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# The Call



The Weather.

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TELEPHONE 2004 BEEKMAN.

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## MEXICAN OFFICIALS KILL VICTORY NEWS

### American Newspaper Men Warned to Leave the Country.

### DIAZ ON THE RUN

### Revolutionists Gain Recruits and Defeat Regulars at All Points.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 16.—That the Mexican federal troops are getting the worst of the fighting in the vicinity of La Junta and Pedernales, in Western Chihuahua, is confirmed. Nothing has been heard in Chihuahua of the relief trains sent out, but it was not believed at Chihuahua that they made much progress, as the insurgents began tearing up the tracks in several places when they learned that troops were being carried. General Navarro and his men have been gradually driven back in the fighting, and, even if defeated, the news could not be telegraphed out, as the federal government took charge of the telegraph line at the same time it commandeered the railroad, which is private property, and owned by the associates of F. E. Pearson, of New York.

Censors All Press Dispatches.

No press dispatches are being sent by the Mexican federal officials that disagree with official reports.

Several attempts to send them out of Mexico have met with failure.

The Mexican Herald's correspondent, General Navarro's command, is getting his dispatches through because they are first approved by Navarro. The general offered to see that other dispatches get through if first submitted to him. The Mexican Herald has always been known as a government paper. This paper reported the capture of Guerrero last week when the correspondent and General Navarro were not within a hundred miles of the place and haven't been.

American Newspaperman Told to Get Out.

Mail advices from Parral state that the rebels are thick around that region and that all but a hundred troops have left the town in an effort to drive the rebels further away or whip them.

H. H. Fris, who sent this information to the El Paso Herald by mail, stated that he had been told by an American official that if he was a newspaper correspondent it would be best for him to get out of the country.

Fris is a Michigan man and has been covering the trouble for New York. He has never been able to file messages since shortly after the trouble broke out and his reports all have to be mailed unless he covered in code under guise of business and sent to individuals instead of to the papers.

The Associated Press story of the fight at Cerro Prieto was killed on the wire last Monday and did not get out until Monday. (Private: I got this from C. D. Hagerty, the correspondent himself.) Mexico is making every effort to suppress news of fighting.

Tells of Two Days' Fighting.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 18.—Tom Worth, who runs a store at Lajon, on the American side of the Rio Grande, below Presidio, sent word here today that fighting has been going on at Ojinaga, Mulsitas

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## Fearing Rise of Class Feeling, England Disarms Her Militia

(By United Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Disarmament of the military authorities of all the territories—as the English militia is called—in the strike-bound Aberdare coal-mining region of South Wales, has given England the unpleasant shock it has had in years. It has always been considered in the past that if there was anything upon which the government could rely absolutely it was upon the loyalty of the military authorities—civil and military—of the latest development in the Aberdare Valley that the militia is not only not to be depended on for use against the strikers, but is even likely to use its arms in the strikers' defense, has opened the country's eyes to the possibility of what looks like the danger of actual civil war.

The Aberdare situation was purely local, to the outlook would not be so alarming, but the truth is that the same conditions prevail in practically every great industrial center throughout England, Wales and Scotland. It is known definitely that at the time

### GAMBLING DEACON RESIGNS UNDER FIRE

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 18.—John H. Demarest, one of the self-confessed gambling deacons of the North Hackensack Reformed Church, last night resigned from the consistory of that church, unable longer to withstand the pleading of his pastor, Rev. Abram Durysa, and members of the consistory. Demarest would not attend the conference of the consistory on Friday night, because he did not want to be in a room with Deacon John V. Roscoe. So Pastor Durysa went to Demarest's home again last night, and talked to the erring deacon like a father. Then Demarest weakened. The pastor was not successful with Roscoe. The latter is becoming more defiant every day, and the feeling against him in the little town is becoming more and more intense. His attempt to drag others into the trouble is not well received. Not only did he again refuse to resign last night, but he went a bit further and told Pastor Durysa and Elder Joseph Weston that even though dismissed, and the action upheld by the classis, he would even appeal beyond the classis, wherever that may mean. Just as though nothing had happened, Deacon Roscoe went to the Sunday school this morning and taught his Bible class, even though there were only two of the class present, both being women. Roscoe hurried away from the Sunday school as soon as the end came, and he did not attend the church service.

### A. F. L. MAY ORGANIZE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Clerks in the government departments in Washington are being urged by local organizers to form themselves into a union in order that they may be placed in a position to enforce their demands on Uncle Sam.

The cry for organization started subsequent to the decision of President Taft's Cabinet to lengthen the hours of the clerks thirty minutes in every department where additional time was required to complete the day's work.

Those back of the movement for a government clerks' union expect to be able to enlist many thousands of Uncle Sam's employees. The American Federation of Labor would be glad to welcome them into the fold, according to statements made here, and meetings will be held in the near future to determine upon some form of association.

At present employees in the government printing office and many of those in the bureau of engraving and printing are organized. It is said that in these two branches of the government service the employe is more respected and less downtrodden than in the others.

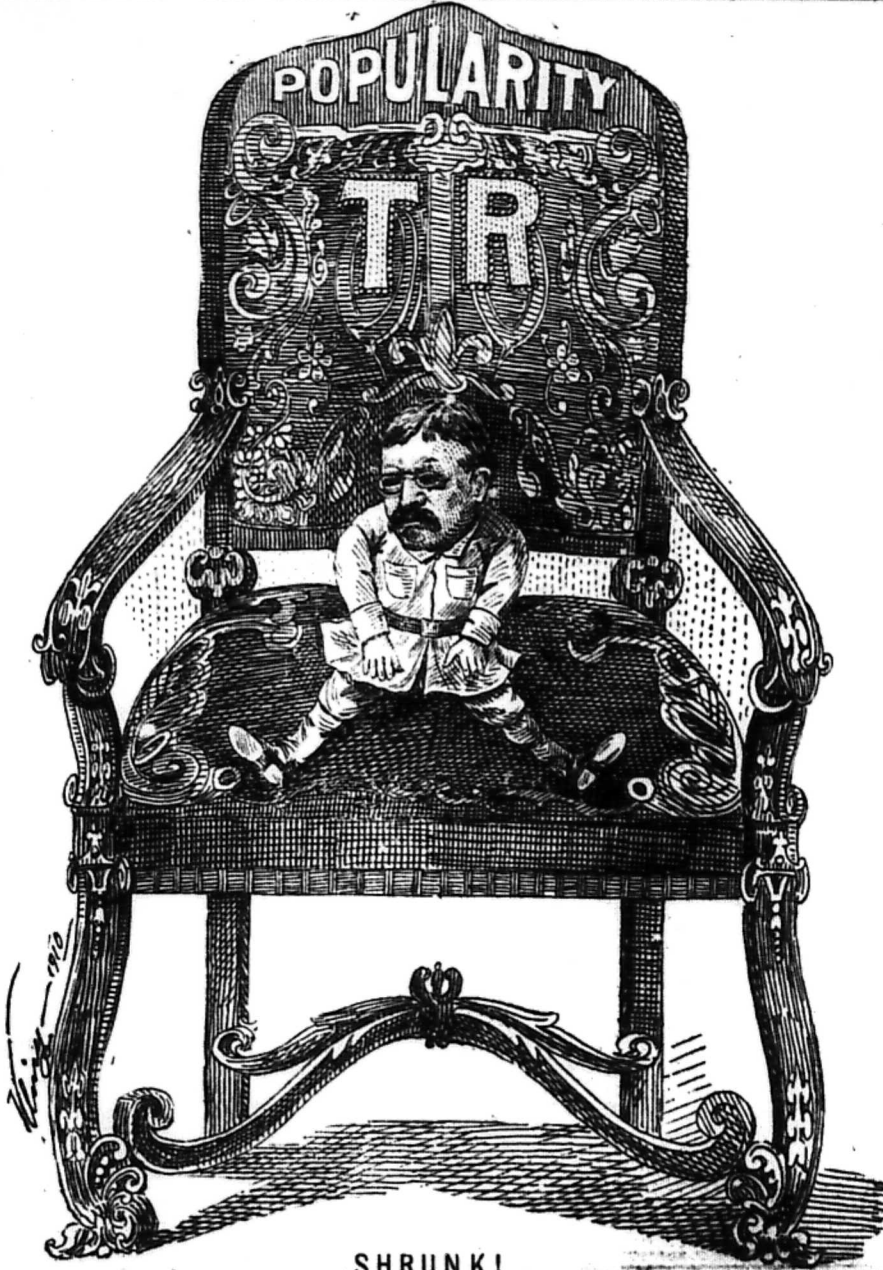
### WOMAN RUN DOWN BY SINGER'S TAXI DIES

