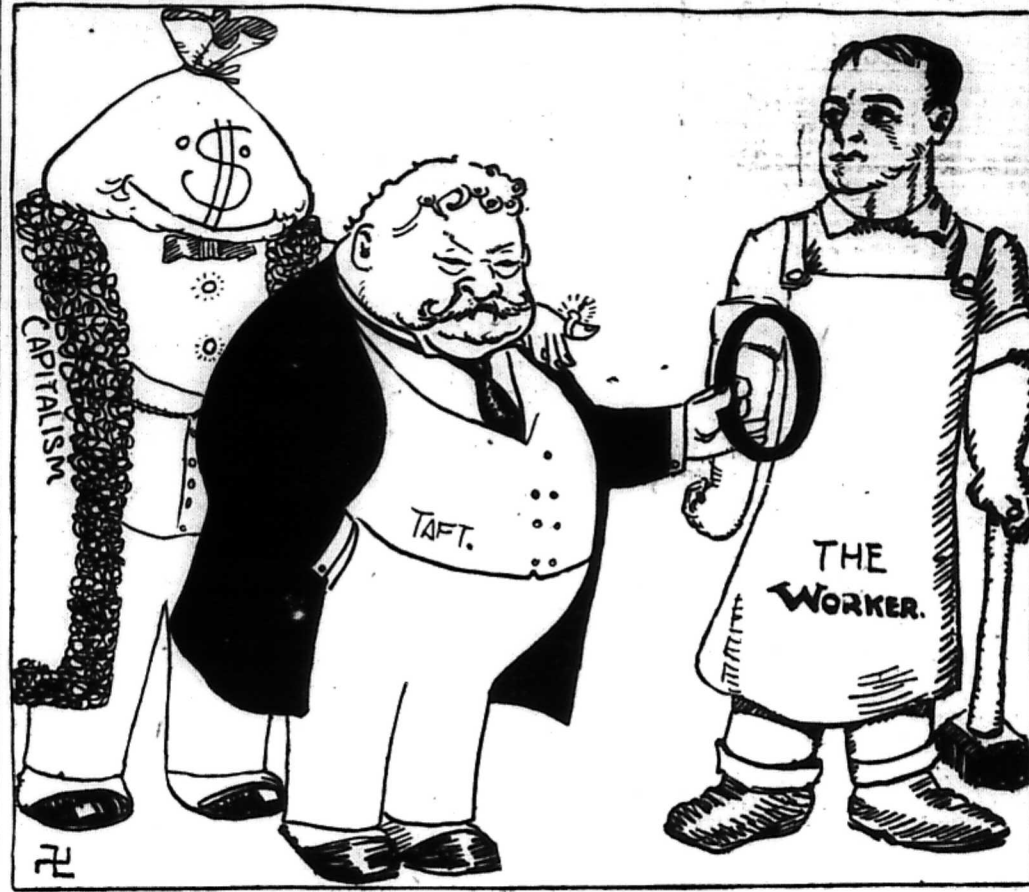
The government showed by witnesses that in several instances Moses kept money he received and paid no attention to orders from persons he was alleged to have defrauded. Moses denied he had defrauded any one.

## NO CHANGE IN ENGLISH PARTIES

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Three polls were declared tonight. All the successful candidates are Liberals, but their return makes no change in the representation. The Liberal vote fell off in each case. There was a decrease in the Unionist vote in two of the districts, but in West Renfrewshire it increased from 5,631 to 6,082. This constituency had been regarded as strongly Liberal. Twenty-five other county divisions were polled today, but the results will not be announced tonight.

The coalition and the Unionists again exactly balance as regards gains and losses and their respective strength this far is identical to the same as it was before the dissolution. The total vote thus far stands: Unionists, 2,012,933; Liberals, 1,893,977; Laborite-Socialists, 283,802, compared with 2,127,845, 2,925,875 and 422,347 last January. The parties now stand: Unionists, 281; Liberals, 244; Laborite-Socialists, 37; Nationalists, 63, and Independent Nationalists, 8.

Moreton Frewen, who was returned as a "Federal" from Northwest Cork without opposition, to fill the seat formerly occupied by Timothy Healy, has offered his seat to Mr. Healy, who was defeated last week in North Leith. The offer has not yet been accepted.



WHAT TAFT HAD FOR LABOR

## WIFE DIES; AGED HUSBAND ENDS LIFE

### Out of Work and Destitute, John Daly Gives Up Struggle.

John Daly, of 5 Senate place, Jersey City, was found dead yesterday in his bed with a bottle that had contained carbolic acid at his side. Mrs. Annie Daly, his wife, died Tuesday night at the Jersey City Hospital, to which she had been taken three days ago. Both bodies are at Hughes' morgue and will be buried in Pottery's Field.

Daly, who was fifty-five years old, had been out of work for some time. His age told against him.

By means of odd jobs he managed to eke out a pitiful existence for himself and his ailing wife, and to pay the rent for the little three-room house at 5 Senate place.

When his wife's condition became serious he appealed to the authorities and she was admitted to the hospital. Daly went to the hospital every day, but Tuesday he got a day's work and could not go to see her. He asked his friend and next door neighbor, Charles Conroy, to go to the hospital.

Conroy returned during the evening and told Daly that his wife had died. "I haven't enough money to take my poor wife's body out of the hospital and give her a decent burial," Daly exclaimed, as the tears rolled down his cheeks.

Conroy spoke such words of comfort as he could, but Daly was inconsolable. Yesterday morning Conroy stopped in again to comfort the broken old man, and found him dead in bed, his lips burned from carbolic acid.

## POLICE SEEK MISSING MILL SUPERINTENDENT

Charles Wyman, of Dover Plains, N. Y., had the police sent out a general alarm yesterday for his brother-in-law, Gaston Ketcham, who is superintendent in a factory in Wassaic, N. Y., and has been missing since December 5. He had been visiting in Haverhill, Mass., and left his friends there December 5. He did not return to his home in Wassaic, where his wife and three children are living, and a friend told them that he had seen Ketcham at 42d street and Third avenue, New York.

## LAWYER CONVICTED OF GRAND LARCENY

Morris E. Parot, an attorney, who had an office at 115 Broadway, was convicted before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday of grand larceny in the second degree.

He advertised for a confidential clerk who would deposit a bond and be accepted amounts of \$100 from all applicants. He set them to copy names and addresses or letters and then set up shop and left town. He will be sentenced next Monday.

## DIETZ FAMILY MUST FACE ANOTHER CHARGE

### Accusation of Assault to Kill to Be Lodged Against Each.

HATWARD, Wis., Dec. 14.—Although John Diets has been granted a continuance of trial on the charge of killing Deputy Oscar Harp until March 6 and until next June on the charge of assaulting with intent to kill William Giblin in 1908, he and every member of his family must appear on Thursday on another charge of assault with intent to kill.

John, Mrs. Diets, Clarence, Leslie and the wounded Myra are declared to have attempted to kill John Rogich and other members of a posse that went to capture Diets July 25, 1908. This was the affair in which Clarence was shot in the forehead. Rogich was wounded in the hip.

John and Clarence Diets will also on Thursday be confronted with the charge of shooting Bert Horel at Winter last September.

At a mass meeting to raise funds for her father's defense, at the Auditorium, Myra Diets told the story of the shooting affairs in which she and her brother Clarence, who also spoke, were injured. "We were about four miles from home when we heard a shout, and the next minute I fell forward on the dashboard—I was shot. The deputies came forward and pointing pistols at us, handcuffed my brother and myself. I begged to be allowed to have an easier position in the buggy, but they refused, and when I asked for a drink of water they said I could get along all right until I reached Winter. They claimed that I knew how to handle firearms, but I do not know how to use one."

Clarence Diets told the story of his family's troubles. He said that he had been advised by his attorneys to be careful, as detectives had been following him trying to get evidence for use at the trial.

## U. S. NAVY MAN IS ARRESTED IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A fireman belonging to the battleship South Carolina, of the second division of the American Atlantic fleet, now at Portland, has been arrested at Dorchester. He is accused of entering the Dorchester school while intoxicated and attacking the schoolmistress.

## CONVICTION UNDER NEW JOY RIDE LAW

A jury before Judge Fawcett in the County Court in Brooklyn, yesterday found James R. Evans, a colored chauffeur, guilty of attempted larceny in taking an automobile belonging to Dr. Charles MacVitt out of its garage and using it after the physician had discharged him. This is the first conviction under the new law, which makes it a felony to use a machine without the owner's consent. Dr. MacVitt is president of the Kings County Medical Society.

## TAMPA MEETING TO BE HELD TONIGHT

### Wentworth and Gompers Will Speak for the Cigar Makers.

Hundreds of union men and women will turn out to the Labor Temple, 342 East 84th street, tonight to protest against the outrageous conditions that the striking cigar makers of Tampa, Fla., have to contend with.

Mob rule has been prevailing in Tampa since the cigar makers went out on strike several weeks ago, and all appeals to the authorities to stop the outrages committed upon the strikers have been in vain. The authorities have been working hand in hand with the gangs of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the mobs were allowed to run union organizers out of the city. The conditions have grown so bad that it is unsafe for a union man to be in Tampa.

Organizer Johnson of the Cigar Makers was recently run out by a gang and his appeal to the Mayor was of no avail. Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, after a recent investigation of conditions in Tampa, came out with a statement saying that the two innocent men who were recently lynched were guilty of murder. He also denounced the statements of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, about conditions in Tampa, as untrue, and stated, after the investigation, that everything is lovely in Tampa, and that law and order prevail there.

Socialist Councilman Will Speak. Against this condition the union men and women will protest tonight and a record breaking crowd is expected. Gompers, who will make a special trip from Washington to address the meeting; Franklin H. Wentworth, Socialist councilman of Salem, Mass., and others will address the meeting.

Wentworth has for years been a defender of the trade union movement. He recently succeeded in having the Salem council pass an anti-injunction bill, which is of great significance to the labor movement. His activities in the case have given him country-wide fame and every meeting where he was scheduled to speak the hall has been crowded to the doors.

His address in the Grand Central Palace during the Moyer-Haywood trial will long be remembered and will remain as a classic of the labor movement oratory.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union and representatives of all the unions in the city are expected to be present.

## IMPROVEMENT, ANTHOY.

Henry F. Cochrane, Milwaukee, spent \$2,063 in his campaign for Congress against Victor L. Berger, who was elected without expending any of his own money. That feature of Socialism whereby it is possible for a poor man to be a successful candidate for high office is an improvement over the old system, regardless of what may be thought of the other features.—Superior (Mich.) Telegram.

## PAID \$1,000 FOR TAX REDUCTION

### Gave \$69,000 for Land, Then Sold Half for \$300,000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Peter Thomson, multimillionaire paper manufacturer of College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati, testified before Attorney Stanley Shaffer at Hamilton, Ohio, today he paid money to Hamilton, Ohio, politicians in order to obtain a reduction of taxes for a land syndicate in which he was interested.

Thomson said he had paid \$1,000 to a man to have his taxes cut in two. Inquiry developed that he had also paid \$300 to Hamilton politicians and former county officials for the same purpose. Attorney Shaffer is acting as master commissioner of the Common Pleas Court in a case which Ellis M. Potter, of New York, and A. J. Parlin, of Cincinnati, are suing Thomson for an accounting of his trusteeship of 160 acres of land located at Prospect Hill, Hamilton.

Sold Half for \$300,000.

This property was purchased in 1891 by a syndicate headed by Thomson, Potter and Parlin for \$69,000 and was placed in the hands of Thomson as trustee to be disposed of.

Twenty-five acres were sold by Thomson to the Champion Coated Paper Company, of which he is the owner. The plaintiffs in the present case charge Thomson has already received \$300,000 from the sale of this property and that half of it still remains unsold.

The explanation as to how Thomson obtained a bill reduction in the taxes of the property in 1900 developed when S. S. Yantis, Lexington, Ky., attorney, asked Thomson why it was the books showed he paid \$667.47 in 1899, then charged \$2,363 to taxes in 1900 and \$223.11 in 1901.

## PEACE IN ENGLISH BOILER LOCKOUT

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The lockout of boiler makers in the northern shipyards, which began on September 2, is over. The men voted yesterday, 13,715 to 1,290, in favor of accepting the terms recently drawn up by a conference committee of the employers and workmen.

The men will resume work tomorrow. The members of the Boiler Makers' Society were locked out at the beginning of September because the employers claimed, they had violated a non-strike clause in their agreement with the Employers' Federation. The latter refused to re-employ the men until guarantees were given that there would be no more strikes until all efforts at arbitration had failed, as provided in the national agreement, which was signed by the union leaders.

Some 30,000 men were locked out. On October 19 the men voted against giving the guarantees required by the masters and the lockout continued.

Recently conferences between committees of the employers and the men reached an agreement, and this has now been ratified.

## MAYOR GAYNOR GIVES BRADY COLD COMFORT

Joseph L. Brady, of 385 14th street, Brooklyn, who wrote to Mayor Gaynor a few days ago complaining of cold street cars, received the following chilly epistle yesterday from the City Hall:

"Dear Sir—Your letter complaining that the street cars are not heated sufficiently to keep you and others from freezing to death, and asking me to see that they are heated, is at hand. It is my opinion that the heat in the cars most of the time makes the air in them very disagreeable and unhealthy. So far as I am concerned I wish they were not heated at all. Your statement that at least 5,000 people die every year from cold in the street cars seems to me a great exaggeration. Suppose you stay out of doors and walk back and forth for a month. I will warrant that at the end of that time you will not care much about heat in the cars and that, moreover, you will not feel like finding fault with everybody and everything in the world."

## WHAT THE RAILROAD WORKERS COULD DO

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—According to a statement, meant to frighten the public, given out by a railroad official, in case the engineers of the Northwestern and Milwaukee roads go on strike, the results would be as follows:

In twenty-four hours there would be no milk in Milwaukee.

In one week there would be no meat in Milwaukee.

In one month 100 industries which have tracks on the two roads would be idle, throwing out of employment at least 100,000 men.

## 22 SLAUGHTERED IN VIRGINIA MINE

### Twenty-six Believed to Be Entombed by Gas Explosion.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Dec. 14.—Twenty-two men lost their lives and twenty-six others are entombed in the Greenback mine at Tacoma, Va., as the result of a gas explosion in one of the entries this morning at 9 o'clock. Rescue parties have been formed, but are finding great difficulty in gaining entrance. The wives and children of the buried miners have surrounded the mine, all grief-stricken. Special trains from surrounding colonies are carrying rescuers and oxygen helmets to the scene.

Tacoma is located on the Norfolk and Western railroad, 100 miles west of here. The mine is operated by the Bond & Bruce Company. Superintendent James Browning, who entered the mine a few minutes before the explosion, is among the dead.

The latest report says that twenty-two men lost their lives.