Mrs. Amelia Troyano, of Norfolk, Conn., who was run down last Thursday night at 43d street and Broadway by a taxicab in which Mme. Weidt, of the Metropolitan Opera House cast was on her way home, died in the New York Hospital yesterday.

Mrs. Troyano, who had come with her husband to hear "La Gioconda," was on her way with him to the Grand Central Station to take the train home. Richard Jenkins, of 751 Third avenue, the chauffeur, was paroled by Coroner Holtzhauser.

the mining town of Tony-Pandy was in the hands of a mob of 30,000 strikers a few weeks ago, the leaders declared that, if they deemed the time ripe for an uprising all over the country, they could hold the little city against all the regular troops the government could send against them. They did, indeed, yield to the comparatively small force dispatched to the scene of the disturbance, but this, as they said openly, was because they did not care to make a purely local fight and the national organization of workmen was not complete enough at the time to insure simultaneous assistance of the government at a sufficient number of places to be effective. They gave their words to their followers, however, that resistance was only delayed and must come on a national scale in the very near future.

The disarmament of the militia seems sufficient proof that the ruling powers took the threat seriously. The disarmament was conducted by the regular troops on the ground, under orders from the war office. A clean sweep was made of all rifles, ammunition and side-arms in the district.



SHRUNK!

## W.T.U.L. TO ORGANIZE SALEGIRLS

### Will Help Department Store Workers Help Themselves.

### PLAN CAMPAIGN

### Women Unionists Will Point Out Necessity of Their Sticking Together.

By THERESA MALKIEL, For the Women's Trade Union League.

The advice to shop early, given by every newspaper in the city, is a timely one and should be heeded by radical and conservative alike.

For amid the season of general gift-giving, when the department stores reap the greatest harvest an army of women and children is kept at work from fourteen to eighteen hours daily, with nothing extra for the increased hours of labor, except aching heads, swollen feet and a feeling of utter exhaustion.

The average pay given for this hard toil in our department stores to the girl behind the counter ranges between \$5 and \$6. True that in some departments, like that of cloaks and suits, it rises to \$10 or \$12, but in others it falls as low as \$2.50 weekly.

But the sum agreed to is not always that received by the salesgirl. Scarcely a week passes that she is not fined for tardiness—an hour's wages for every five minutes, no matter whether there was a delay in the traffic or what else happened; 10 cents for every missing locker key; 5 cents for every spoiled pad, and 25 cents for every stolen rubber stamp, which the girls frequently snatch from each other. These sums often amount to 50 cents or \$1 a week. On the remainder the girl is often expected to live, dress neatly and present a generally prosperous appearance.

How a lone, honest girl can exist on such a wage is made clear in a series of articles on "The Working Girl's Budget," written for McClure's Magazine.

## HAYWOOD SEVERELY CRITICIZES A. F. L. ORGANIZATION

### Declares That Leaders Play Into Hands of Bosses.

### FACES BIG AUDIENCE

### Believes in Widest Political and Industrial Organization on Class Lines.

Yorkville Casino, on East 86th street, was packed to the doors yesterday afternoon to hear William D. Haywood, who has just returned from Europe, speak on "Industrialism, the Coming Victory of Labor."

Haywood said he thought there was a mistake made somewhere in characterizing the meeting as a "welcome home" to him. He said: "America is not my home. While the working class remains in bondage as it does today I will be an undesirable citizen. I prefer to be known as a worker in my industry, than to be a citizen of any state or nation."

"It gives me great pleasure," continued Haywood, "to speak from this platform under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. I would rather speak for the I. W. W., with Gurley Flynn on one side of me, and Joseph Ettor on the other, than

(Continued on page 2.)

## FAILS TO FIX BLAME FOR BURNING MEXICAN

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 18.—The grand jury at Rock Springs adjourned last evening without returning indictments against any of the men who participated in the recent lynching of the Mexican, Antonio Rodriguez.

Many witnesses were examined, but all professed ignorance when it came to identifying the men who composed the mob that burned Rodriguez at the stake. It is reported that Judge R. H. Burney will summon a special grand jury for the purpose of continuing the investigation.

Representatives of the state and federal government have been in Rock Springs for several days trying to bring proof against the men who are alleged to have participated in the lynching.

## RUSSIA IS ON VERGE OF RISING

### Tired of Reaction, Czar's Subjects Are Again Restless.

### FEELING IN THE AIR

### First Demonstration of Students Crushed By Butcher's Black Hundreds.

(Special Correspondence.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The appalling number of political offenders, and in many cases mere political suspects, whom the Russian government has executed in the last few years, the "years of reaction," as they have been called, have at last stirred the Russian people from its sluggish pessimism and inactivity.

From every part of Russia the news comes that the people are beginning to oppose most bitterly capital punishment. It begins to look as if fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers are beginning to get tired of seeing their nearest and dearest ones sacrificed at the altar of despotism.

As usual the leaders in the demonstrations against capital punishment are students. In Moscow thousands of students gathered in the streets and held meetings and demonstrations condemning the course of the Russian government in denying fair trials to revolutionists and political suspects and in condemning them to death as a means of thinning the ranks of the active opponents of czarism.