## 3 WORKERS BADLY HURT BY EXPLOSION

Three men were badly injured in an explosion which occurred shortly before noon yesterday in the works of the Brooklyn Boro Gas Company, on the West Meadows, Coney Island.

William Vanderbilt, twenty years old, of 24 Hubbard street; Charles Benson, of the same address, and Arthur Bruch, twenty-eight years old, of Neptune avenue and West 84 street, Coney Island, were at work in the engine room repairing a condenser when in some manner a valve attached to the condenser exploded. The explosion caused the gas to ignite and in a minute the room was a mass of flame.

Vanderbilt and Bruch were thrown across the room against the wall of the building, while Benson saved himself from serious injury by throwing himself on the floor.

From his position on the floor Benson raised his arm, and, putting it through the flames, felt around until he had located the gas cock. He then turned it off, causing the flames to die out.

The force of the explosion was so great that it blew out the entire wall of one side of the building, and tore fifteen feet of the roof away.

## STEAMFITTER STRUCK BY ELEVATOR; KILLED

Andrew Guersen, a steamfitter employed by the Bradly Construction Company, which is building a part of the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday morning by an elevator which fell to lower materials into the excavation. He walked under the elevator when it was descending and was struck on the head. The accident occurred at Fourth avenue and Douglas street. The excavation is forty feet deep at this point.

Dr. McCord was called from St. Mary's Hospital, but he found Guersen dead. The man was about thirty years old. His employers did not know where he lived.

## FALLING DERRICK'S VICTIM A WORKER

The man killed at Park place and Broadway when the boom of a derrick being used in the foundation work for the Woolworth building fell on him was identified yesterday in the Greenback street station as Dennis Shea, forty-one years old, of 222 Madison street.

James Papalino, of 23 West Broadway, the fifty-year-old man who was fractured by the falling boom, is dying in St. Gregory's Hospital. The beam fell when the lifting cable of the derrick snapped. It crashed through the first and second floors, passing just as Shea and Papalino were passing on the sidewalk.

## CHILDREN MUST WORK OR PARENTS STARVE

BRANSVILLE, N. J., Dec. 14.—Declaring that the parents of children would starve if the best education insisted upon their attending school, Postmaster Nathan S. Silver Lake district, appeared before a board to grant the children exemption from compulsory education. He said that the children were the only source of income for the parents, who are unable to find work.

# CHARGES ARE MADE AGAINST ARCHBALD

## The Career of Pennsylvania Judge to Be Closely Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The career of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the middle district of Pennsylvania, will be closely investigated before his nomination as a member of the new Court of Commerce is confirmed by the President.

The Scranton jurist's record was attacked yesterday in a newspaper publication.

The charges are that Judge Archbald was a partner in 1885 in a firm, the Amity Coal Company, declared by the late Justice Williams, of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court, to be but "an empty shell" and the methods of which "disregarded business honesty."

The name of Judge Archbald, then in private life, appears in the case as one of four defendants resisting a suit for damages on the ground that the suit should be brought against the limited concern of which they claimed to be members.

These charges have been carried to the White House with the explanation that the district over which Judge Archbald presides was created at the special instance of the late Matthew S. Quay and the late Representative Connell, of Pennsylvania, and that his appointment as district judge was chiefly their work.

The revival of the charges as they relate to Judge Archbald has aroused much interest—his known previous connections with Quay and Connell having already attracted attention—and some sort of opposition now seems likely.

There will be no hurry, however, in confirming Judge Archbald, and the senate committee will give the President full time for reconsideration or investigation. Even should the nominations to the supreme bench be pushed forward before the holidays, there is no chance that the same speed will be made with the other nominations.

Senators Fenrose and Oliver, who recommended the appointment of Judge Archbald, assert that he is a clean man, with a fine record as a judge. If his nomination is confirmed they will recommend the appointment of C. B. Wittmat, of Sunbury, Pa., now United States district attorney, for the judgeship thus made vacant in the middle district.

An investigation is also being made in the case of William H. Hunt, now judge of the Court of Customs Appeals, who, too, was nominated for the new Court of Commerce, which will hear appeals from the interstate commerce commission.

According to information obtained, Judge Hunt's rulings in the case of the late Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who died suddenly after having been convicted of land frauds, are being carefully investigated.

# POLICE AND THUGS ACT IN CONCERT

## Strikers Call Trick of Bed Company to Lower Men's Wages.

About 150 employees of the S. Weiglans Brass Bed Company, West and Java streets, Brooklyn, were locked out recently in an effort made by the company to break the newly formed union of men, and begin a wholesale reduction in wages.

On Tuesday the men were told that their services were not required any longer, but that any of them who desired to get jobs at the Weiglans shop again could come next Monday and apply "individually." The men at once saw what was up. The bosses were trying to cut down wages for some time, and fearing organized resistance from the men, have formed a union, decided that it would be easier to cut wages by discharging them in a body and then re-employing them individually and making prices with each individual worker.

Instead of taking the advice of the bosses, the men at once adopted strike tactics and appointed pickets to watch the Weiglans shop. This resulted in the company's securing police protection and yesterday the union president, Harris Strollowitz, was arrested and charged with assaulting a strikebreaker. He was held under \$300 bail.

**Police and Thugs in Concert.**  
Strollowitz said last night: "The police have been absolutely irresponsible. They do not permit our men to picket the shop and when a striker comes near the place the officer on the beat tells him to go into the shop or else he uses his club on him."

"The company is employing bums who are seeking to create riots and who assault our men in an effort to scare them away from the premises. It was while defending some of the strikers from these thugs, hired by the boss, that I was arrested and charged with assault, which I did not commit, but which was committed on our men."

Despite the protection which the Weiglans Brass Bed Company has been getting from the police, it has not been able to get many scabs and those that it did get are unskilled men, it was said. The entire factory, according to the strikers, is virtually closed.

The strikers have their headquarters at 123 Greene street.

# FRANK BRADLEY IS SUED BY WORKER

## Aged Job Seeker Says Son of Contractor Brutally Assaulted Him.

Michael Moran, who is a laborer, sixty-five years old, appeared before Justice Goff and a jury in Part VIII of the Supreme Court yesterday and told a story of how, he said, Frank Bradley, son of William Bradley, who had the snow removing contract with the city in 1907, assaulted him, kicked and beat him in a cellar in 126th street. Bradley denied the story of the assault and said that he was not in the cellar in question on the day of the alleged assault.

Moran demanded \$5,000 damages from Frank Bradley for the alleged assault. In his complaint, filed by Bernard Gordon, Moran set forth on information and belief that in February, 1907, William Bradley had the snow removing contract with the city and had an office for the employment of snow shovelers in a basement in 126th street, between Park and Madison avenues.

Moran said that on February 25, 1907, he went to the basement about 7 o'clock in the morning to get a job as a snow shoveler. He said that there were many men in line and that some one shoved him out of the line. Says Bradley Knocked Him Down.

He testified that Frank Bradley ran up to him, struck him, knocked him down, beat him about the head, shoulders, side and other parts of his body and kicked him.

"Did he kick you with his feet while you were down?" inquired Justice Goff.

"He kicked me—yes he kicked me with his feet," responded Moran.

Max Altmayer, counsel for Frank Bradley, cross-examined Moran at considerable length.

"Who pushed you out of the line—Frank Bradley?"

"No, I do not know who pushed me; some one did," responded Moran.

"You say that Frank Bradley assaulted you?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"I don't know."

"Did he say anything when you say he struck you?"

"He did not," responded Moran.

"He just came up to you and struck you?"

"Did he give any explanation?"

"He did that," answered Moran.

"Without saying a word?"

"That's it," said Moran.

"And he began to beat and kick you?" asked Lawyer Altmayer.

"He did that," answered Moran, a tall, thin looking type of laborer with a mass of white hair.

"Without a word of explanation?" inquired the lawyer.

"Just that," said Moran.

"You didn't know why he did that?"

"I did not," responded Moran.

"What kind of a morning was it?"

"A fine clear morning," said Moran.

"Was it snowing?"

"It was not."

"And you were looking for a job shoveling snow?"

"I was that."

"And it was not snowing?"

"It was not, but there was a lot of snow on the ground," responded Moran.

"How much?"

"I didn't measure it," was Moran's prompt response.

# Fras & Miller

"THE FURNITURE CENTER"  
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**Solid Oak Desk**  
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The Price is Only \$4.75



House Desks in Many Styles From \$1.00 to \$75.00.  
Gold Leaf Furniture  
Comprising an extensive stock of modern and historic styles—suites, odd chairs, cabinets, tables, etc. All prices.

# CODE OF ETHICS FOR LAWYERS

The report of the committee on professional ethics of the New York County Lawyers' Association, which was directed to draw up a proposed code, was made public yesterday.

The committee indorses the canons of ethics adopted by the American Bar Association and recommends further that an attorney should never purchase or acquire a right for the purpose of enforcing it in litigation; should never countenance useless or unjust suits or consent to the interposition of false or sham defenses.

The committee urges that attorneys should not reject from merely personal considerations the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, but says that for the security and preservation of individual rights an attorney may defend one whom he believes to be guilty of the offense charged, since even though apprised of the guilt of the accused, a lawyer is bound to insure a fair trial and prevent conviction save pursuant to the law.

A lawyer should not make a practice of soliciting employment or engage others to solicit for him; should abstain from all attempts to curry favor with the courts, and is under no obligation to overlook judicial acts of malfeasance out of a false respect for that office, says the committee.

# ANOTHER MIRACLE; WINE TURNS INK

CARLSLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—As the result of some one exchanging indelible ink for communion wine at the Pleasant Valley Christian Church, a few miles from here, several people were made violently ill Sunday. The wine was kept at the church and not noticing the change in the color of the liquid, the elders passed the vintage on Sunday to the members.

Many of them drank the liquid before the change was noticed. Soon after they had drunk the wine many of them were violently ill. Despite the fact that a thorough search has been made to locate the persons who made the exchange, the guilty parties have not been apprehended.

# BOSS' HAND BLUFF TO WAIST MAKERS

With an attempt to keep their employes away from the union, Horwitz & Horwitz, waist and dress manufacturers, 47 Mercer street, gave out circulars to all their employes yesterday, promising to give them everything they want but the question of signing an agreement with the union, which they say they will sign if all their competitors also enter into an agreement with the union.

The workers, however, did not take the bosses' circulars seriously, and at their meeting, held yesterday, decided to strike if the firm does not sign an agreement recognizing their organization. The waist makers' union is now carrying on an agitation to organize all the unorganized workers and their work has proven very successful.

The Women's Trade Union League is also helping in the organization campaign and their work has been of great assistance to the union. The officers are confident that they will have the entire trade organized within the next few months. The waist makers are planning to get a special organizer whose duty it will be to organize those who are out of the union. They hold shop meetings every night, at which the price lists for the next season are being made out. The agreement with the union are about to expire and the workers are making preparations for the next season.

The following is a copy of the circulars given out to the employes of Horwitz & Horwitz:

"To the Employes of Horwitz & Horwitz:—Knowing that you are to meet this evening, we therefore submit the following for your consideration, at the same time that it may assist you in determining intelligently your course of action:

"First—We are willing to allow you the same number of hours as heretofore (fifty-two hours) a week.

"Second—To allow the same schedule of prices.

"Third—Allow a price committee to be selected by the employes of the shop.

"Fourth—We will make no discrimination between the union and non-union employes, and that all be treated equally alike, and we will not discharge any one of the present employes, although they may be afflicted with the union.

"Fifth—We further promise to week workers that we will find who are entitled to a raise.

"Sixth—We further agree to take under consideration the signing of a contract with the union, providing, however, that we are convinced that a majority of our competitors have already signed agreements with the union.

"HORWITZ & HORWITZ."

# STEREOTYPERS SETTLE WITH SPOKANE PAPER

SPOKANE Wash., Dec. 14.—A five-year contract between the Spokan-Review and the International Union of Stereotypers has been signed, and hereafter all men employed in this department will be members of the union. This also includes the men working on the Chronicle.

Charles A. Sumner, vice president of the international union, has been in the city about a week, and it was through him that the agreement was signed. The contract calls for \$4 a day for all journeymen.

The entire plants of the Spokan-Review are now run on a union basis, with union men, something that the various unions have tried to accomplish for years past.

# TELEGRAPHERS MAKE SETTLEMENT WITH R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—An understanding has been reached between the Philadelphia and Reading Railway and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents and Signal Men that will avert the threatened strike.

The mediation that was inaugurated yesterday resulted last night in an announcement that the company will reinstate in the service P. B. Pontius, signal man of the Race street tower. He will be paid for the time lost. The case of James F. Tetlow, signal man of the Jenkintown tower, is held under advisement for investigation.

The men, through John E. T. Austin, president of the union, demanded the reinstatement of Pontius and Tetlow. In a letter to A. T. Dice, general manager of the company, Mr. Austin last Saturday set forth that the two men, who were chairmen of grievance committees, must be restored to their positions by 4 o'clock last Monday afternoon. The company ignored the "ultimatum," but the assistance of a mediator brought about an understanding that is agreeable to both sides. The men look upon the change in attitude of the company as a distinct victory. They anticipate that the company will now receive and treat with committees seeking adjustment of the grievances, which are principally based on the advancement of the men by service seniority.

# WAS CROSS BEARER AND HANDY AT PRAYER

A man who said he was "Thomas the Cross Bearer" and was listed on the books as Thomas Donnelly, was in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon charged with begging on the street.

"I'm a cross bearer," said the man, holding up a large crucifix before Magistrate Corrigan. "I'm a singer of songs and a wonderful man at prayer. If there is anything that you want I will pray that it may come to you, and you'll get it."

"No, I was never arrested before. Only once, and that was ten years ago. If you don't believe my story, telephone to any one of the fathers at the Carmelite Church and they will vouch for me."

Charles Werner, of 758 East 160th street, on whose complaint Donnelly was locked up, told the magistrate that Donnelly was in a saloon at 27th street and Seventh avenue soliciting funds for St. Francis Church. The wretched Werner's suspicion and he took Donnelly with a policeman to the rectory of St. Francis Church on West 31st street, where the clergy said he was not authorized to collect for them.

Magistrate Corrigan found him guilty and held Donnelly under \$300 bail for sentence today. Meanwhile he will investigate the prisoner's record.

# LAKE STEAMBOAT IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The passenger steamboat City of Ottawa of the Folger line, which is used as a ferry between Cape Vincent, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire at 7 o'clock this morning. The vessel was lying at her dock in Cape Vincent when the cook discovered the blaze. The rest of the crew were sleeping, but were soon awakened by the cook and made their escape. In a few minutes the vessel was a mass of flames, and, although the firemen were quickly on the scene, their efforts to save the boat proved futile.

A strong west gale was blowing at the time and the office and warehouse of the Booth Fisheries Company nearby caught fire several times, but the flames were extinguished with slight damage. The Ottawa was recently purchased by the Z. Folger Company to replace the steamboat Talander, which was destroyed by fire at Alexandria Bay about a year ago. The loss will run well up into the thousands.

# "HUDSON BAY" RIVALS Importing Company Gets Out Injunction Against Neighbor.

The Hudson Bay Importing Company, a retail fur firm in West 23d street which is under investigation by the Postoffice Department because its signs and advertising matter are likely to lead persons to believe that the concern is the old original Hudson Bay Company, got an injunction from Supreme Court Justice Amend yesterday restraining a rival concern two doors down the street, which calls itself the Hudson Bay Fur Company, from doing business under that name lest the public be deceived into thinking that it is the Hudson Bay Importing Company, which is not the Hudson Bay Company.

The defendant concern objected because another corporation calling itself the Hudson Bay Fur Trading Company, which was incorporated on November 19 last, was not made a party to the suit. Counsel insisted that Mr. Koefsky's company has no trade mark on the name "Hudson Bay."

# WANTS \$915,000 TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—After the particularly disastrous forest fires of the past summer, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes that the present appropriation for fire fighting purposes is insufficient. Today he asked an urgent efficiency appropriation of \$915,000, to supplement the regular fund.

The Secretary also wants a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000 to permit the enforcement of the insecticide law.

# GOMPERS INSTALLS THE WHITE RATS

Hugh Payne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, announced yesterday that he received the charter for the White Rats Actors' Union, and that President Samuel Gompers, of the Federation, would install the organization at a meeting to be held at the Cafe Madrid, Broadway and 46th street, next Tuesday night.

The White Rats have recently merged with the Actors' National Protective Union and they were admitted to the American Federation of Labor at the St. Louis convention. After the installation a general election of officers will be held and the work of the organization outlined. The White Rats have been independent for a number of years and it is expected that by their joining the A. F. of L. they will improve the conditions of the actors. They are planning to start an agitation to get all actors in the union.

# GOULD LINES' WORKERS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Arbitration of the strike of machinists and allied trades unions demanding revised working conditions on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads will not be attempted before the completion of a vote on a general strike throughout the Gould system, according to union officials today.

Reports that the machinists would accept a compromise were denied by A. O. Wharton, representative of the machinists.

The result of balloting among the shop employes of eight Gould lines will be announced in about ten days, probably in Washington.

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# STRIKE COUNCIL MUST EXPLAIN

Justice Seabury, in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, declined to approve the articles of incorporation of the Strike Council, which were submitted to him. Justice Seabury demanded that fuller explanations of the plans of the organization shall be submitted to him.

The main object of the Strike Council, as stated in the papers of incorporation, is to anticipate and prevent strikes by organizing the trades in which women are employed and to strengthen the unions. They also plan to co-operate with unions in bringing strikes to a successful termination where amicable methods to prevent striking have failed.

The Strike Council will also collect funds to benefit women strikers.

The organizers of the council are Miss Mary E. Dreier, Corolla Woodruff and Helen Marot, of the Women's Trade Union League.

# GENERAL STRIKE AS DINNER TOPIC

## Collectivists at Kali's Restaurant Hear Discussion Pro and Con.

A general strike, which syndicalists and revolutionary trade unionists in France and elsewhere hail as the herald of a coming social transformation and the harbinger of a new social order, came under the minute scrutiny last night of the Collectivist Society, which held its second annual dinner at Kali's restaurant, 16 Park place.

The diagnosis, so to speak, while favoring the general strike as a war method, failed to see in it a means potent enough to transform society all at once. And the consensus of opinion of most of the speakers seemed to be that the old methods of education and agitation used by the Socialists, together with the political activities of the Socialist party, can be trusted to usher in the co-operative commonwealth more effectively than even the most successful of general strikes.

W. J. Ghent opened the discussion with a paper defining the general strike as a stoppage of industry. He then proceeded to quote various Socialist authorities on the possibility of a general strike. Most of the authorities cited by Ghent seemed to agree that a general strike could be called and made effective only by a great deal of organization.

A general strike to be potent enough to transform society, it was said, will have to have a highly revolutionary and determined working class behind it. The minute, however, the working class becomes so highly educated, class conscious, and revolutionary, as to be ready for such an effective and successful general strike, the general strike will not be needed to transform society. The ruling classes will have to yield to the will of the people, who will then be in the majority and in authority.

As a Weapon.

The leading Socialists of the world, Ghent declared, were invariably against the general strike as a cure-all, though many of them favored strikes as means, temporary means, and as weapons used in the struggle for a better world by the working people.

Jacques Ghent said, was against the general strike because he thought the stoppage of all industry might affect the workers even more than the capitalists. A series of strikes might be helpful, but a general strike of the kind visualized by "dreamy syndicalists" having a world wide effect, can hardly be successful.

Vanderveide likewise was shown to be skeptical about the ability of a general strike to break down the capitalist system and introduce the co-operative commonwealth in its place.

Kautsky approves of what the Germans call mass strikes for the purposes of demonstrations, but sees little revolutionary potentiality in the general strike.

Bebel, the most practical Socialist statesman, was said to be more sympathetic to the general strike than all other luminaries of the Socialist movement, but Bebel qualified his favoring of the general strike or mass strike by saying that it is only desirable and effective when the strikers are thoroughly enlightened and educated politically.

Not to Be Relied Upon.

Ghent's paper wound up with a statement to the effect that the general strike cannot be relied upon to bring about a transformation of society.

Algernon Lee showed that the general strike can be considered a war measure just like other war measures in the struggle of the working class against the present capitalist system, but to rely upon the general strike to transform society was ridiculous, he thought.

Lee pointed out that the history of Socialist success is really a history of defeat; that is, every success has been followed by a temporary defeat, and then another step toward success comes. Socialism cannot be forced upon society when it is not ready for it, even by general strike methods. Socialism can only come, said Lee, when capitalism has reached its highest development.

Lee then pointed out that the general strike, which the syndicalists praise, was really a modified form of anarchist teachings of Bakunin and was not as new as some of the modern advocates of the general strike think it is. The co-operative commonwealth, Lee thought, can be safely introduced by the Socialist party through agitation, education, and the political activities of the Socialist party. The general strike, while a rather beautiful conception, is after all an impracticable dream. Its supporters forget that the revolution which Socialism will introduce can only come after society has become ready for it through the evolution of industry and the development of capital to its highest point.

The German Union.

Lee then called attention to the fact that the German trade unionists are model labor organizations, are the strongest unions of any country, yet they are not organized along the lines of syndicalist unionism, but on the old lines.

Louis Duchet strongly supported the general strike as the principal weapon in the social transformation. The general strike was not utopian, he declared. He defended the Socialist

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attitude toward the strike, passive and general, and especially in its relation to the social transformation, as opposed to what he called the parliamentary Socialist attitude, which stated that the two positions were fundamentally opposed to each other in that the parliamentary Socialist position implies working through governments; then finally in the way, which will be decided when the time comes to transform them into an industrial or socialist republic. The syndicalist believes that the state is an institution which was fought against and destroyed. He said that the political action of the syndicalist consists in the use of superior pressure upon the state, such as strikes, demonstrations, etc.

He opposed the idea that the syndicalists are utopians by pointing out what he called a constructive program, involving shorter hours, better wages and better working conditions. He said if this program is carried out to its logical conclusion exploitation would actually be abolished and the workers, through their own industrial unions, could take over the productive and distributive machinery of society. He continued:

"If the constructive program of the workers is carried out there will be some day a grand lookout of the capitalist class. Otherwise, which seems quite probable, if the pressure of industrial conditions becomes too great, the social transformation will result from a general strike, dislocating the present society and thereby transferring the centers of social cohesion to the unions, which by that time will have become permeated with the revolutionary spirit, and fill the functions of social cells of the new society."

Anarchy Not the Same.

The views expressed by Duchet seemed new to the greater part of the audience. He spoke from an apparently imaginative attitude rather than that of one seeking parallels to history. He said that while the syndicalist does not object to some of the practical methods of the anarchists and their attitude toward the state on the whole, he objected to classifying the anarchist philosophy, if there is such a thing, he said, with that of syndicalism. He explained that the abstract ideas of liberty which the anarchists hold, the representative syndicalist does not agree with. As a practical philosophy, anarchy is a matter of temperament, on the whole. The anarchists seem to think that collectivity is a burden upon them, that it holds the individuals down, that he must free himself from it. On the other hand, the basic ideological principle of syndicalism is the burying of the individual, his life and ideals, in that of the collectivity, as the only way to happiness and harmony."

Miss Constant Lounsbury read a paper describing the syndicalist nature of many of the recent strikes in Paris.

The chairman of the evening was Rufus W. Weeks. About 150 people were present.

In his introductory address Chairman Weeks told of the work which the Collectivist Society has done for Socialism and toward the enlightenment of people on the subject of Socialism. He then called upon the younger men and women in the audience to take up the active work in the society, as it needs young and active blood.

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**Paul Tausig**  
140 Nassau Street, New York

# STRIKE MURDERERS ARE SENT TO JAIL

## Fifteen Deputies Convicted of Shooting Miners in Yukon Fight.

(Correspondence of The Call.)  
**GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.**—Judge L. W. Doty yesterday morning sentenced fifteen deputy sheriffs, who were convicted of riot in connection with the shooting of striking miners at Yukon, May 8, each to serve three months in the workhouse. The sentences date from today.

Paul Reno was shot and killed and several persons wounded. Several deputies who took part in the affair are now fugitives, and George Zimmerman, another, was killed last summer in a quarrel near Irwin, Pa. Those on whom sentence was passed are:

L. C. McWhorter, W. A. McCloskey, E. M. Deere, C. B. Troxell, J. Howard, J. C. Marshall, F. T. McClure, A. H. Hargan, W. F. Daniels, B. Elliott, A. Williams, L. P. Weber, P. D. Brown, J. C. Croghan, and W. Kalmer.

**Conditions Beggar Description.**  
The conditions which confront the striking miners and their families beggar description. No mind can picture nor pen accurately describe the situation.

The stories of life in the mines as told by some of the strikers before the revolt took place, a life which some of them have endured for twenty years or more, read more like the stories of ancient and barbaric slavery than a page from the book of our present day civilization. And slaves they certainly have been. But the shackles are broken and henceforth they are determined to live as free men.

**No Talk of Surrender.**  
They have firmly resolved never to go back to work under the old conditions; they have suffered much, but will grimly face even greater hardships and privation rather than surrender.

While a large number of strikers have left the district, there are still about 9,000 people to be cared for. The strike is not lost by any means. Neither is it true that the non-union men employed are satisfied with the conditions under which they are working.

**Non-Union Men Ready to Quit.**  
Hundreds of applications have been received for membership in the union by men who express their willingness to come out. All are held in abeyance, as it is impossible to care for more than the number being provided for now.

It is true that most of the state constabulary and deputies have been withdrawn, and this only emphasizes the fact that they were never needed except to incite riot by their dirty mugs even to the women of the strikers. That the mining and immigration laws are being flagrantly violated is plain and just as soon as sufficient evidence is secured it will be laid before the government officials.

## RUSSIAN HAS REHEARING AND IS ADMITTED

Karl Louis, the Russian anarchist who arrived on the Campana Sunday and was detained at Ellis Island, has had a rehearing and been admitted to this country. He is now with his brother.

The immigration authorities tried to have him sent back to Russia because he lacked the required amount of money which an immigrant should have on landing here.

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



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DINING TABLE, solid Oak, round top, extension, carved claw feet. Value \$15. Factory Price..... \$7.50  
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## \$25,000,000 JOB SPRUNG IN HASTE

### Board of Water Supply Did Not Wait for Approval of Counsel.

The unusual procedure adopted by the Board of Water Supply in advertising the \$25,000,000 contract for the high pressure water tunnel which is to distribute the Catskill water supply in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs, without waiting for the approval of the form of contract by the Corporation Counsel, was not explained yesterday.

President Bensen is out of town attending a funeral. Commissioners Chadwick and Shaw locked themselves up in their respective offices and refused to be interviewed. Apparently if any explanation is to be made, they are waiting for President Bensen to make it when he returns to the city.

Mayor Gaynor declined to comment on the situation yesterday. The Mayor will probably have something to say when he appoints a successor to President Bensen, who assumes the duties of state engineer on the first of the year. The Mayor has the power to remove the board after charges have been preferred and they have been given a formal hearing. Even then, however, if the Mayor should dismiss them, his action is reviewable by the courts.

The haste in advertising these contracts before President Bensen's term of office expires, is regarded as most strange in official circles, to say the least. The law has been violated in advertising the contracts before their form was approved by the Corporation Counsel. This in itself can be made the basis of a taxpayers' suit to prevent the board from awarding the contracts when the bids are opened. But the strangest part of the whole proceeding is the fact that the board is advertising for the construction of a tunnel through private rights of way, which have not yet been acquired by the city. The commission has not made the slightest attempt to apply for the appointment of a condemnation commission to acquire this private property and have title vested in the name of the city. Excuse for Staying in Office.

The course of the high pressure tunnel in Brooklyn will be principally through public streets. It is to have its central point at the Mount Prospect reservoir, opposite Prospect Park, and from this point distributing mains are to radiate to different parts of Brooklyn, the boro of Queens and to Fort Hamilton, where another tunnel is to be built under the river to give the boro of Richmond its share of the Catskill water supply.

During the public hearings before the Board of Estimate the construction of this high pressure tunnel, which at some points in Manhattan, will be 500 and 600 feet under ground, was opposed by numerous civic organizations. They contended that it was a waste of money and that the scheme was originated by the Board of Water Supply to give it an excuse to continue in office after the Catskill watershed is completed.

## MAYOR JACKS UP COPS FOR SNOWY SIDEWALKS

Mayor Gaynor believes that the police captains who do not make the residents of their precincts keep their sidewalks clear of snow ought to be haled before the Police Commissioner for negligence. He has made a complaint to Commissioner Crosey against a Brooklyn captain and the patrolmen and roundsmen directly involved. Gaynor's letter reads:

"The snow has not been removed from the sidewalk at 266 Washington street, Brooklyn, since the recent snowstorms, and it has now grown compact and dangerous, and has been added to from day to day. Be so good as to put me down as making a complaint against the captain of that precinct, and also against the patrolmen and roundsmen who cover that beat. It was their duty to see that the owner removed the snow promptly, and if not to have him summoned to court under the ordinance.

"If this was done throughout the city after each snowstorm we would not have the number of suits for damages against the city which we have had heretofore by people who slip and fall on such obstructions in the street. I notice several other places where a similar condition exists, but it is enough that I mention this one is now. Might it not be well to issue a general order to the police on this subject, and let them know that if they do not do their duty in respect of it that they will be put on trial?"