Demonstration Crushed. The Moscow demonstration was, of course, crushed. Police, Cossacks and Hussars were rushed to the scene of the demonstration, and with knouts and sabers they scattered the crowd, arresting 181 students, sixty of whom were girls. But while the demon-

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## FAMINE IN THOUSANDS OF NEW YORK HOMES

### WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION WANTS FEMALE COURT

A report has reached some of the city magistrates that the women's organizations that succeeded in knocking out the physical examination of the convicted prisoners in the Women's Night Court, were about to make a further attack and maintain that as all of the prisoners in that court are women, the court force itself, from the magistrate down, should be of the same sex. There is already one woman attendant in the court. She has charge of the pen in which the prisoners are confined previous to arraignment. She is sometimes called the turnkey. The woman turnkey was assigned by the Department of Correction. She is the only woman attendant in the police courts of Manhattan and the Bronx. As to a woman magistrate, it is agreed that all that the law requires is that a magistrate shall have been ten years in law practice previous to appointment. There are several women in the city that have been practicing law for longer than that.

### FRENCH CAPITALISTS FORM DEFENSIVE BODY

PARIS, Dec. 18.—French employers have banded themselves into a federation with the stated purpose of fighting the "C. G. T., the Confederation Generale du Travail."

Last week 4,000 representatives of the economic interests of France met in Paris and formed themselves into an employers' federation with this program:

- First—The respect of private property and the liberty of labor.
- Second—Opposition to every extension of socialism, to every new monopoly, to every "socialization."
- Third—The rejection of any proposed tax of an inquisitorial or confiscatory character.

The movement embraces twenty-seven great organizations throughout France, representing 1,800,000 employers and 2,000,000 rural proprietors, giving work to 12,000,000 men.

### CLOSE VOTING FOR U. M. W. PRESIDENCY

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—According to unofficial figures received in Chicago by friends of John P. White, of Iowa, he will defeat Thomas L. Lewis for president of the United Mine Workers' International Union by 30,000 majority.

Returns from 170 out of 333 miners unions in Illinois give White 30,139 and Lewis 3,137; Iowa, 44 out of 127 unions give White 4,525 and Lewis 1,291; Indiana, 25 out of 121 unions give White 1,825 and Lewis 520; Kansas, 44 out of 78 unions give White 4,445 and Lewis 1,381.

Reports from Ohio are that the vote will be close between White and Lewis. The latter, however, maintains that the total returns will show that he is elected.

### TAFT YIELDS

### Canal Workers, On Hour Basis, Win Fight for Vacation—Monthly Workers Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President Taft has increased the vacation of the employes of the Isthmian canal commission who are paid on an hourly basis from two to four weeks a year with pay.

The President declined to increase the pay of the monthly employes. His decision on the questions which were submitted to him during his recent trip to the canal zone will become effective January 1 next. In his decision, the President said: "The present arrangement with the monthly employes is fair, and I do not wish to change it. In order to equalize the matter it would seem just to allow the hourly men four weeks' leave with pay, instead of two weeks' leave as at present. This I have decided to grant beginning January 1, 1911, and further to permit hourly employes to accumulate leave by postponing two weeks of it to the following year and thus to have six weeks instead of four in the second year in order that they may have the benefit of a more satisfactory visit to the United States. I cannot grant the request to equalize the difference in terms of employment between the hourly men and the monthly men by increasing the wages of the hourly men. This would clear up the whole scale of wages which has been carefully adjusted."

### HURT NEWBURG MAN DIED

James A. Palmer, of Newburg, died yesterday of a fractured skull in the Hudson Street Hospital, whether he had been taken on Saturday. He was found unconscious on the sidewalk at Worth and Mulberry streets. The police are investigating a report that he was injured in a saloon. Palmer was thirty-two years old.

### Actual Starvation Facing Richest City's Countless Poor.

### SICKNESS INCREASES

### High Cost of Living Is Creating Bitter Poverty, Says Report.

That the high cost of living forces thousands of poor families in New York literally to starve themselves, and that these families, through the lack of food, become the prey of tuberculosis and other ravaging diseases, is the disturbing announcement made by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York in its twentieth annual report which has just been published.

The Charity Society is not a muck-raking institution. Its report has no circulation to boost by harrowing stories. On the contrary, it is an impersonal, unexcitable publication that gives only plain facts. "As cold an organized charity," is a popular phrase. And the report is as cold as the institution which publishes it. It is financed principally by intensely respectable people. This report was mentioned casually by the capitalist newspapers several days ago, but for some reason a copy was not sent to The Call. The real "meat" of it is given here for the first time.

Thousands of families, the report says, whose expenditures for clothing and other necessities are so low that they cannot be further reduced, are starving themselves in their efforts to make ends meet, with the result of foodstuffs soiling and with the wages of the men and women decreasing rather than increasing.

In thousands of homes, according to the report, the high prices have either eliminated or greatly reduced the use of meat and milk.

Meat has been cut down to once or twice a week. Vegetables are almost entirely left out in the homes of the poor.

Milk and butter are reduced to the lowest possible quantities. Reduced to Incredible Minimum.

The standard of food in the homes of the poor, the report states, is drifting fast toward the "incredible minimum of bread and tea or coffee."

In the case of the families who are dependent upon charity for part of their existence the increase in the cost of food resulted in a necessity for the charity organizations to "increase pensions which had formerly been insufficient."

With the increased cost of food there goes an increase in rent. And strangely enough with the increase in rent and food comes a reduction in wages, especially in the wages of women, on the plea by the manufacturer that his "expenses have increased." Women who were getting \$1.50 a day are now working for \$1.30 because the employers felt the pinch of "increased expenses." As for the women whose wages have been cut in order to meet the increased cost of living they either put their children to work or else reduce their food, buy cheaper food, cut out meat, in short, starve themselves.

In many families the increased cost of living has driven many women from the home into the shop for the first time in their lives.

Another form of economy is taking in

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### NOT DIGNIFIED ENOUGH TO BE COLONIZERS

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The London Globe, which specializes upon the subject of colonial government, thinks that if Americans would be more "dignified" they would be better colonial administrators.

"With the acquisition of the Philippines," says the Globe, "the United States entered the ranks of colonial powers. The prime object of American administration is to fit the Philippines for self-government. The immediate developments are on lines familiar to us in Egypt and India. The writings of American thinkers are quoted against the practice of American administrators."

"This makes for unrest and the democratic style of the American officials," the Spaniard, whatever his defects, was a way a stately and dignified figure of a gentleman. The American has no such thought of manners and the Filipino has him down as a barbarian. The result is a contempt for the white man who gravely impairs the authority of American administration.

"All these difficulties the American ignores. He will not admit that the Filipino is really inferior to or even different from himself. Rightly or wrongly, he has introduced his own system of education and is determined to carry it through. As our own experience has shown us, the worst feature of Western civilization are the first to be introduced. But the American possesses an innate sense of the fact that the Filipino has an artistic instinct of a high order."

SECOND MEETING OF CITY CONVENTION

Bronx Proposition Lost—Sunday Schools Approved. Central Com. Stands.

The second session of Local New York's convention did not end till late Saturday evening at the Labor Temple. Quite a large number of delegates were present, and the session, which lasted until after midnight, was quite a lively one, due to the diversity of opinions on the questions acted upon by the convention.

After disposing of some of the routine work such as the seating of several new delegates, the election of a vice chairman, and the filling of vacancies on some of the committees, and the addition of Comrades John Stock, E. Meyer, Miss Mary A. Gibson, and S. Bromberg, to the committee on the press, the convention proceeded to hear the reports of the standing committees of Local New York.

Of the six standing committees of the local, only one had any report to make, and that was the committee on organization. This committee reported that at the beginning its work was considerably hampered on account of the non-attendance of its members. There were eventually replaced by others, so that at present the committee is able to proceed with its work in a more satisfactory manner.

The committee estimates the membership of the local at about 2,700, of which 1,120 represent the membership of the various foreign language groups.

The committee visited some of the meetings of the branches, and assisted them to strengthen their organizations; provided the necessary delinquency and suspension notices for branches; investigated the dispute in Branch 3; held several meetings of branch organizers for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of those branches regarding the workings of our present form of organization, and reported that a majority of the branches have expressed themselves as well pleased with the present form of organization. The committee suggested that each branch shall elect from its midst an organization committee of five members, and that the branch meet twice a month, one to be a business meeting, and the other more educational in character.

Report on Laws.

The committee on laws reported through its chairman, I. Sackin, who stated that the committee held three sessions, and as a result a number of recommendations had been prepared by the committee, but on the formation of a separate local for the Bronx and the abolishing of the central committee, and substituted in its stead a central executive committee that the committee voted adversely, and that minority reports will be presented to the convention on these questions.

The substance of the majority report is as follows: That the central committee shall have the right upon request of a majority of the members of a branch to re-appoint and subdivide the territory of such branch.

That the basis of representation at the central committee shall be determined by the number of dues stamps bought during the twelve months ending November 30 of each year, instead of the number of good standing members as reported by all standing committees of Local New York as at present provided in the by-laws and the territory covered by the election of an executive committee composed of fifteen members and the officers of the local, which will elect all the necessary subcommittees; the executive committee also to act as the campaign committee of Local New York.

That the branches shall devote only one of their meetings to the transaction of party business, the other meeting to be devoted to agitation and educational work.

That the dues paid to the state committee be reduced one-half, the remaining half to be retained by the branches.

That language groups similar to the present German group be organized for all other nationalities, and that the meetings in all other but language groups be conducted in the English language.

That none but citizens may become officers of Local New York.

A minority report presented by W. H. Casile provided for a separate local for Manhattan and a separate local for the Bronx.

Another minority report, presented by G. Gelder and signed by six other members of the committee on laws, provided for the abolishing of the central committee and the substitution in its stead of a city central executive committee composed of one member from each branch or language group and one additional member for every 200 members or major fraction from such branches and language groups.

On Propaganda.

The committee on propaganda reported through Secretary Kirkman a number of recommendations, chief among them being the creation of a school for the training of teachers, the holding of one large mass meeting for trades unionists not later than two weeks before each election, the holding of a monster election parade, the first of May be celebrated through a parade, that arrangements be made

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with the Socialist press for special issues during strikes, also that a special leaflet bearing on strikes be published, that Socialists belonging to trade unions be organized in educational clubs for agitational purposes in the respective unions, that a booklet containing all the necessary information or naturalization be published, also that a booklet containing the city, state and national platforms and information about the party be published to be given to prospective members, that several election districts in each Assembly district be selected for special personal propaganda and to compare results with other election districts, that in addition to branch organizers, each district shall also be placed in charge of a district organizer and that steps be taken to secure captains for every election district.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

Pending the consideration of these reports, the floor was granted to Miss Gill representing the state committee on Socialist schools. Comrade Gill gave a vivid description of the important work to be done in connection with the education of the children and pointed out that his work was entirely neglected by the local organization. Several schools are maintained in New York, but the party as such has done little to encourage this most important work. The progress of the Socialist schools is greatly hampered through lack of teachers and financial assistance, and she appealed to the convention to urge the Comrades to take more interest in this work, so that all those able to act as teachers may be induced to offer their services. The importance of the education of the children has long been recognized by the master class, which through the Boy Scout movement and other such organizations is doing its best to inculcate in the minds of the children such ideas as may be of benefit to the capitalist class and against the cause of the workers.

Miss Gill's remarks were received with a great deal of enthusiasm, and the convention decided to request Local New York to take the necessary steps for the rendering of all possible assistance to the committee in charge of the Socialist schools.

Warm Discussion Opened.

The questions which evoked the greatest discussion in the convention were the two minority reports, one providing for a separate local for the Bronx and the abolishing of the central committee. The delegates from Branches 8 and 9 of the Bronx reported that they were instructed by their respective organizations to demand that a separate charter be granted to the Bronx. The delegates from these branches, and all those favoring their request, based their demands for a separate local on the following principal reasons:

The Bronx is practically a city by itself, with political and economic issues of its own, requiring special agitation which cannot and is not being attended to by Local New York. The membership of Local New York is too large, and the territory covered by Local New York entirely too big for one local.

The Bronx was for years neglected, and no advantage can be taken of the opportunities there unless the Comrades of the Bronx are given absolute charge of their own territory.

Outside of New York, there is not only one local in each, but such boros as Richmond and Queens have two locals each, and there is no reason why the Bronx as a separate boro should not be given a separate charter.

The creation of two locals in New York will bring about a healthy competition in the work of agitation and organization, and will give the Comrades in each boro additional incentive to increase their work for the Socialist cause.

The constant changes in the form of organization adopted by Local New York have a disheartening influence in the Bronx, and by a separate local the changes in Manhattan will not affect the Bronx.

The population of the Bronx is constantly increasing, it is becoming the home of the better paid workers, and requires a more systematic agitation than in Manhattan, and a separate local will make it possible to do the agitation needed.

Arguments Against.

Those opposed to giving the Bronx a separate local argued that the membership of the Bronx being only about 300, a separate local may prove detrimental, the membership not being large enough to warrant a separate local.

The separation of Local New York in two locals will mean that New York will be deprived of the financial assistance coming from the Bronx and may make it impossible for New York to meet its office expenses.

That for political reason there should be only one local in the county of New York.

That all possible assistance was given by the party to the organizations in the Bronx and the territory can well be covered by one organization as at present.

Several delegates took part in this discussion and the request for a separate local for the Bronx was finally voted down by a vote of 35 to 52. The other minority report presented by G. S. Gelder, providing for the abolishing of the central committee and the substitution of an executive committee composed of the officers of the local and one delegate from each branch and language group brought forth a very animated discussion. Those favoring this report contended that the central committee has become a useless body and that very little effective work was accomplished there. A small central committee acting at the same time as an execu-

tive committee would mean that prompt and effective work could be done. Those opposed to this report contended that a great deal of the failure of the present form of organization through committees is due to the mistake made last year in redrafting the membership of the central committee. The small attendance discouraged many members who otherwise would have taken a keener interest in the work of their committees. A local with several branches must have a central committee where the delegates from the branches could meet, exchange views, outline the work, and legislate for the local, and to abolish such a committee would mean the vesting of all the powers in a small committee, which cannot but lead to very unpleasant results. Each local must have an executive committee and a legislative committee, under whose supervision the executive committee should work. The tendency should be to enlarge the committee and not to reduce its membership.