## INSURANCE TRUST QUADRUPLES RATES

### Agents Testify House Clean- ing Is Badly Needed in Fire Insurance.

"Governments as a rule don't select fair and proper men."  
"Let us stop right there for a minute."  
So ran one little passage in the fire insurance hearing before the legislative investigating committee yesterday.

The first speaker was Alfred F. Conkling, a rich real estate owner, and his interrupter was Linn Bruce, counsel for the committee.

"In ten years," continued Conkling, "through the machinations of the fire insurance trust, the rates on my property have quadrupled. For every dollar I paid ten years ago I now pay four."

Brother-in-Law of Roosevelt.

Conkling said he placed his insurance through the firm of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., whose leading member is a brother-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt. The witness testified that the same physical characteristics that obtained on his property years ago obtain today.

He said he could only explain the quadrupling of the rates by laying it out at the door of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

Edward J. Tanning, of Milwaukee, a Wisconsin fire insurance agent who testified yesterday, on being recalled admitted that many of the rates prevailing today are unfair and too high, and that commissions paid to agents in many instances were exorbitant. He said he knew fire insurance companies that paid from 30 to 45 per cent of all premiums they collected. He said that theoretically the state should fix the rate.

**Housecleaning Badly Needed.**  
A. W. Neale, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the National Local Agents' Association, testified that a thorough housecleaning was badly needed in the fire insurance field.

"The sooner this housecleaning comes the better," said Mr. Neale. "There is a preferred class and the rest do not know how they are being discriminated against. This is shown by the discrepancies in commissions."

Mr. Neale said that the only way to put the situation in New York in the hands of independent raters would be to pass an anti-compact law. This would result in abolishing the New York Fire Exchange, which now fixes and maintains rates, fixing and expelling members who rebate or give a lower than the fixed rate.

Today the committee will resume the investigation of the anti-gambling bill bribery fund.

## HUNTERS CAPTURE REAL CAVE MAN

**NEWBURG, Dec. 14.**—While Jerry Barley, Winfield Herbert and Max Keasler, of Highland Falls, were out hunting near Doodletown, below Fort Montgomery, yesterday they came across strange footprints in the snow, and following the trail sighted a man attired in tattered wearing apparel, held together with strings, and feet covered with rags that were tied on with small ropes.

On seeing the hunters the man ran as best he could toward the mountain top, with the hunters in close pursuit. He sought refuge in a natural cave near the brow of the hill, in which were leaves that he had collected for a bed. As soon as the pursuers came up he showed fight, but was overpowered and taken to the village, where he was locked up for the night in the Doodletown school building, a little frame structure.

During the night the man broke his way out by smashing a door with a log of wood he found near the fireplace. His trail from the building shows that he passed to Queensboro, then Brooks Hollow and the traces of him was then lost near Tinker Mine. During the time he was in captivity he declined to speak and was quite weak and emaciated.

## LAST PAPER BOARD TRUST PLEADS GUILTY

The Chemical Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass., which is the last of the forty paper manufacturing corporations that composed the dissolved paper board trust, pleaded guilty yesterday in the United States Circuit Court and was fined \$1,000 by Judge Hough. The trust was dissolved more than a year ago.

## JURY OF WOMEN DO A GOOD JOB QUICKLY

### Find Verdict in One Hour After Asking to Be Ex- cused From Service.

**OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 14.**—Sitting in the jury box, without removing their hats, five prominent Olympia women listened all afternoon and until last night to testimony and arguments of lawyers trying the case of A. Koch, a milkman, against Fouls & Canfield, street contractors. Koch claimed that a blast set off by the contractors caused his team to run away and do damage to the extent of \$10.05. The jurors were Miss Jean McLeod, stenographer of Governor M. E. Hay; Miss Bernice Sapp, Supreme Court stenographer; Mrs. J. W. Mowell, wife of a prominent physician; Mrs. Frank Blakeslee, wife of the Democratic candidate for the legislature last November, and Rev. Geneva Lake, one of the few ordained female ministers in Washington.

With the exception of one woman, the court refused to excuse any of those summoned, although each offered an excuse varying from not being a taxpayer or a resident of Olympia to the simple "just because" of a woman.

Made a Quick Job.

After being out an hour, the women returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding the full amount of damages asked. Judge Giles, of the Justice Court, who presided, declared that the jury of women is far superior in every way to any jury that ever sat in his court.

According to the attorneys here, this is the first time in Washington, if not in the United States, that a female jury, drawn from a venire of women only, has been selected to try a case.

It was in the state of Washington, in the last election, that the suffrage was extended to women. One Washington city, in view of this, passed an ordinance forbidding smoking in the voting places hereafter.

## GAVE PALMIST \$16 TO GET PROSPERITY

"Professor" Saxon, of 48 West 49th street, made a brief visit to the Yorkville police court yesterday in consequence of a summons obtained by a colored boy who said he had given \$16 to the professor with the expectation of getting "good luck and prosperity." Lucius Evelyn, the negro, comes from Jamaica, West Indies, and is twenty years old. He is a cook out of a job and lives at 174 Johnson street, Brooklyn. He told Magistrate Herrman that he had read an advertisement which stated that Professor Saxon, "the celebrated palmist," could work wonders in bringing about prosperity.

"He told me that he could cast out the evil spirit and make things good for me," said Evelyn. "That is nonsense, for I know I have no evil spirits in me. I wanted a job, but I couldn't get one, and I asked my money back. I spent \$4 in car fare trying to get my \$16 back."

The defendant rode to court in an automobile. His lawyer asked the court to postpone the hearing until Friday. The request was granted.

## INVESTIGATION OF NEWARK FIRE DELAYED

The illness of Prosecutor Wilbur A. Mott, who is confined to his home in South Orange suffering from a severe attack of grip, caused a postponement of the inquest of the High street, Newark, fire horror of November 26.

Coroner Edwin Steiner announced that hearings would be resumed on next Tuesday morning after First Assistant Prosecutor Frederick R. Lehlbach had told the jury that he was confident Mott would be able to attend the sessions by that time.

"Wouldn't it be possible for you to conduct the examination of the witnesses?" Foreman Hellman asked Lehlbach.

Lehlbach replied that he was not familiar with the investigations already made.

"In a case of this kind, when testimony leading to a certain point is being worked up, it would be a hard matter for me to jump in and pick up the threads still missing," said Lehlbach.

Lehlbach later refused to discuss what the "certain point" that was being led up to was.

The December grand jury, sworn in Tuesday, held its first session yesterday. Investigation of the fire horror will not be taken up until the coroner's jury completes its work and makes its report.

## JAMES MAURER

Pennsylvania's First Socialist Assemblyman, Will Speak at  
**Mercantile Hall, Philadelphia  
Friday, December 16, '10  
At 8 P. M.**  
Socialist Sunday School. A Chorus of 100 Socialist Children will sing Socialist Songs.  
**Concert and Ball Will Follow  
TICKETS, 15 CENTS**

## CARNEGIE GOING TO BUY PEACE WITH HIS MONEY

### Sets Aside Fund of \$10,- 000,000 to "Help Man Upward."

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.**—Ten millions of dollars "for the promotion of international peace," is the announcement of Andrew Carnegie.

The announcement was made at the meeting here of twenty-two of the twenty-seven trustees who have been elected to handle the fund. The scope of the gift is wide. The trustees are left practically unhampered to devote the income, which will amount to \$500,000 a year, in the interest of world wide peace.

"Lines of future action," says Mr. Carnegie, "cannot be wisely laid down. Many may have to be tried, and, having full confidence in my trustees, I leave to them the widest discretion as to the measures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only promising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in mind until it is attained is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations."

Carnegie's ten million gift, he says, is designed as much for the continuance of the peace movement after he is gone as it is for its promotion now.

"Let my trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund."

The \$10,000,000 gift is in the form of bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. This gift was made in the form of a deed of trust; but the trustees are authorized to incorporate.

The trustees of the fund are: United States Senator Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain; Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, educator and humanitarian; Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; James Brown Scott, solicitor of the State Department; John W. Foster, former Secretary of State; Andrew J. Montague, former governor of Virginia; William M. Howard, Representative of Georgia; Judge Thomas Burke, Seattle, Wash.; James L. Slayden, Representative of Texas; Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany; Robert S. Brookings, lawyer, St. Louis; Samuel Mather, banker, steel manufacturer, Cleveland; J. G. Schmidlapp, railroad man, Cincinnati; Arthur William Foster, reagent University of California; R. A. Frank, banker, Hoboken, N. J.; Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Germany and Russia; Oscar Straus, ambassador to Turkey; Austen G. Fox, New York; John Sharp Williams, senator-elect from Mississippi; C. L. Taylor, chairman of the Carnegie Hero Commission; George W. Perkins, of New York; Cleveland H. Dodge and Robert S. Woodward.

Carnegie's previous "gifts to society" are tabulated as follows:

Libraries ..... \$3,000,000  
Education Foundation ..... 15,000,000  
Pittsburgh Institute ..... 16,000,000  
Washington Institute ..... 12,000,000  
Peace Foundation ..... 10,000,000  
Scott universities ..... 10,000,000  
Hero funds ..... 5,000,000  
Carnegie Steel Co. employees ..... 5,000,000  
Dunfryline endowment ..... 5,000,000  
Polytechnic School, Pittsburgh ..... 2,000,000  
Peace Temple at The Hague ..... 1,750,000  
Allied Engineering Societies ..... 1,500,000  
Bureau American Republics ..... 750,000  
Small colleges in United States ..... 20,000,000  
Miscellaneous in the United States (estimated)..... 20,000,000  
Miscellaneous in Europe (estimated) ..... 2,500,000  
Total ..... \$179,500,000

## BOARD OF ELECTIONS BEING INVESTIGATED

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick yesterday began investigating the Board of Elections, as ordered by Mayor Gaynor.

The Citizens' Union and the City Club complained to the Mayor that the board has been purporting to examine applicants for jobs as inspectors.

Out of 13,673 men examined in 1908 only sixty-eight were rejected. In 1909, of 14,687 applicants examined only fifty-five were rejected. The joint complaint describes the examinations as farcical and adds that answers to questions submitted were handed out in advance.

## BIG VICTORY FOR PHOTO ENGRAVERS

### Contempt Proceedings Fizzle and Judge Scores Venge- ful Employers.

(Special to The Call.)  
**BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.**—The striking photo engravers won a signal victory here when the contempt proceedings brought against them by the master photo engravers ended in a decision by Judge Pierce in the Equity Court declaring that the defendants had not violated the injunction and the contempt action against them is therefore unwarranted.

In handing down his decision finding that the strike leaders had done nothing which can be construed as contempt of court, Judge Pierce scored the employers who started the proceedings. He declared that the proceedings started by the master photo engravers seeking to punish four of the strike leaders were not started "for the good of the commonwealth," but out of revenge and with the object of getting satisfaction.

The contempt proceedings were brought by William B. Wright and other employers against G. F. Lewis and John Maguire, officers of the Photo Engravers' Union, and Mathew Will and Louis Kohnmetz, of the International Photo Engravers' Union. The case grew out of a sweeping injunction which the master photo engravers secured against the strikers on July 29, which practically ordered the leaders to call off the strike. The action of the leaders did not please the employers and they started proceedings against them, stating that the leaders were violating the injunction.

Soon after the proceedings were started an anonymous letter was received by Judge James R. Richardson, of the Superior Court, threatening the judge's life in case he punished the four members of the proto-engravers' union for alleged contempt of court. The employers made capital of this letter and were prompt in ascribing it to the strikers, while the strikers intimated that the letter could just as well have been written by some one on the employers' side with a view of making their case against the union leaders stronger.

All of these charges and machinations of the employers were thrown to the winds by the decision of Judge Pierce in favor of the strikers. The judge held that the injunction was not technically violated, since the decree was not understood to mean that the defendants were to take active steps to call off the strike, but merely to do nothing to further it. The members of the union, he continued, had the right to quit work, and there is no evidence of strike benefits being paid while the interlocutory decree was in force.

Strike or out-of-work benefits, he said, were paid after the final decree was issued, but he found that the injunction was not in force at the time, since at a meeting of the union held before the injunction went into effect, the strike was called off, so that thereafter it was the men as individuals and not as members of the union who refused to return to work.

Even if the evidence were sufficient to establish the contempt, he said, he was of the opinion that a court of equity should not punish contemnors when to do so would be to give to the petitioners an undesired victory. This principle, however, he found it necessary to apply.

"If the decree," he said, "was intended to mean that these defendants should at once take such steps as they were able to compel the employes to return to work, the decree nowhere states it. I am of the opinion that it was not intended or understood that the decree called for active measures to cause a return of the men to their work.

"It apparently was understood by all parties that, while nothing should be done to further the strike, as the payment of strike benefits, the parties and the conditions remained unchanged and in state of truce.

"There was no evidence of the payment of strike benefits or out-of-work benefits while the interlocutory decree was in force.

"In September, 1910, the International Photo Engravers' Union made a call for an assessment. After the final decree money raised under this call was sent from time to time to Boston, to Maguire, one of the defendants, for distribution among the striking unemployed; and he, as he has received it, has distributed it.

"No evidence was offered that Lewis or Kohnmetz did or did not assist or take part in such distributions.

"Was the injunction in force when

these funds were paid? If it was, the defendants are guilty of contempt.

"No evidence was offered to show that the union existed, 'as such,' or was other than an aggregation of individual members. The members of this union, who were employes of the several plaintiffs, could as a matter of right terminate their several non-contractual relations. What each man may do for himself does not become a wrong, illegal, or a conspiracy, because by reason of community of interest they act collectively.

"In this case neither the union nor its officers have violated the injunction, because at a meeting called on October 24, 1910, before the injunction went into effect, the strike was declared off by an almost unanimous vote. It is argued that this vote was fake, and there is ground for this argument, but it is founded on suspicion and not proof.

"It was admitted that 136 men stood ready and present to testify that the strike was called off in good faith and that the men as employes and not as members of the union, refused to return to work until by collective bargaining they could obtain at least some part of the circular demands."

The judge stated that it "would be a waste of time to analyze the testimony," since "it might have deceived the court, and in consequence a wrong might have been done." The petitioner, the court said, sought punishment for the defendants not for the sake of the commonwealth, but out of revenge and satisfaction.

"Upon the evidence," the judge concluded, "I find the strike was called off before the issuing of the final decree, and that neither of the defendants nor the union as such has since acted in violation of its commands."

A decision favorable to labor was rendered by Judge Hitchcock in the equity session of the Superior Court in the matter of the bill brought by Fred J. Thompson, a shoe manufacturer of Haverhill, against Destro & Houle et al., officers and members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, seeking an order to restrain the defendants from ordering a strike at the complainant's factory.

The judge found that on the evidence the acts complained of by the plaintiff do not amount to a sufficient basis for his apprehension of trouble, and therefore dismissed the bill.