Also, tonight the question finally came to a vote, with the result that the minority report was voted down by a vote of 34 to 38.

The convention then adjourned to meet again at the next available Sunday, to be selected by the executive committee.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS DEFY ARROGANT BOSSES

The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union is continuing the strike against Demmerle & Co., 248 West 23rd street, all the men involved remaining as firm as on the first day they walked out. The men have not on strike since November 26, and not a single man has left the ranks. There are thirty-seven men and women out on strike against Demmerle and they are determined to fight the firm until they agree to live up to the union conditions.

The strike was called because the firm discharged six union men and announced that hereafter they would hire and discharge whomsoever they pleased and would "not let the union boss them." Having won a union shop the organization called all its men out on strike, and it is said that the entire plant is tied up. The firm is making the best grade of caps and are losing trade.

Max Zuckerman, national secretary of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, announces that two new locals have recently been organized and chartered by the international. One of the locals was organized in St. Louis by H. Hinder, delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, while attending the convention, and the other was reorganized in San Francisco by Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the Frisco Labor Council. The St. Louis Local, No. 4, already has a membership of forty, while the San Francisco Local, No. 9, already has twenty-three members.

THE CZAR TELLS JOKES, ALFONSO SEES THE GIRLS

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The flying visits King Alfonso is in the habit of paying to Paris "are not unconnected," asserts a London newspaper, "with the residence in that city of a beautiful young actress. Five years ago the lady in question was earning 15 shillings a week as a midwife. Today she is surrounded by every luxury wealth can buy."

"Among those in the company of the czar of Russia," another London newspaper says, "during his sojourn in Germany, it has been the subject of considerable comment how greatly his majesty has improved in health. He no longer wears a worried and haunted look, and chats and jokes as he did in the days before he came to the throne. Malicious gossip put it down to the influence exerted upon him by a beautiful lady whose husband is a member of the czar's household."

"When the ex-shah left his place of exile in Russia to proceed to Vienna and thence to Paris," a third London newspaper relates, "there is a general belief that his movements were connected with a plot to regain for him the throne of which he was deprived last year. It has now transpired that the ex-shah was driven across Europe not by politics, but by love."

The lady upon whom he has placed his affections is a charming and beautiful Irish girl. The ex-shah saw her at a music hall in Russia and fell in love with her.

"One of the Persian gentlemen in attendance on him was dispatched to negotiate with the lovely dancer and to invite her to join his harem as his legal wife. She rejected these overtures, declaring that her principles would not allow her to marry a man who already has as many wives as the ex-shah."

REV. ELIOT WHITE HAS WORD ABOUT THE COURTS

The congregation of the Church of the Ascension on Fifth avenue seemed inclined to gasp last night when the Rev. Eliot White stood up and declared that the present day courts are in the same class as the medieval church, both encouraging the disposition to regard them as holy and both being guardians of property as against human beings. Said he: "The final struggle that is coming will be along the lines of property and criticism of the courts' power over property, which is supreme so long as no citizen challenges it. If a citizen should do so, go free the courts would lose their power. The struggle will center about the laws of titles and the rights of ownership and the decision will be the focal point of dispute."

"This is a day of inquiry, a day when authorities are being tested and the right to criticize is becoming established."

LABOR LAWS BLOCKED BY TAFT'S MAN MOON

Calendar Wednesdays May Be Preempted By One Anti-Labor Measure.

(By Pan-American Press.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Not for a minute has the Cannon machine released its grip on the house, proof of which appeared when a score of labor amendments to the notorious Taft-Moon injunction bill were ruled out of order by the speaker and Moon's bill was discovered to have practically usurped all the time on all the calendar Wednesdays to the possible end of the session.

Calendar Wednesday is supposed to be the one free day of the congressional week upon which the iron rule of "program" is removed, and therefore upon calendar Wednesday labor members pin all their hopes of getting an opportunity to debate and forcing a vote upon measures of interest to the working class.

Hughes, of New Jersey, was the first to see the plot behind the 203 pages of the Moon bill, every page loaded to eat up calendar Wednesdays, and he was on his feet with an objection: "If the chair cares to know anything about my object in raising the question it is that under the rule this bill will probably take every calendar Wednesday between now and the end of the session."

"I do not think the chair cares to hear me, so far as enlightenment is concerned," continued Hughes with pointed sarcasm, "and I am satisfied to stand here and hold the floor while the chair is informing himself from another source."

A ripple of applause followed this drive; the speaker who regularly receives his instructions on rulings from the able man from Maine always standing at his elbow.

After a few moments' wait the proper rule to crush the belligerent Hughes was found and passed up to Speaker Cannon who automatically removed the obstacle from the administration's path.

But Hughes is a fighter who never knows when he is whipped and backed by a score of others he worried Moon to a state of desperation so that when Wilson, of Pennsylvania, finally introduced his anti-injunction amendments, it was agreed that at some time on some calendar Wednesday this labor measure should not be declared out of order and would receive the consideration of the house. On that day labor can count its friends, who will be few, and number its enemies, who will be many.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS KILL VICTORY NEWS

(Continued from Page 1.)

and other isolated points on the Mexican side for two days, between the regular and irregular forces of Mexicans.

In addition to the eighteen saddled and riderless horses which crossed the Texas side of the river near Presidio yesterday, another lot of about thirty horses, several of which bore gunshot wounds, were picked up several miles further down the stream today.

It is claimed that the revolutionists number about 1,200 men in the vicinity of Ojinaga and that the federales are about 800 strong.

MEXICO ADVERTISES A BOND DRAWING

\$51,000,000 to Be Redeemed Through Morgan Co. Representing Diaz.

One of the largest transactions in the redemption of bonds by drawing them by lot, if not the largest on record, is announced by the Mexican government, which on January 1 will redeem at par and interest to that date \$5,433,829 (pounds sterling) of its consolidated external 5 per cent loan of 1890. In dollars the amount of the drawing is approximately \$51,000,000 and it is more than half of the original issue. There have been previous drawings of these bonds on a small scale semi-annually.

Under the indenture securing the bonds it is provided that the numbers of the bonds drawn shall be advertised in certain newspapers in New York and London. The number of bonds drawn is 91,625 and the advertisement containing these numbers is probably the largest single newspaper advertisement ever published, occupying nearly seven pages of the Sun.

The funds to redeem these bonds were obtained in Paris last July, where the Mexican government floated a 4 per cent loan of \$107,670,000. This is the second conversion that the Mexican government has made within the last sixteen years. The loan when originally made carried 6 per cent interest. In 1890 it was refunded at the rate of 5 per cent and now it is being refunded again at 4 per cent.

In this country the bonds are to be redeemed at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., the fiscal agents of the Mexican government.

All of the new bonds are to be issued in one denomination, namely, £20 each, which is equivalent to about \$100. This makes the number of bonds of the half of the issue that has been sold 1,110,000 separate bonds, each with sixty-nine coupons attached. The printing of this issue called for an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars.

EXPRESS COS. ORDERED BEFORE COMMISSION

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The upstate Public Service Commission has ordered the American, National and Adams Express companies, Wells-Fargo & Company Express and the Long Island Railroad Company operating the Long Island Express, to appear before it at Albany on January 4, 1911, prepared to present views and conditions pertaining to the collection and delivery of express in the Boro of Brooklyn, New York city, and the adequacy of the present service in that boro.

The commission has received complaints to the effect that express companies operating in this boro unreasonably and unjustly confine their collection and delivery limits and particularly restrict their collection service while rendering delivery service over a much larger territory, thereby compelling outboard shippers to pay much money and McKinsey now says he would not die for anything.

BERNHARD MERCHANT TAILOR

148 East 125th Street

Do you want a better suit than the one you are wearing now, and for less money than what you have been accustomed to pay? Do you want to wear a Suit and Overcoat properly tailored after your own individual measure, of real good fabrics?

Do you want to wear clothes that will give you entire satisfaction from every point of view? If so, let us take your measure. Select from our extensive stock of high grade materials, according to your taste. Our expert union tailors and cutters will do the work in a manner that is sure to satisfy you.

Suit or Overcoat . . . \$16.00 up.

POSTAL TEL'S MEN TRY "BALK" STRIKE

Say It Beats Quitting and Cuts Deeply Into Co.'s Business.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The Postal Telegraph Company is learning that to discharge its employees for "disloyalty" in attending a meeting is not an effective method of improving business conditions and that the telegraphers were in earnest in registering their protest against being compelled to join the Employees' Association. The association requires the signing of the following clause:

"I am not a member of any union and agree not to join any union or other organization hostile to the interests of the Postal Telegraph Company while in its employ."

The telegraphers are determined that their union will not be throttled by the corporations this time and intend to fight with their own weapons. The 90,000 railroad and commercial telegraphers of the United States and Canada are in a position to not only influence the routing of telegraph business, but to regulate its transmission. This means they can fight from the inside as well as on the outside.

Strikers to Keep at Work.

The men recall that several years ago in Italy the telegraphers were treated unjustly but did not strike.

They did, however, refuse to work at their top speed, thus letting the business accumulate and demoralizing the service.

The same thing occurred in France previous to the strike of 1908 and in each case the grievances were adjusted.

The Postal employees seeing the wisdom of such a course are refusing to be driven at their top speed as heretofore and are showing their dissatisfaction over the company's actions by "balking" instead of striking in midwinter.

The effect of this "balk" is being felt by the Postal in many ways, principally in the loss of business.

One firm recently gave the Postal a three days' trial by sending all of its business over this company's wires.

At the end of the test the manager of the firm reported that the test was unsatisfactory and hereafter all their business, amounting to over \$500 per month, would go elsewhere.

An observer of telegraph conditions in Chicago reports the loss of business by the Postal worth thousands of dollars per year as directly traceable to the dismissal of the nine telegraphers in that city in September.

Smaller offices in the southwest are being closed up and others, which were formerly kept open all night, are being closed around midnight.

In other places the office staff is being reduced on account of smaller volume of business.

The "Special Rush Service" which the company inaugurated over a year ago was discontinued on December 1 by the announcement that all service after that date would be S. R. S., which the telegraphers say means Slow, Rotten Service.

High officials have resigned since the trouble began, which is partially attributed to their dissatisfaction with the managerial policy of the company.

In fact, the entire service has suffered from the "balk" to the extent that the official staff is to be reorganized on January 1.

In former years the men were influenced to help the Postal because it was the "under dog."

Today they see in the Postal's anti-union attitude and example of class interest and corporate ingratitude, and to the Postal officials' plea of avoiding monopoly by driving them out of business, the telegraphers say: "Let it come and we'll take our chances. Conditions will be no worse."

In the meantime the "balking" goes merrily on and is cutting deeply into the Postal's business.

It beats a strike in cold weather, since those who are "balking" are letting the employer "pay the freight."

PAYS TO ADVERTISE, BLIND MAN'S MOTTO

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 18.—"It pays to advertise," is the new motto of the Rev. Thomas McKinsey, blind street singer and former minister, who recently wrote to four governors of states where the electric chair is in vogue to grant him a ticket to the hereafter.

HAYWOOD SEVERELY CRITICIZES A. F. L. ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

from a place between Sam Gompers and some other Civic Federation union official.

The big miner, filled to the brim with enthusiasm for his class, reviewed the class struggle as it is at present being waged in every country where capitalism exists.

"There is a bitter class struggle in society today, regardless of the efforts of John Tobin and his stripe of labor leaders, with the aid of the Civic Federation, to convince the workers otherwise," he declared. "When the Bloody Czar of Russia ordered his Cossacks to slaughter the hungry people who gathered before the winter palace with prayers and crucifixes on that memorable bloody Sunday, that was the class struggle. When the volleys rang out which put to death Ferrer, one of the world's greatest educators, that was an echo of the class struggle. When the millions of India revolted against the sacrifice of their fellow creatures, and the products of their labor to parasites, that was the class struggle. Yes, when the railway workers in France, through their aggressive action, compelled the setting up of a new government, that is the class struggle."

World-Wide War.

Haywood then went on and showed how the same class war is being waged in Japan in the effort to execute the twenty-six Socialists and anarchists there at the present time. He carried the audience to Mexico and pictured what was taking place under the direct order of Diaz and capitalism. "The rumblings of a revolution," said Haywood, "can be distinctly heard in Mexico. Diaz and capitalism cannot with all his soldiers prevent the progress of the movement of the men and women who dream of liberty."

The speaker then, in vibrating tones, and with deep feeling, plunged into a statement of the necessity of a strong industrial organization of the workers and an analysis of the weaknesses of craft unionism.

"Every time," said he, "that I have felt the weight of the soldier's gun upon my head, I have felt the necessity of one big merger of labor—the need of a labor trust. I have never felt that there was an identity of interests between the exploiter and the exploited."

He then went on to show that a labor organization must recognize this class struggle in order to be of benefit to the workers. The labor organization, according to Haywood, that does not come out openly and plant itself upon the fact and acknowledge the existence of the class struggle is not only an obstacle in the path of labor achievement, but it is an ally of the capitalist class in keeping the workers in submission.

Haywood then arraigned the tactics of Labor of the American Federation of Labor. Said he:

"First of all, the American Federation of Labor is not a fighting organization. The basis upon which it is formed will not permit it. It was born as a compromise. There are 117 international unions in the organization and these 117 international unions are divided and subdivided into 27,000 local unions. The local unions enter into contracts expiring at different dates. The heads of the American Federation of Labor talk about putting up a fight against the bosses, but they all hold to agreements as sacred. The trade unions were not organized to protect and to fight the battles of the working class. They were organized to protect those skilled workers who are fortunate enough to get inside the wall which they have built up. They are based upon the principles of craft interests and not class interests. They are of the days of the stage coach, when the skilled worker with his hand tools was supreme in industry."