**DOCTOR LEAPS TO DEATH.**  
**PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.**—Leaping from a second story window at the New Homeopathic Hospital today, Dr. W. M. Procter, thirty-six, a prominent physician of Braddock, received injuries that caused his death an hour later. Dr. Procter had undergone an operation at the hospital yesterday. Today, it is said, he became delirious, and jumped to his death.

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to Denmark ..... at 24.50% a discount  
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to Turkey ..... at 24.50% a discount  
to Egypt ..... at 24.50% a discount  
to India ..... at 24.50% a discount  
to Ceylon ..... at 24.50% a discount  
to Australia ..... at 24.50% a discount  
to New Zealand ..... at 24.50% a discount  
to South Africa ..... at 24.50% a discount  
to Japan ..... at 24.50% a discount  
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to St. Paul ..... at 24.50% a discount  
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to Omaha, Neb. .... at 24.50% a discount  
to Denver, Colo. .... at 24.50% a discount  
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### The 76th Day of The Call and UNION LABEL GOODS

**SIG. KLEIN and Assistant**  
30 AND 32 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST.  
NEW YORK.  
Tel. 408 Broadway.

These funds were paid? If it was, the defendants are guilty of contempt.

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to Ottawa ..... at 2

### WANT PROBE OF FEDORENKO'S CASE

**Socialist Introduces Motion Into Alberta Legislature Which Is Passed.**

(Correspondence of The Call.)  
VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 10.—The attention of the Alberta legislature was drawn to the Fedorenko case by Comrade O'Brien, Socialist member of the legislature, by resolution. His first resolution on the subject was up before the house on the 17th, but was disallowed, owing to there being embodied in it some constitutional irregularities. He was therefore given the privilege of substituting the following:

"Whereas it has come to the attention of the members of the legislature that an application is being made for the extradition of Savvo Fedorenko, now a resident of the province of Manitoba; and

"Whereas attention has been drawn to the fact that the offenses with which the said Savvo Fedorenko is accused is alleged to be of a political character; and

Want Full Investigation.

"Whereas large numbers of people from foreign countries have settled in and still continue to seek homes in this country; and

"Whereas it is highly desirable that such people should feel at all times that their rights and liberties will be respected to the fullest possible extent while they are residents of Canada; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the legislative assembly of the province of Alberta, in session assembled, do hereby suggest to the honorable the minister of justice of Canada the desirability of making a thorough investigation of the nature of the offense of which the said Savvo Fedorenko is accused, and if the same be found to be of a political nature he refuse to make an order for the surrender of the said Savvo Fedorenko, as provided for in the 'extradition act.'"

The Resolution Indorsed.

This resolution was indorsed, owing to the "fact" that, as some of the members stated, while they did not agree with all that O'Brien had said, they were "lovers of freedom and liberty such as prevailed within the British empire."

Said one of the members: "I have in the constituency which I represent two political refugees. In fact, most of my constituency is made of these Russians, and I can voice for them being good citizens. They pay their debts and are good workers, and I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution." Yet another member rose in support of it, he having dined upon him that he also had men of this kind in his constituency, so he believed that the "wing of Canadian liberty should be spread over these poor unfortunates."

### GOV'T AFTER RAILWAY MAIL EMPLOYEES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14.—The Postoffice Department is "after" railway mail employes in Cleveland believed to have given information to newspapers of abuses in the service. Inspectors have been privately placed at union depot and about the hotels where mail employes stop to discover who is responsible for the public learning of delays of letters and Christmas packages.

"Railway mail clerks now hardly dare look at a stranger," said a clerk recently. "The inspectors are around as thick as flies and the tip has gone out that the department is going to get even with somebody."

Delivery of Christmas mail in Cleveland will not suffer by Postmaster General Hitchcock's "economy" plans. Christmas packages will move on time while in this city, postoffice officials say.

The troubles of the holiday mails will come on the railroads.

"Westbound mail from Cleveland may be expected to lie two or three days in the Chicago railway station the last four days before Christmas," said a railway mail clerk the other day.

### CIVIC ASSOCIATION TO REFORM ALL THINGS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Every brand of civic improvement—artistic, moral and political—is to be prescribed this week for the cities of America in the form of resolutions to be adopted at the sixth annual convention of the American Civic Association, which opened here today.

The convention will last three days, and the delegates will be addressed by civic authorities from various sections of this country and from abroad.

Following the reading of reports today, Dr. Carrera Justiz, Cuban minister to the United States, who is the author of several books dealing with municipal affairs, was the chief speaker. Justiz declared that his government was planning extensive improvements in all its cities. "Greater Habana" has become his slogan.

The beautification of cities was dealt with by John Quincy Adams, member of the New York Municipal Commission.

### WEALTHY MAN'S SON ARRESTED FOR VAGRANCY

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 14.—William C. Rhineland, whose father, the late William C. Rhineland, of New York city, disinherited him for marrying a waitress, but who later was given \$5,000 a year income from the Rhineland estate, was arrested and arraigned in police court today on a charge of vagrancy.

Rhineland's wife, Julia, C., has recently brought suit for separation and the action is now pending.

He told the police magistrate this morning that since October 130 he has received nothing from his father's estate, that he is now penniless and has no place to sleep. A night or two ago he was permitted to keep warm at police headquarters.

Rhineland says that he is becoming blind. When arraigned today he was warned that if he doesn't find some way of supporting himself he will be sent to the county house. Since his wife sued him Rhineland has been living alone.

### 'PROFESSIONAL MISTAKE,' 'BOY DEAD, BROTHER ILL'

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Johnnie F. Staley, six years old, is dead, and his brother Chester, four years old, is in a critical condition at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Staley, as the result, it is said, of an overdose of atropine sulphate, from a prescription prepared for them by Dr. Walter L. Haworth, an interne assigned to duty as ambulance surgeon at the City Dispensary, and given to them last night at 7 o'clock by their mother.

The older boy died at 6 o'clock this morning and Mrs. Staley, the mother, is in a serious condition. According to a statement given out by Dr. J. V. Reed, superintendent of the dispensary, Dr. Haworth acknowledges his mistake in writing the prescription, attributing it to a sleepless night and overwork.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST DIES FROM DOG BITE

ROCHESTER, Ind., Dec. 14.—It has developed that Mrs. George Clayton, who died several days ago of what was supposed to be brain trouble, was afflicted with hydrophobia.

She was a Christian Scientist and would not permit her husband to call a physician until it was too late. Clayton says that last May his wife was bitten on the hand by a dog. The wound healed and nothing was thought of the matter. Mrs. Clayton acted strangely before she died and several times attempted to bite her husband.

### BROTHER OF SENATOR BURROWS ARRESTED

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Mayor J. B. Burrows, brother of United States Senator Burrows and former circuit judge, was arrested today on a warrant sworn out by County Prosecutor E. F. Bilekly, charging him with operating a theater on Sunday in violation of the law.

Burrows leased and ran the Star Picture Show, presenting "The Fashion Play," after Bilekly had ordered the proprietor to keep it shut.

The Salvation Army refused the money taken in at the Sunday performance.

### JORDAN ADMITS LARCENY CHARGE

**Former Water Commissioner Pleads Guilty—Will Be Sentenced Later.**

Cornelius J. Jordan, former Water Register in Queens county and first man to be indicted in the graft hunt which began last spring, and who was also the first to be placed on trial out of the thirty or more under indictment, yesterday entered a plea of guilty to petty larceny before Justice Garretson in Part I of the Supreme Court in Long Island City.

Jordan had been on trial since last Monday on an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the second degree, and Tuesday an adjournment was taken at the soon recess until yesterday morning, and in the meantime a stipulation had been entered into between Jordan and his counsel, and Deputy Attorney General Arthur C. Train, who conducted the prosecution, whereby Jordan would be allowed to plead guilty to petty larceny. Jordan appeared in court accompanied by his wife and sister and his counsel, Thomas F. Carew and Edward Velmester.

Enters Plea of Guilty.

During the proceedings District Attorney Frederick G. De Witt stood near the bar, an interested spectator. Justice Garretson asked him if he was associated with the attorney general in the prosecution of this case and De Witt replied that he was not, as this was one of the cases mentioned in Train's designation as deputy attorney general. There are still sixteen indictments charging both petty and grand larceny against Jordan, and as his bonds amount to more than \$5,000, Justice Garretson did not believe it necessary to have another bail bond drawn. Thursday of next week was then set as the date for passing sentence and Jordan left the courtroom.

### HATTIE LE BLANC WAS A WORKER AT 11 YEARS

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14.—Hattie Le Blanc was acquitted here of the charge of murdering Clarence F. Glover, of Waltham. The spectators cheered when the verdict was announced.

Testimony during the trial showed that the young girl became a wage earner at the age of eleven years and since that time has been almost constantly surrounded by evil influences.

The crime of which Hattie was accused was the murder of Clarence F. Glover, a laundryman of Waltham, Mass., in whose home she was employed. Glover was shot on the night of November 20, 1909, after he had lured the girl to the laundry and attacked her there.

The girl could not be found for three days and then, when the police were tipped off to make another search of the Glover home, she was found asleep under a bed in the guest room. She had been practically without food all that time and had spent most of the days in sleep, she said.

At the police station, when questioned as to the shooting, she insisted that she had not fired the shot that killed Glover, and said she had led the laundry when she heard the sound of the explosion. This statement could not be shaken by any amount of questioning and it was on circumstantial alone that the prosecution based its charge of murder against her.

### TWO PAY DAYS' BILL VETOED BY GAYNOR

Mayor Gaynor has vetoed Alderman Frank Dowling's ordinance providing that the city employes be paid twice each month, stating his reasons in a letter as follows:

"After careful consideration I have determined to return this ordinance without my approval. I have been in consultation with the Controller and there is an inquiry now afoot to see whether any considerable number of employes of the city desire to be paid twice a month instead of on the first of each month. My own observation is that very few desire to have their salary split up. However, I am going to ask you to await the inquiry which is being made and then, if you think well of it, the subject may be taken up again and a new ordinance passed. To pay city employes twice a month is a matter of considerable trouble and expense, and unless the employes, or a majority of them, want it, I do not see any reason why we should do it. I am quite certain you will agree with me in this."

The experiment referred to is the fact that Controller Frensdorff is trying out the plan by giving all departments an extra Christmas payroll on December 20.

### COUPLE COMMIT SUICIDE

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 14.—Mrs. Nettie Hall, aged twenty-eight, of the city and George Newcomb, thirty of 23 Highland avenue, Highland town, Baltimore, Md., committed suicide by inhaling gas in an apartment house in this city some time during last night or this morning. The bodies were found at 12 o'clock today when the landlady, Mrs. Florence Roberts, detected the smell of gas. She knocked on the door and receiving no answer, the door was broken in and the couple found lying on the bed dead.

### CAPTAIN DROPPED AS DESERTER FROM ARMY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Captain John J. O'Connell, of the 28th infantry, formerly stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., has been dropped from the army as a deserter. Captain O'Connell disappeared from his post several months ago, following the discovery of alleged shortage in his accounts. He has not been heard from since his disappearance. He is a native of Ohio, and was appointed to the Military Academy on June 16, 1888. He is about thirty-nine years old. He has been a captain in the 28th infantry since February 2, 1901.

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COR 4TH ST AND COR 7TH ST, N.Y.

We have everything to furnish a cosy home  
Credit given on very easy conditions

### SPIRIT OF REVOLT SPREADS IN ARABIA

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Exchange Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent today cables that the spirit of rebellion, which has been fomenting in Arabia since the deposition of Abdul Hamid as Sultan of Turkey, has reached the breaking point and that a widespread outbreak, involving all of Arabia, is likely.

According to the cables, the disorders began in Central Arabia, with a bloody battle between the Turkish troops and the Druses, and has been followed by armed uprisings in all parts of Arabia. These outbreaks, instead of calming down, have become more serious and the Turkish officials expect the whole of Arabia will soon be in arms against their further rule.

The Arabians hate the Young Turks, branding them as infidels. The majority of Arabians are true Mohammedans and almost fanatical in their religious zeal. They have regarded a number of the acts of the Young Turks as inimical to the faith.

### PLAN TO REDUCE SIZE OF PLUG OF TOBACCO

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—The American Tobacco Company has sent notice to all dealers that hereafter all plug tobacco will be sold at so much a dozen plugs, instead of the former method of selling by weight.

All of the common brands will come under the new ruling. Some dealers see in the move a plan to reduce the size of the plugs later. Under the new plan, they say, there is nothing to prevent the manufacturer from slicing off an ounce or two from the largest.

Last July, when the tax on tobacco was raised, the trust immediately reduced the weight of the 5 cent package of smoking tobacco from 12-3 ounces to 11-2 ounces. Because of this some dealers expect a similar action on chewing plug tobacco.

### \$100,000 A MINUTE BEING VOTED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The house has been spending \$100,000 a minute. In the first seven working days of the present session it has appropriated nearly \$200,000,000 from the treasury of the United States.

The Indian appropriation bill, carrying more than \$8,000,000; the rivers and harbors bill, with about \$31,000,000; and the pension bill, with more than \$12,000,000 have been rushed through. And during that time the house has found time to talk about everything, from the abolition of Indian warehouses to a tariff for revenue only. The work of passing the appropriation bills, in fact, has been "hurry time."

The house has been in session for thirty-one and a half hours, or 1,800 minutes. That means that for every hour there has been an expenditure of more than \$6,000,000.

### PUBLICITY THE THING, SAYS WICKERSHAM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—"Publicity for the legitimate corporation spells prosperity, in my opinion," said Attorney General Wickerson today in discussing his crusade against racket shops.

"By publicity I mean that business corporations should not conceal the records of their transactions, but should make them public, and should at all times deal fairly and frankly with their stockholders and the public in general."

"This, in my estimation, is the best means of encouraging confidence among those who have money to invest, and among those who are already stockholders. But above all this, publicity and fair dealing would almost entirely do away with the many wildcat financial schemes which have thrived in the past and which the government is endeavoring to suppress by depriving them of the use of the mails and in other ways."

"There is nothing which would do more to divert investments into honest enterprises than the publicity of financial conditions and business methods. The result would necessarily mean prosperity for all concerned. A federal incorporation law, properly framed, would assist in bringing this about."