Criticizes Craft Unions.

The craft union, said Haywood, perpetuates itself only by entering into agreements with capitalists for the benefit of a few workers at the expense of working class interests.

He declared that the apprentice system and high initiation fees operate in preventing the craft union from becoming a working class organization.

Haywood compared the time agreements of trade unions with enlistments in the army or navy. He said in a similar manner the trade unions which sign time contracts are, in doing so, lining up and fighting for capitalists' interests and against their own class. Craft unions, according to Haywood, breed scabs and perpetuate the false teaching that the interests of the workers and the capitalists are identical. He referred to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, against which about 800 men are out in Brooklyn, as an example.

"Bill" provoked considerable surprise when he said: "No Socialist can be a trade unionist. The ethics of trade unionism are those of the identity of interests between capital and labor. Trade unionism does not act upon the principle of the class struggle, and a Socialist cannot be a craft unionist."

Recalls the Past.

Haywood, after his caustic criticism of craft unionism, said, however, that he remembers what they did for him, particularly what the rank and file did for him when he was about to be hanged for his defense of his class.

"I was a Socialist when I went to jail," he said. "I was also an industrial unionist then. And I hope to remain one all my life. I am going to tell the truth, even if I say may cause hard feelings among many of my friends who are members of trade unions. I realize what I have said against the craft unions is bitterly hostile, but I do know, too, that from my talk with thousands of them they realize the necessity of one big union."

This one big union, Haywood said, could not come from or through the American Federation of Labor. When the question was asked if a member of a trade union who believed in industrial unionism should get out of his organization and join the Industrial Workers of the World, or stay in his own organization, and do the best he could there, he said that if a worker had to remain a member of a craft union in order to get and hold a

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job in his industry, that was about the best thing he could do. But otherwise, he advised breaking away from the craft union and joining an industrial union.

Believes in Political Action.

After the address, when an opportunity was given for questions, a score or more sprang to their feet. Some one asked if the speaker believed in supporting the Socialist candidates in conjunction with the economic activity. Haywood said he believed in action on both fields. He advised voting the Socialist ticket. He said: "We should remember, however, that if working class candidates were placed in office, from the President down to the last dog catcher, that would not be Socialism."

Haywood compared the attitude of the Chicago city administration toward the garment strikers with that of Milwaukee. He said that had there been a Socialist city administration in control in Chicago the striking workers there would have a better chance of victory.

Constructive Program.

The constructive program which the workers will carry out in the realization of Socialism, Haywood said, is not difficult to understand. He declared that when the organization is strong enough it will determine the number of hours necessary to produce coal sufficient to run the industries of the country. So, if four hours will do it, four hours will constitute a day's work. The same is true of safety appliances. According to him 95 per cent of the accidents are due to the hurry and stupidity of the men and the greed of the bosses. When the workers have charge of the mines, he said, they will see that all the necessary safety is furnished.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn presided over the meeting and Joseph Ester spoke on the shoe makers' strike in Brooklyn and New York.

Miss Vina Flynn read the poem entitled "Revolution."

Resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed execution of Emil Durand, the French railroad worker who took part in the recent railroad strike. It was also decided to assist in the defense of the Italian shoe worker in Brooklyn, who recently shot a foreman in one of the shops.

Resolutions were also passed in defense of Fred Warren and of Preston and Smith of the West. The protest in behalf of Emil Durand will be cabled to France today.

Haywood speaks in Paterson, N. J., tonight.

FAMINE IN THOUSANDS OF NEW YORK HOMES

(Continued from Page 1.)

of roomers and boarders and the turning of every home into a hovel where there is no privacy and where morality gets a black eye.

Just One Instance.

To what extent the increased cost of living is general and cuts in on the life of both the young and the old is seen in the following instance which came to the attention of the charities:

A self-supporting widow, a mother of little children, had to reduce the amount of condensed milk used in her coffee, or rather in the coffee she gave to the children, from two teaspoonsful to one, because the price on condensed milk had gone up 2 cents on a small can.

The result of this rise in prices in every article of food, the

# ENGLISH ELECTION RETURNS ANALYZED

## Showing the Probable Consequences to Labor in New Parliament.

**By TH. ROTHSTEIN.**  
(Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.—We are now through more than half of the election and all the contests in the cities and the boros, and it would seem to be a fitting opportunity to pass under review the results so far achieved.

They are not very inspiring, these results. Of the 418 members so far returned 148 are Liberals, 193 are Tories, 27 are Labor men, and 50, including five independent O'Brienites, are Irish Nationalists. In comparison with the previous state of the parties in the same constituencies the net result is a loss of two seats by the government coalition parties. Taking the details, we find that the Liberals have won 13 and lost 16 seats; their conservative opponents have won 19 and lost 17 seats; and the Labor party has won 4 and lost 3 seats.

It is clear that for all practical purposes the election need not have taken place at all. Between last January and the present month the state of public opinion has not changed, and though the action of the government on the constitutional question must have disappointed a good many, yet the circumstance that the Tories, owing to the better conditions of employment, were unable to play out their tariff reform card, producing no advantage for the opposition. The solitary fact testifying to the widespread disappointment with the government has been the large amount of abstentions, responsible for a considerable drop in the poll and in the majorities almost in every constituency.

Perhaps the result of the contest at Limehouse, London, may be regarded as symbolic of the whole business; it was kept by the Liberal with exactly the same majority of 431, which he had obtained over his conservative opponent in January last.

**Probable Consequences.**

I shall not for the present enter into a consideration of the probable political consequences of this barren result of the election, but will confine myself to a review of the achievements of the different parties. As between the Liberals and Tories there has been, as can be seen from the figures quoted above, some shifting backward and forward, but without any clearly expressed tendency. London, that curious mish-mash of large and petty bourgeoisie, of industrial and financial capital, of genuine and sham proletariat, has proved this time more favorable to the Liberals, or rather to the Liberal and Labor coalition. The last election gave the Tories a majority of six on the sixty-two seats in the metropolis; in this election the Tories have won two seats, but lost five, so that the representation of the capital has now split into two equal halves.

This is of absolutely no importance or significance, and any satisfaction which the coalition may derive from the victory from a party point of view is more than counterbalanced by the losses which it has sustained in Lancashire, where no fewer than four seats went over to the Tories. On their part, the latter pretend to see in their Lancashire gains a symptom of the wavering of that stronghold of free trade in its fiscal belief; but this is about as reasonable as for the Birmingham to conclude, as they do, that Birmingham is shaking in its adhesion to tariff reform, because the poll and the majorities of the Tory candidates there have gone down.