### MANHATTAN

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Progress Book Store, 253 E. 34th St.
- #### BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
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- #### BOOTS AND SHOES.
- Patronize Sebel's Union Shoe, 54 Hoes St.  
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- #### CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
- L. Seigel & Co., 87 Canal St.  
Witky Brothers, 94 to 100 Bridge St.
- #### CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS.
- evy Bros., 212 2d Ave., near 120th St.
- #### DEPARTMENT STORES.
- F. K. Bros., 100 E. 3d St., 3rd Flr.  
W. A. Kato, 233-235 Third Ave.  
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- Oberdorfer, 233 8th Ave., also 167th St. & 8th Ave.
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Dr. L. C. Miller, 123 E. 64th St.  
Dr. E. J. Rubin, 50 E. 100th St.
- #### FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.
- Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway; Fifth Ave., cor 115th St.; Houston, cor. Clinton St.
- #### FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
- Total Furniture Co., 2122 2d Ave.
- #### GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
- Kaplan, 113 Delancey St.  
C. A. Katz, 251-253 Third Ave.  
F. Klein, 55 Third Ave.  
Fish & Alter, 23-25 Cor. W. 4th & 5th Sts.
- #### HATS.
- GALLAGHER HAT TRADER, 140 Bowery; nearly 50 years' reputation.  
T. Silverstein, 88 Delancey St.  
John Union Hat Co., 24 Ave. cor 106th St.
- #### LUNCH ROOMS.
- William G. Steiner, 97 E. 7th Ave.
- #### W. BLANK AND TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES.
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Ginger, 143 Madison Ave.
- #### OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN.
- R. E. L. Becker, 200 E. Broadway
- #### PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.
- M. Haber, 150 Worth St.
- #### PHOTOGRAPHY.
- Wasserman, 39 Grand St., cor. Essex St.  
W. A. Brown, 149 E. 2d St., cor. Third Ave.
- #### PIANOS.
- W. Warrant, 188 Third Ave. Also 283 Third Ave.
- #### RESTAURANTS.
- Edgar Kleber, 101 Keny St., near Jefferson
- #### STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS.
- 2nd Avenue, 144 E. 144th St.
- #### TRUSSERS.
- Yeary Frankes, 1490 Third Ave.
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- Thomas G. Hunt, 420 6th Ave.
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- #### UNION MADE HATS.
- Wasserman, 397 2d Ave.; 1261 2d Ave.
- #### WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
- Wasserman, 397 2d Ave.; 626 Columbus Ave.

## The Sunday Call

### December 18

Not exactly an advance Santa Claus, for the Sunday Call is always hand' g out good things, but this time the bag is unusually well stocked. For instance:

Billie's Christmas, by Ethel Carnie, a wonderful little story by England's factory poet.

The Life of Father Vasley, This great novel translated from the Russian of Leonid Andriev, by Theresa Malkiel in this issue, reaches a tremendous height of tragic power.

Rational Education, by Paul Luttlinger, a careful and striking essay.

Medicine of Yesterday and Medicine of Today, by Dr. William J. Robinson, editor of the Critic and Guide, and widely known medical authority whose work is so eagerly welcomed by Call readers.

Tendencies of German Socialism; a French bourgeois study that has been finely done into English by M. de Grange.

Unemployed, a splendid little sketch by Rev. Elliot White.

Book Reviews, by Mary S. Oppenheimer, George Willis Cooke and others; stories, news.

It is possible only to indicate, for Daily Call space is imperatively demanded for other things. But the Sunday Call is the BIGGEST Sunday paper, though not the bulkiest, and it is by all odds the BEST.

Send in a subscription. It will be a real Christmas present and an all-year delight.

The Sick, Aged and Jobless, by Carrie W. Allen; a first-hand, authoritative study of the condition of countless people in New York during this glad Christmas time.

Woman's Sphere will contain "Bread and Hyacinths," by Julia L. Benson, the story of a girl's choice at Christmas time.

### XMAS SUGGESTIONS FROM POSTOFFICE

Postmaster Morgan last year issued to the public a request similar to the following. It was followed with such satisfactory results that he again gives publication to it this year in the hope that it will receive the same recognition and co-operation it received on that occasion:

"Realizing the dissatisfaction which would result from the failure of Christmas gifts which are sent by registered mail to reach those for whom intended on or before Christmas day, the postmaster has invited attention to the desirability of posting all such matter as far in advance of that day as possible and of delivering the same to the postoffice, or its stations, as early on the day of mailing as can be done, preferably in the morning. Special arrangements have been made by the postoffice to immediately forward during the remainder of this week and early next week all mail of this character intended for delivery in other cities throughout the country and in order that these arrangements may effect the desired result, the co-operation of the public is earnestly requested."

### PHARMACISTS

**GEORGE OBERDORFER**  
PHARMACIST,  
2335 Eighth Ave., Near 125th St.

**Key West Co-operative Cigar**  
Union Made by Comrade.  
Each pack \$2.25 per box of 50  
Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.  
TRY THEM.

### METHODS OF DRUG FIENDS DEMONSTRATED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A demonstration of the methods of the opium fiend, morphine victims and the "hooker" was given before the committee of ways and means of the house today. A complete opium joint "tear out" was placed before the committee and illustrations of its use were given. The committee was giving a hearing on a bill introduced by Representative Foster (Republican, Vermont), providing for a federal law to regulate the traffic in drugs.

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53 Moscher St. 327 Fulton St.  
130 & 477 Pearl St. 37 Beekman St.  
108 E. 33d St. 515 Sixth Ave.  
213 W. 42d St.; 77 W. 17th St.; open Sec. 11

**BOSTON, MASS.**  
57 Kingston St.; 55 Arch St.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
New address, 629 Chestnut St.

As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 10c, 12c, 15c.  
TRY NATURE'S DIST TODAY.

### BROOKLYN

#### CIGAR MANUFACTURER.

C. F. Guckenheimer, 1871 Myrtle Ave.

#### DENTISTS.

Dr. A. Ritt, 1621 Fifth Ave.

#### DEPARTMENT STORES.

The Berlin, 130 Broadway, cor. Wall Street  
DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS.  
Tuman's Pharmacy, 51th Ave. & Wyona St.  
L. Scholberg, 333 Knickerbocker Ave.

#### DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.

Frank & Miller, 351 Broadway  
Aranson Bros. & Fien, 123 Fulton St.  
Louis Berger, 382 2d Avenue  
S. S. Kahn, 100 Broadway  
ELECTRICIAN AND SUPPLIES.  
E. & L. J. Dyckhouse, Fra., 1000 Green St.

#### FURNITURE, ETC.

Smith & Director, Fifth Ave., Rockaway Ave.  
Linder & Miller, 157 E. 12th St.  
Gay J. Schussler, 137-139 E. 12th St.  
See J. K. Furniture Co., 1631 2d Ave.  
Samuel J. Glick, 100 Broadway  
FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.  
I. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway  
L. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway

#### GROCERIES.

H. Deutchman, Flatbush, cor. Ave. G  
S. Schierenbeek, 112 Broadway  
J. Groceries and Delicatessen, C. H. Gray, 5310 6th Ave.</

RESPECTED FIRM SOLD ADULTERATED DRUGS

Admits Dealing in Fake Compounds and Is Fined \$400.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., importers and wholesalers of drugs at 100 Wilkes street, one of the oldest firms of the kind in the country, pleaded guilty yesterday to an indictment charging the sale of adulterated drugs.

Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court fined the corporation \$400, which was paid.

The indictment charged adulteration of powdered "belladonna root" with powdered "olive stones," "henbane" with "mutilus," powdered "mutilus" with "stems," and "powdered cloves" with "stems."

Before imposing the fine Judge Hough handed down a memorandum, in the course of which he said: "Defendant's statement does not deny an adulteration of belladonna root by powdered olive stones. The only explanation given is that the adulterant may have got into the finished product by the packing thereof in containers which at some previous time had contained 'olive stones.' It seems to me that this is far fetched."

TO INVESTIGATE BEAN BUYERS' COMBINATION

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The Orleans county supervisors are taking cognizance of the existence of a combination of bean buyers and will take the matter into the courts. It also comes to the knowledge of the board that a combination exists among buyers of beans whereby they insist upon fifty-two pounds being delivered for a bushel, and whereby the price is fixed by this association, by which all dealers are bound to pay the same price for a bushel of beans.

The matter will be thoroughly investigated and will be taken before the next grand jury.

VESSEL SUNK; CREW SAVED.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The four-masted schooner General E. S. Greely of New Haven, bound for Hampton Roads from Portsmouth, collided with and sank an unknown schooner in Pollock's Rip Stue early today, according to a wireless dispatch received here.

The crew of the sunken vessel were saved.

MAY DROP CHARGE ON INSANITY PLEA

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Lindsay Rowe, former United States commissioner at Jersey City, who is in the county jail here in default of bail, which he was unable to raise, following his plea of not guilty to a charge of embezzlement last summer in the United States District Court, was examined this week by a commission of physicians as to his sanity.

The report of the doctors is now in the hands of the United States district attorney. If the report is favorable for an insanity plea, legal steps will in all likelihood be taken to have Rowe committed to an asylum and the indictment against him will be dropped.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

Edward F. Cassidy, organizer of Local New York, Socialist party, will deliver an address this evening at 8 o'clock before Manhattan Lodge No. 1, Brotherhood of Machinists, in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

A meeting of the Inside Electrical Workers' Union of Greater New York will be held today. The meeting is to take up a special order of business.

A mass meeting of all waist and dress cutters will be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's place, on Thursday, December 22, at 7:30 p. m. By applying at the office of the Cutters' Union, 8 East 17th street, information will be cheerfully given.

A determined effort is being made to organize the waist and dress cutters of New York by the executive board of Local No. 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The wages of the workers have been continually lowered and with the enormous increase in the cost of living today it is little wonder that the limit of endurance is being reached and they now cry out in revolt.

A demand for an increase in wages and for a shorter workday will soon be made. With the season of the great cloak strike fresh in their minds, it is believed the employers will quickly come to terms with the union.

The fact of Local 16 of the Cutters working in conjunction with Local 25 of the Operators is sufficient to inspire confidence in the successful outcome of the strike.

The massive strength of the Cutters was the great backbone and the chief factor in winning the cloak strike.

And with Jesse Cohen, Isadore Epstein and Max Deutschman, business agents of the Cutters, devoting their energy to the interests of the waist and dress cutters there is every reason to believe that the end of the year will find every cutter in the trade in line and the better conditions secured.

Socialist News of the Day

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication.

BUSINESS MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 2. Tonight will be another important event in the annals of Branch 2. It will see the inauguration of "The Karl Marx Study Club."

Branch 3. A regular meeting of Branch 3 takes place this evening. Business meeting, 8:15 to 10 o'clock. Discussion to follow.

Branch 4. A regular meeting of Branch 4 will take place this evening at the headquarters, 112 East 104th street.

Branch 5. A regular meeting of Branch 5 will take place this evening at the headquarters, 112 East 104th street.

Branch 6. A regular meeting of Branch 6 will take place this evening at the headquarters, 112 East 104th street.

Branch 7. A regular meeting of Branch 7 will take place this evening at the headquarters, 112 East 104th street.

Washington Heights Forum.

In spite of the inclement weather a large audience filled the Washington Heights Forum, 555 West 182d street, last Sunday, to hear George R. Kirkpatrick's lecture on "War and Militarism."

After vivid picturing of human suffering in war, he proceeded to cite facts, proving that our present capitalist industrial hell is worse even than war, resulting in a greater degeneration of the race and in a greater total of death, injury and disease.

The lecture next Sunday will be the last of the series by Professor Kirkpatrick and promises to be one that no intelligent person should miss who lives in or around Washington Heights.

Letter to Fred D. Warren.

The following letter, under date of December 6, has been sent to Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.:

"Dear Comrade—The undersigned special committee appointed by Branch 1 of the Socialist party of New York herewith extends to you, on behalf of the branch, this expression of protest and indignation regarding the sentence of imprisonment and fine imposed upon you by the District Court of Kansas and affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on November 23 on the fallacious and baseless charge of sending defamatory matter through the United States mails.

"In common with all the other people of this country who desire to perpetuate and extend, instead of curtail, the exercise of free speech and free press as fundamental requirements for the furtherance of liberty and progress, we condemn this decision of the courts as subversive of the rights of a free citizenship and destructive of those basic principles of equity and justice essential to the welfare of society in general and to the workers for social progress in particular. We see in this decision not only an infringement upon your personal rights as private citizen, which, in itself is a grave enough matter, but also a bold and direct attack upon the rights of all—and especially upon those who are courageous and intelligent enough to protest against the economic and political rule of the capitalist class in the United States.

"We see also in this decision another example of the subservience of the so-called courts of justice in this country to the capitalist class and an illustration of the power exercised by organized wealth in the administration of laws designed primarily in the interests of that class. That power makes 'equality before the law' a byword and its pretended enforcement a farce.

in its ultimate effect, the case means to them and to their posterity. "Fraternally yours, "ROBERT W. BRUERE, "ERNEST POOLE, "HELEN MAROT, "ELIZABETH FRASER, "WILLIAM MAILLY, "Special Committee, Branch 1, Socialist Party, Local New York."

BROOKLYN. 19th A. D. Branch 2—At the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, T. Gitschthaler will lecture in German on "The High Cost of Living." Members are requested to be present and bring their friends.

20th A. D. Branch 1—At 196 Hamburg avenue. 21st A. D. Branch 1—At 181 McKibbin street.

QUEENS COUNTY. The following are the minutes of the central committee meeting of December 10:

George Arzt, of Corona, was elected chairman. A bill from the state committee for \$62.50 was referred to the treasurer. A bill from Branch Corona for \$3.15 was ordered paid. A letter from the national secretary regarding reduced price of propaganda book was received and ordered filed.

The organization committee was instructed to have a written report ready at the next meeting of the central committee. It was decided to purchase 5,000 copies monthly of the propaganda leaflet, "The Next Step." The secretary was instructed to see if these could be printed partly in German. The organizer was instructed to arrange with Comrade Burkia to write German propaganda matter on local issues after the first of the year.

A festival committee consisting of Froehlich, Kramer, and Wenz was selected to arrange an affair for the local to be held in Kreuzer's Hall some time in February or March. The lecture committee reported that a lecture forum had been arranged in Jamaica and that the first lecture would be given Sunday night, January 8. A course of six lectures, to be given on Sunday night, has been arranged. The hall and lecturers will be announced later. Comrades were requested to advertise among their friends the lecture to be given at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, on Sunday, December 18, by Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan. The next boro meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, February 12.

ELIZABETH, N. J. The fifth lecture held under the auspices of the Socialist party of Elizabeth at Proctor's Broad Street Theater Building was fairly well attended with many new faces in the audience. The subject on which Comrade Lee spoke was "The Struggle of the Working Class for Emancipation."

The lecturer told of the earlier class divisions and their results, explained how the Southern slave owners failed in their efforts to use the negroes for factory and mill work, while they proved quite satisfactory on the plantation, and told of the benefits derived from the capitalist revolutions in early years. Comrade Lee made many comparisons and illustrations and gave a brief explanation of Robert Owen's utopian philanthropic schemes and answered several questions at the conclusion of the lecture.

Sunday afternoon, December 18, Comrade Kirkpatrick will address the Warren protest meeting at the Broad Street Theater and in the evening of the same day Comrade Lee will conclude his lecture at the headquarters in the same building, the title being "Man the Master of his Environment; Conscious, Social Progress."

NEWARK, N. J. Meyer London, the popular lawyer of the cloak makers' strike, will speak in Turnbull Auditorium, 282 Market street, on next Sunday afternoon. His subject is "The Workingman Before the Courts."

YONKERS, N. Y. Local Yonkers met on December 6. Copies of the Appeal to Reason were ordered sent for three weeks to 1,000 voters in order to acquaint them with the Warren sentence.

A STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM FOR BEGINNERS is now running in the International Socialist Review

The committee on lectures reported that the first lecture was held on December 4 by J. Britt Gearty and the next lecture will be held on December 16 at 2 p. m. at the headquarters of Local Yonkers, 113 North Broadway, by Comrade William E. Bohm on "The Mission of Trades Unions."

MOHAWK, N. Y. On December 2 Local Mohawk adopted vigorous resolutions protesting against the prison sentence and fine of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. The resolutions are signed by Gustav Zechuck, H. Hiram Mattingly and James P. Nolan.

BOSTON, MASS. A playlet by the Onward Club, under the auspices of the Longwood Club, will be given for the benefit of the New York Call on January 25, 1911, at Parker Fraternity Hall, 11 Appleton street.

READING, PA. A meeting of the Berks county local was held on Sunday, December 4, at Red Men's Hall, on Walnut street, near 9th.

The meeting was opened by selecting Elwood W. Leffer as chairman. The minutes were recorded by Secretary Charles I. Hepner. The part of the session was devoted to the hearing of reports from various branches throughout the county, and these showed that there has been a remarkable growth in membership. There are no less than twenty points in the city and county where separate branches, all directly affiliated with the county body, are to be instituted.

Heretofore Robesonia, Wernerville, Hyde Park and Mount Penn were included in the general organization, but the recent election showed each is entitled to a separate branch, and in the future each will maintain a branch. Considerable time was taken up in discussing the advisability of naming a permanent organizer, whose duty it will be to go through the city and county and organize branches. The motion that such an organizer shall be named prevailed and Birch Wilson, Jr., of this city, was named for the place.

The semi-annual election of officers was held, resulting in the selection of the following: Recording secretary, Charles I. Hepner; financial secretary, Wade Stine; treasurer, Caleb Harrison; literary agent, Charles W. Schlott; librarian, Edward Stump. During the session 310 members were added from the city and 58 from the county, making the total admissions in the city and county \$68. The county local now has a membership of 925. It was also reported that in the shops, mills and factories of the city and county there is a propaganda at work and that the next six months will see a remarkable increase in the membership of the party.

Some time was taken up in discussing the advisability of naming a committee of five members to look into the matter of appropriating \$300 for literature to be sold at the headquarters in this city and by the branches. The motion to name such a committee was finally carried and it will have authority to secure the literature if it finds it expedient to secure it. The committee named consists of John Fritz, Stephen Lawrence, Elwood W. Leffer, John Smith and Caleb Harrison.

PITTSBURG, PA. At the present time the Socialists have supplanted the Democrats. The startling reality of the strategic position the party is in has scared the politicians into vigorous action. The chamber of commerce, board of trade and civic commission and bar association have all joined hands to launch the commission form of government at once and take party names off the ballot next year. The churches and fraternal societies are being lined up. It is really a battle for the Socialists' very existence.

In this fight the one paper that is of the greatest use to the business interests is the Leader, which is the one paper here the public has confidence in. It is a blackmailing sheet of the first water, but so far has been successful in fooling the dupes.

CHICAGO, ILL. In the spring of 1909, 12,746 Socialist votes were cast in Chicago. In the spring of this year the vote had increased to nearly 16,000. In the November election this year the vote was 27,749.

TWO U. S. SOLDIERS CONVICTED OF THEFT NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—The two United States army privates who were arrested in New York for looting hotels pleaded guilty to theft and each was sentenced to sixty days in jail today.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The police are making war on the fortune tellers of the city. After spotters had visited several places yesterday warrants were issued and three women who had been forecasting lives at so much per life were placed under arrest.

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LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY "Public School 32, 418 West 37th street; "Care of the Sick," Dr. Frederick Knowles.

"Public School 62, Heuser and Essex streets; "Shakespeare's Cradle and School," Dr. Homer B. Sprague.

"Public School 64, 10th street, east of Avenue B; "Florida," P. Sereno Curtis.

"Public School 100, 138th street, west of Eighth avenue; "Life on a Wyoming Ranch," Harlan I. Smith.

"Public School 114, Oak and Oliver streets; "Sicily," William C. Davis.

"Public School 119, 133d street and Eighth avenue; "Glaciers," Prof. William Libbey.

"Public School 135, First avenue and 15th street; "Great Britain and Her Empire," Edward M. Salt.

"Public School 159, 241 East 119th street; "Nationality and Music," Edmund Severn.

"Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue; "Fighting the White Death," Orlando F. Lewis.

Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street; "The Heat Treatment of Steel," Prof. Bradley Stoughton.

Public Library, 113 East 96th street; "The Literary Sociologists," Dr. Paul Klapper.

St. Luke's Hall, Hudson street, south of Christopher; "The Dyeing of Animal Fibers," Prof. Charles E. Peliever.

Wilson School, 239 West 69th street; "The Austrian Tyrol," Francis J. C. Moran.

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REFORMS FROM ABOVE.

How have the mighty fallen! Only a few months ago every word Roosevelt uttered in public was faithfully recorded in the press.

The Socialists, however, did not bow down before Roosevelt in the days of his power. In fact, they were the only element in this nation that openly defied him and exposed him.

And the man is still the only leader of the capitalist class in this country that dares to tell it what it must do, and do speedily, if it is to remain in power.

In other words, reform must come from above, or revolution will come from below. For the same reforms forced from the capitalists by an awakened and united working class have an altogether different social significance than when they are granted by the capitalists of their own accord.

We do not know whether or not the capitalist class will recognize the wisdom of Roosevelt's advice. But we have again and again pointed out the reply the Socialist party should make to this finely conceived Machiavelian scheme of granting reforms from above.

A CONSPIRACY AGAINST LABOR.

We are not among those who look upon the strike as the panacea for all the grievances and ills of labor.

We know that capitalists hate strikes, which occasionally occur at most awkward junctures and interfere with profit-making; but that is their affair, not ours.

We know that the so-called general public, that is, those not immediately engaged in the exploitation of labor, frequently suffers much inconvenience and even loss as a result of strikes; but since the general public, as a rule, cares nothing for the condition of labor, its inconveniences and losses are also its own affair, and not ours.

But to the working people themselves, the strike is the most elementary as well as the most formidable weapon of defense in the existing state of society.

No one suffers more than the working people themselves in times of strike. The financial losses sustained by the capitalists, the inconveniences of the so-called general public, are a mere bagatelle compared to the physical hardships, hunger and cold and the fear of worse to come that the working people are compelled to endure as a result of strikes.

Now there are certain industries in which the strike—and particularly a sudden general strike—is an unusually effective weapon. Coal mining is one of these industries, for coal is constantly and universally needed for industrial and domestic purposes.

Hence in all countries the capitalists and their governments have been attempting, with more or less of success, to put the transportation industry in a class by itself, and to abridge or annul the right to strike of the railway workers and of workers closely allied to them, such as the postoffice employes and telegraphers.

But it must be borne in mind that in all these cases it is the capitalists and their governments that have been trying to abridge or annul the right to strike in the transportation industry. This industry is usually carried on by huge corporations or by the governments themselves, whose economic and political power would be irresistible if the strike were not to be general, as well as sudden.

Such has been the policy of the capitalists and their governments—in other countries. It has remained for the United States to offer the spectacle of labor leaders, paid officials of trade unions, entering into negotiations with capitalists for the purpose of formulating a legislative bill aiming to lessen, if not to prevent, the chances of strikes on street railways and other so-called public utilities.

This is nothing less than a conspiracy against the most fundamental right of street railway and other public utility workers. This is a conspiracy to rob them of their only weapon against their all-powerful masters. We therefore appeal from the leaders to the rank and file, and call upon those workers to repudiate in the most emphatic and most public manner the reported acts of their paid officials and to resist with all the means at their disposal every attempt to abridge or annul their right to strike.

How South Americans View the Yankee Peril.

By ANDRE TRIDON.

A book has just appeared in Argentina which is interesting for a great many reasons. Argentina is becoming the avowed leader of the anti-Yankee movement in South America.

He engineered the visit which Infanta Isabelle paid to South America, and when he decided to cancel his projected trip to this country, after the rather chilly reception tendered at Beverly to President Montt of Chile, the President of Brazil followed his example.

Coming close upon these various incidents, Manuel Ugarte's book, of which the title is "The Future of Spanish America," but should read "The Yankee Peril," assumes a singular significance. It is divided into three parts. The first contains a glowing tribute to Spain; the second sounds a fierce warning against the United States.

"For South Americans to forget their Spanish descent," Ugarte writes, "would be to commit moral suicide. Spain was the cradle of our nationality. We are Spain's loving children and no flag should be as dear to our hearts as her flag. We carry Spain in our souls, with her greatness and her weakness."

"If the various elements that make up South America safeguard their ethical, political and territorial integrity, they will, as a group, assume an extraordinary importance, owing to their numbers and to the immense area over which they will extend their domination."

"The one hundred millions of Latin Americans who will in the near future people the southern continent must preserve their traditions, their ideals and their characteristics. This warm America of Spanish origin, influenced by French and Italian culture, and which has fraternized with the aboriginal races, will always differ fundamentally in her inward homogeneity and her outward appearance from the cold America of the North which notwithstanding all the blendings of races and of ideas, is dominated principally by the spirit of England, Holland and Scandinavia."

The second part of the book, the most important, treats of "the growing antagonism between the two Americas." The southern republics, Ugarte remarks, are fully prepared to defend themselves against one another, but are totally unprotected against aggression on the part of the great imperialistic nation of the North.

Ugarte calls the reader's attention to the fact that Mr. Taft's allusion, on February 22, 1906, to the frontiers of the United States extending virtually as far as Tierra del Fuego, was a mere repetition of Preston's speech, delivered in 1838, to the effect that the American flag should wave over Vera Cruz, and thence proceed as far as Cape Horn.

Against these imperialistic tendencies what can the republics do? Considering them from the point of view of their power of resistance, Ugarte classifies them as follows: "1. The southern group, comprising Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, very prosperous and free from all possible American influence."

"2. The central group (Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela), very progressive but more or less troubled by civic discords and unable to offer much resistance."

"3. The northern group, comprising on one hand the Central American republics which are in particular danger of falling under the American domination, and on the other hand, Mexico, which is as progressive as any nation of the first group, but which, bordering on the United States, cannot but reflect to a certain extent the political life of America."

"The Yankee peril is moving towards the republics of Spanish origin. Bear in mind the lands taken from Mexico in 1845 and 1848 and the regime forced upon Cuba and Panama."

"Have we forgotten the exploration of the gunboat Wilmington up the Amazon river in 1859? The syndicate which tried to take possession of the contested zone between Bolivia and Peru? The incredible adventures of the republic of Acre? The separatist movement in Panama, which so miraculously coincided with the opening of the isthmus?"

"Who fostered the last disturbances in Venezuela? Who encouraged the insurrection which gave Cuba not her freedom, but merely a new master? And since we have begun to ask questions, what is that famous Bureau of the American Republics except an embryonic Department of Colonies? Neither France nor any other country has a Bureau of European Nations. Neither does there exist a similar institution in South America."

"What can be the aim of such an office? How would Germany or any other nation of the world welcome the news that an official department was being established in London under the presidency of an ex-minister plenipotentiary to the end of studying her situation and cultivating relations with each other? Why isn't a Foreign Office amply sufficient to conduct negotiations with us as with all the other nations?"

"What Ugarte fears most is not a warlike conquest, but a systematic commercial invasion. 'Let for another ten or fifteen years the American business men keep on buying our mines and our forest, build our canals and railroads,' he writes, 'and see what a political influence he will acquire in our own countries; then we will perceive the crowd of our political orientation.'"

"We started as nations of gentlemen, scorning 'trade and manual labor, and those whom we have allowed to perform our tasks will by and by dispose us.'"

"The first means that should be taken to resist the Yankee invasion, says Ugarte, should be a federation of all the Latin American countries. The second step should be to refuse North Americans all further concessions for the construction or exploitation of means of communication by land or sea."

"All such necessary improvements should be accomplished with the help of European capital, for the influences of the various European nations would neutralize each other, and no one nation could acquire a predominant position. In no case should the United States be allowed to own or exploit any more means of communication in Latin America."

The third step proposed by Ugarte is the fostering of very friendly relations with Latin countries of Europe, and especially with Spain. The interest Latin Europe takes in Latin America on account of her commerce and immigration will be more than sufficient to counterbalance the inroads of the northern invaders.

These measures, says Ugarte, added to the hostility which exists between Japan and America, to the lack of harmony between white and black men in the States, and to the embers of revolt still smouldering in the territories recently acquired by the United States, will constitute a force strong enough to protect the autonomy of the 60,000,000 persons who represent in the New World the interests of the Latin race.

Manuel Ugarte closes the second part of his book with the suggestion that a sort of Supreme Tribunal of the Latin American republics be established. "This court would act as a general Foreign Office for all the respective parliaments."

The third part of the book is devoted to a study of the political life of South America, and winds up with a last plea for more cordial relations with Spain, Italy and France.

THE NEW REMEDY.

By Wayne Fleet.

In Chicago that sterling evangelist, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, has just announced an important discovery. "I know how to clear up the 'red-light' district," said the doctor. "Let every woman seek out an individual girl in this district and love her back to the kingdom."

Without denying in any way that old Doctor Chapman has discovered the spiritual 608 it might be observed that he is applying it to the wrong members of the social body. Before we can dispense with results we must do away with causes, that is, unless the doctor wants one result loved by the doctor and another result loved by the kingdom so that another woman may have the chance to take the round trip. True, this process continued would make splendid business for the doctor, but it is asking a good deal of humanity to boss one good custom till it corrupts the world.

No, the doctor had better drop results and start with causes. To be concrete, fifteen minutes every day the doctor and his co-workers ought to spend loving department store owners' back to the kingdom; also, loving laundry keepers and sweat shop contractors and factory proprietors. Of course, the doctor couldn't put this job off on the ladies, and it would be hard work, and if he wanted results he would have to work overtime; but it wouldn't be so nearly analogous to dipping out the ocean with a tin dipper.

And after all, the slave overseers and women drivers were in the kingdom, maybe on Sundays or some time they might get a pass back into the world and help Doctor Chapman with the more remote causes. They might take a long breath and love back into the kingdom all the people that force girls into those hard, joyless, drugging, ill-paid occupations that end in the 'red-light' district. Land owners and rent-takers they might love back, and all monopolists and little thieves and big thieves and evaders of taxes and spoilers of the public wealth, and wasters and usurers and parasites and all shrewd business men with a keen eye for buying and selling.

And when all these were in the kingdom the 'red-light' problem would be automatically solved for good and all, because the world would be entering the fringe of the millennium.

Probably there is another way of curing the evil of which the good doctor speaks, but as that way would most likely play hook with high salaried evangelists Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman's splendid name had better stick to the old stuff that gets over.

STRIKES AND GOVERNMENT.

The difference between a Socialist administration and a capitalist one is shown by the way the garment worker strikers are treated in Chicago and Milwaukee. In Milwaukee the mayor has issued a letter to the chief of police, asking him not to have his men abuse the strikers, while in Chicago there have been 500 cases where strikers have been slapped by the thugs of the manufacturers. And besides this these thugs in Chicago have been given permission by the police to carry arms.

In Milwaukee the strikers are treated as citizens, even though they be humble and penniless, while in Chicago they are treated by the authorities as though they were criminals.—Social Democratic Herald.

AGE AND LOVE.

(In An Old Manner.)

Old Age, testy o'er his woes, With palmed hands and purple nose, And voice that whistled aye in speech, Spied lovers kissing 'neath a beech. Struck his staff upon the ground; Squinted falling eyes, and frowned; Mumbling as he turned away: 'Kissing is but children's play.'

What can Old Age know of love? Can winter's sigh of springtime tell? True lovers laugh if he approve. 'Sweet lovers, love ye well!'

Old Age totters near the grave. Nothing of him time can save. For sweetest uses known to youth, He hath, but bitter thoughts in sooth, All his hopes and long ago. His heart is empty, could ye know; Or, but the shell which held the heart, Remains to falsely play its part.

What can Old Age know of love? Can winter's sigh of springtime tell? True lovers laugh if he approve. 'Sweet lovers, love ye well!'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WRONG CAMPAIGN METHODS.

Editor of The Call:

My article on "Milwaukee and New York" has caused a small ripple of excitement in party circles, which has found some reflection in communications to our press. It seems that some comrades are still unable to understand how one can criticize the party or anything that is done in the name of the party without having a personal axe to grind. And yet, the excitement was not nearly as great as it would have been had that article appeared in the good old days before The Call had shown the way to a frank and fearless public discussion of party affairs—assuming that such an article could have appeared in the same place in those days.

Unfortunately, however, the article failed to elicit a serious discussion on the main point treated therein—the campaign methods in vogue in New York City in general and Manhattan in particular. The chief debaters, or at least the most excited ones, chose to ignore the main theme of my article, and treat it as an "attack" upon "the 9th," or the persons who were the candidates or managed the unfortunate campaigns in the 9th Congressional District. At first I was quite astonished at this unlooked for development. I thought it strange that anybody should consider it an "attack" on any person or persons, when I specifically stated in my article that I did not consider "this or that person" at fault, but that the system was wrong. Nor did I in any way intimate that I considered this system the special property of "the 9th." On the contrary, I made it quite plain that, in my opinion, "the 9th" merely suffered from an acute development of Manhattanitis. This sensitiveness of the 9th seemed to me particularly strange, in view of the utter callousness of the rest of Manhattan. Until, . . . well, until I discovered that there was method in this madness.

The method is simply this: Turn the whole thing into an attack upon the 9th, and then appeal to social and local prejudices so as to make an intelligent discussion impossible. Its choicest fruit this method ripened in the brain of Comrade W. J. Ghent, who sent to the German Volkzeitung (and as I am informed, also to the Jewish Forward) a communication which is a classic example of this method of controversy. It is a pity that Ghent saw fit to withhold this classic from the readers of The Call. And it is even a greater pity that its length makes it impossible for me to give it here in full without extending unduly this already long communication. But I cannot refrain from giving the readers of The Call at least its closing paragraph.

"The persisting bawling (beharlichet Hetze) of the 9th District," says Ghent, "has its source mainly in a latent, possibly unconscious, anti-Semitism, nurtured by people of the Semitic race, who have themselves once lived on the East Side, but now dwell in more fashionable districts. Personally prosperous they moved into the better parts of the city, and are now able to look down with superior contempt upon their former place of residence as well as their former comrades."

Isn't this a spectacle to delight the gods? Ghent, the associate of Hillquit, in defence of the Hillquit campaign, accuses the critics of these campaigns of being personally "prosperous," and of having moved away from the East Side to better parts of the city whence they can "look down with contempt" upon their former place of residence and associates. This, to the critics of campaigns that fairly reeked with "prosperity" and "respectability!"

But everything seems to be fair in war. Ghent knows the value of national prejudices. He knows that in the second Hillquit campaign, for instance, our candidate lost one-third of his former vote because the cry of anti-Semitism was injected into the campaign against him on account of his running mate Hunter, and his own views in regard to immigration. On the other hand, in this year's campaign, when we made our appeal to the same national prejudices, Comrade London made a phenomenal run, while the entire ticket was trailing pitifully behind, almost out of sight. Why not, then, so manipulate the issue as to be able to make an appeal to these same prejudices in the fight against your opponents in the party?

And so the issue has been diverted, and I am compelled, much against my inclinations to discuss the 9th instead of the larger issues raised in my article. But before proceeding to discuss the issue upon its merits, I must correct a few errors into which my opponents have fallen; due, undoubtedly, to the latent, possibly unconscious, desire to change the issue still further.

To begin with, I did not say "the pestilential 9th," as the unwary reader might infer from Comrade Danish's letter. I spoke of the "pestilential atmosphere" generated by the appeal to national or race feeling. Nor did I attack the campaign committee of the East Side, as Comrade Danish claims. I no more attacked the campaign committee than I attacked any individual. My attack was upon a system, which thrives irrespective of the personnel of the candidates or committee, and which is deeply rooted in the entire mode of propaganda and agitation there in vogue.

Now as to the merits of the controversy. First, comes, of course, the question, whether the accusations are true. I made three charges: First, of general un-socialistic practices; second, of the specific un-socialistic practice of appealing to race feeling; and, third, of the neglect of the agitation for the entire ticket.

If I cared, I could say that the accusations are proved, by common report. Both Danish and Ghent testify to the fact that these accusations are brought forward against the poor, innocent 9th after every election. Surely there must be some basis of fact for these accusations, if they are so frequent. But there is direct proof. It has been proven that during the Hillquit campaigns circulars were sent instructing the voters how to vote the Republican, Democratic and Hearst tickets and "split" for Hillquit. Comrade Ghent now testifies that the same thing was done in the London campaign. It may not have been done from our "official" campaign headquarters. But what difference does that make? It was done on behalf of our candidate by some "campaign committee" or "campaign manager." The London campaign committee knew from the experience of former campaigns that this practice was being indulged in, and it was therefore "charged with notice" and should have taken measures to prevent it, by publicly repudiating any attempt of this sort. So there goes number one.

Now, as to number two, there is really no denial of the fact that an appeal was made to the voters of the 9th, or at least those of them who were Russian Jews, to vote for Comrade London because he was "also a Russian Jew." It could not very well be denied, the atmosphere was so full of it. Nor could the blame be shovled here on somebody else's shoulders. I was myself present at one of our big campaign rallies on the East Side, at the Lipin Theatre, at which Comrade Danilov himself, Comrade Karl Liebknecht, Comrade Vladak and myself spoke, and this appeal was made in my (as well as Comrade London's) presence and hearing. I was so amazed that I, at first, did not want to believe by own ears. Then I thought that the speaker simply made a "bad break" by accident. But I soon found that this appeal was a regular feature of Comrade Danilov's speeches and of the campaign generally. Comrade Danish's statement that The Call was equally as guilty in this respect I consider a libel on The Call. But should this statement prove true, the editor of The Call should also be called to account. One wrong is certainly no excuse for another.

Number three proves itself. Even Comrade Danish will not assert that when we ask a voter to vote another ticket and "split" for Hillquit or London, and carefully instruct him how to do it, we are agitating for the entire ticket. Nor will he contend that the entire ticket, and particularly Comrade Russell, the head of the ticket, was being agitated for when an appeal was made to vote for London because he is "also a Russian Jew." And the figures tell their tale as to the shameful result. Fully 150 per cent did the entire ticket drag behind!

The contention that Hillquit and London ran so far ahead of the ticket because of their "tremendous popularity" and their "devotion to the cause of labor" is sheer tommyrot. Far be it from me to deny the devotion to the cause of labor of these Comrades. But I absolutely deny that their running so far ahead of the ticket was due to any such cause or to their personal popularity. Personal popularity may give a candidate a few hundred, additional votes. But it wouldn't give him 2,000 in a total vote of a little over 3,000. We certainly had a very popular candidate in Comrade Russell. How far ahead of the ticket did he run in the entire state?

But we needn't speculate on the subject. Here is direct proof. Comrade Hillquit was nominated the first time because of his "tremendous popularity," of course, which was due to his "well known services" and "devotion to the cause of labor." He proved his popularity by outdistancing us, in which the entire ticket followed the rest of the ticket many miles, in a campaign, as Comrade Danish assures us, in which the entire ticket was properly agitated for. Two years later Comrade Hillquit lost fully one-third of his vote, and he had to be withdrawn as a candidate on the East Side. Why? Did Comrade Hillquit's "devotion to the cause of labor" lessen in the intervening two years? Certainly not. Why, then, did his "tremendous popularity" suddenly wane? The sad truth of the matter is this: For years past our methods of agitation and propaganda on the East Side have been unhealthy and demoralizing. The demoralization was intensified in the first Hillquit campaign, with the result that one of our former leaders on the East Side, the real father of the present propaganda methods there in use, the renegade Miller, could seize upon the racial prejudices which our propaganda has fostered there and turn them against Comrade Hillquit. And lo and behold! his whole popularity was gone. Comrade Hillquit, like Baronessa before him and London after him, was merely a plaything tossed on the waves of East Side yellow journalism and yellow agitation methods.

And our good Comrades, instead of learning from the bitter experience of the second Hillquit campaign, imagined that they could beat the devil out of hell. Instead of adopting proper educational methods so as to make and educate Socialists, who would be sure to vote our entire ticket, they made the well-known atmosphere of the East Side balmy, yes, balmy to suffocation, by making the appeal to national feeling one of the chief features of the campaign.

But, says Comrade Danish, we haven't fared so ill on the East Side any way. "We polled 15 per cent of the entire vote for our straight party ticket."

Yes, Comrade Danish. But you forget that we have polled that since the second Hillquit campaign, and that the other 85 per cent of the vote is split between the party of

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POTPOURRI

THE LAST OF AUTUMN.

By W. R. Van Vreck.

The dawn breaks slowly o'er a world, The music of the morn is strangely hushed, The wan sun strikes the almost leafless trees That seem to wither while the eye looks on.

The dry grass rustles as the weary wind Climbs the steep hillocks by the roadside sea; A lonely sea-mew, flying haltingly, Is all the life that my tired eye perceives.

Where is thy home now, roving summer wind? Where art thou gone to, sun of brighter times? Where are the guests that greet thy bosom, earth, In summer, visited by humble bees?

A damp, soul-weaving chill is in the air, The sea-mew's gone; there is a sad, sad soul As of a dry, painfully racking cough; 'Tis Autumn, dying—even as I wait.

AN IMAGINARY INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHN REDMOND.

I recently sought Mr. John Redmond in his lair. I found him busy with paper, pencil and a box of artist's colors. "Hooroo!" I cried, waving my black-thorn and leaping from the ground in true Westford fashion, "phwat might ye be doin' at all, at all, wid yer paper 'an' paper?"

"Oh, I'm merely working out a design for a new national flag for Ireland," Mr. Redmond's reply.

"An phwat's wrong wid the phwat wan, bein'?" I demanded. "The present one's all right, so far as it goes," said Mr. Redmond, "but there's not enough of it. You see, some fresh elements have entered into the national life of the Irish people, and I think those elements somehow should be indicated or illustrated on the national flag."

"Thru for the boy," I agreed, "an' it's yourself that's the ye to help ye. First, ye must have the rampant Irish harp, if there is such a beast, for it's a matter that's never seen ut—wid its dexter paw givin' an English peer was in the eye, an' its other holdin' up an American dollar."

"Yes," said Mr. Redmond, busily drawing. "Thin," I continued, "in wan corner of the flag ye must show an American-Gish citizen as th' United States pulling the strings of the Irish harp."

"Good!" remarked Mr. Redmond, drawing at express speed. "Thin," I proceeded, "in another corner ye must draw a pictur as a foight, wid the dead an' dyin' lya' in heaps, to represent a meeth' at the Irish par-lyment."

"Splendid!" exclaimed Mr. Redmond, working furiously. "How many corners have ye left," I asked.

"Two." "Thin draw a barrel as XXX is wan and a bottle as the 'creator' in the other," I instructed.

"And what might they symbolize?" asked Mr. Redmond, pausing. "Why, the stoniness an' the spirit of the Irish paple," I replied.

"True!" exclaimed Mr. Redmond, lowering his head and elevating his elbows once more. "Have ye done that?" I asked, after a moment.

"Just finished," said Mr. Redmond, straightening his back with a grunt of relief. "What next?"

"Why," said I, peeping over his shoulder, "ye haven't painted in the background."

"Oh, that'll be green, as before," declared he. "Divil a bit!" I cried; "a green flag is an insult to the Orlieh intelligins. Make a background as stars an' stripes, an' ye'll have produced a pur-ty piece as work."

When Mr. Redmond had finished his task he leaned back in his chair an' had a glance of satisfaction upon me. "There's wan thing ye've omitted," I said.

"An' phwat's that?" demanded the illustrious leader. "A shootable motto," I said.

"Thru for ye," returned Mr. Redmond. "Phwat shall it be?"

"How'll 'Hail, Columbia' do?" I inquired.

Mr. Redmond frowned and looked suspiciously at me. "This is no joking matter," he said. "It's serious."

"An' so ut is," I retorted. "How about 'Oireland and America agin' th' world'?" "Divil take ye!" shouted Mr. Redmond; "not so much about America."

"Thin shid the money back," I replied, "an' foight ye cause on its merits widout the aid of furra' gowid."

Mr. Redmond rose to his feet. "Ye're a thrakator to Oireland," he said. "Bedad, an' ye're wrong outwholly." I returned, "I'm jealous as the lawyer o' me country. Better to win some rawe Orlieh blood than wid alien phwat. Ye've flinched the cash ye've collected. America in the face as the English paple an' turned their growin' sympathy to digestion. Ye've set back the Orlieh cause five years."

"This to my face?" roared Mr. Redmond. "An' where else?" I asked.

Luckily I had left the door open.—Walter Moore in John Bull.