Again the Liberals like to point to

the victories achieved by them in such "cathedral" and reputedly Tory places as Exeter and Rochester, if not even Wakefield. But as against that, the Tories rightly point out their gains in such presumably free trade constituencies as the ports of Grimsby, Liverpool (Exchange), and Plymouth. The real truth is, there has been no leading tendency in the election, and the results here and there were essentially of a status quo character, with small deviations caused by nothing in particular.

**Socialists Get Setback.**

Turning now to the parties nearer to us we find that the Socialists, without equivocation have again done very badly. Our Comrade Hyndman, the only official S. D. P. candidate, has done at Burnley even worse than last time. In January he had polled 4,948 votes against 5,681 polled by the Liberal and 5,776 polled by the Tory. This time his poll aggregated only 3,810, while the Liberal polled 6,177 and the Tory 6,004. In other words, while the number of votes received by his opponents have increased by 500 and 250 respectively, his own votes have decreased by more than 1,000. This is a very bad defeat. It is possible that, as Justice points out, the result was due to the tampering of the voters' register by the other parties and the introduction of dead men's votes. Such things are common enough in England, and a poll of 94 per cent on a register which is sixteen months old is certainly very suspicious. With all that I am inclined to put a portion of the blame for the defeat on Comrade Hyndman himself who, by his navalist agitation, has rendered himself very distasteful to a large number of working class electors.

His Liberal opponent, Mr. P. Morrell, is well known as a bourgeois pacifist, and he has done his best, and very successfully, to annihilate his Socialist opponent by raising this issue. But while this is so, it causes nothing but disgust to read, as one does in the Labor Leader, the almost triumphant remark that "Hyndman's rejection at Burnley brings his career as a candidate to a close." If this should prove so, and Comrade Hyndman is getting old in years, though not in the least in spirit, it should, we imagine, be for every British Socialist a matter for regret, rather than exultation. But the highly ethical Socialists—ethics, not materialism, is their philosophy, who preside over the destinies of the I. L. P., have a different code of morals to our own, and so the remark comes from their mouth naturally.

Besides Hyndman, Comrade Dan Irving stood as the unofficial candidate of the S. D. P. at Rochdale, and Charles L. N. Shaw, formerly of the Clarion Scouts, stood as independent Socialist at Battersea, the constituency of John Burns, and Victor Grayson ran, also as an independent candidate, at Kennington. Both Shaw and Grayson fell through with some 400 votes each, but Irving, though also unsuccessful, polled the respectable figure of 1,901 votes. This was 150 votes more than he had polled last January, while both his opponents lost considerable numbers.

Altogether Dan Irving's poll has, so far as I am able to survey, exhibited the only increase of votes given for a labor candidate in this election; even the successful Labor candidates have exhibited an absolute decrease in their poll.

**Causes of Socialist Defeat.**

Now, to what is this defeat of Socialist candidates due? The Labor Leader puts it down to the "questionable tactics" of the S. D. P., and I read in the French L'Humanite the same opinion expressed by Comrade Louguet. "Hyndman," he says, "has again fallen a victim to the mistaken tactics of the S. D. P." Probably the same view will be taken of the matter abroad, but I have no hesitation in declaring that this view is fundamentally and hopelessly wrong. To see this it is but necessary to turn to the way in which the candidates of the Labor party, including those of the I. L. P., have fared. So far, as mentioned above, twenty-seven members of that party have been returned, including four new ones. On the other hand, nine candidates have been defeated, and others, who were members in the last parliament, if we examine the circumstances which attended the victories and the defeats we find a most elementary fact, the successes have only been obtained in straight fights with the Tories, while all the triangular contests, as well as four where the Labor man had to contend only with a Tory, have resulted in a failure.

In other words, whenever the labor candidates had to fight under the same conditions as the Social Democrats, that is, with two bourgeois opponents in the field, they have all succumbed. They have even in some instances succumbed when there only was one Tory opponent, and these instances were, for the most part, precisely where they had previously held the field. (Wigan, St. Helens and Newton on the one, and Kirkdale, Liverpool, on the other hand). As against this they have only won or retained the seat where they either as in single-member constituencies, had been given a free field and supported by the Liberals, or, as in the double-member constituencies, ran in harness with a Liberal colleague sharing the labor and Liberal double votes in equal parts.

Take, as a very striking instance, the case of Lansbury who has now captured for the first time Bow and Bromley. For a very long number of years he had been a prominent member of the S. D. P., and had his eye on the Bow and Bromley constituency which he had contested, I believe, three times.

Having found by these repeated experiments that the seat would not be won soon by the S. D. P.'s own efforts, he approached the executive council of the latter with a proposal to come to an arrangement with the Liberals so as to promise them the Socialist vote in another constituency in return for a clear field in Bow and Bromley. The executive refused this deal (mistaken tactics, of course), whereupon Lansbury left the S. D. P., and joined the I. L. P., whose tactics in respect of electoral alliances with Liberals are "correct."

Nevertheless, two more elections Lansbury had to fight under trian-

gular circumstances, and each time, of course, he failed. Only this time the Liberals agreed—presumably in return for the withdrawal of the Labor candidates in other constituencies—to give Lansbury a free field and support, and Mr. Lloyd George himself, when speaking in the neighboring constituency of Mile End, seized the occasion to enjoin upon the Liberals in a most urgent manner to vote for Lansbury, though he be a Socialist. And the Liberals voted, and Lansbury got elected.

**Snowden Backed By a Lord.**

This is but one instance, but it has been repeated over again throughout the country. Would you, for instance, be surprised to see Snowden re-elected at Blackburn, where the two seats available have been shared out between him and the Liberal, and the party machineries were pooled as it were together and the electors were urged by none other than Lord Morley, native of Blackburn in a public speech to vote for Snowden, as well as for the Liberal?

Among the twenty-seven seats retained or gained by the Labor party in the present election no fewer than nine were seats in double-barreled constituencies where the Liberals had put forward only one candidate, leaving the other seat to Labor and supporting its claims. In the rest of the constituencies, gained or retained, the Labor member either ran as the joint candidates—sometimes official and sometimes unofficial—of the Liberal and Labor parties, or had a simple walkover owing to the Tories not caring to oppose them.

It is in this Liberal support that we must seek the secret of the Labor party successes, and it is in the deadly Liberal opposition to Social Democracy that we must see the cause of the failure of the other Socialist candidates. It is certainly a question of tactics, but these tactics are based on agreements with Liberals, and, above all, on the accommodation of the program and action to Liberal demands and tastes, and as such they are completely outside the principles of Social Democracy. Whether such tactics are conducive to the success of the proletarian struggle and to the ultimate triumph of Socialism is another question I may treat on a future occasion.

**LONDON COUNCIL TO BUY AREA OF SLUM PROPERTY**

LONDON, Dec. 18.—In voting for the purchase at fully ten times its actual value of the real estate in Tabard street and its vicinity, the worst slum district in London, the London council today has undertaken to put through as barefaced a swindle as any in the history of graft.

To enrich the owners of almost worthless slum property, the council proposes, in short, to pay about \$1,600,000 more than the same owners would have been willing to take for the same property up to the time when it became known that the council was in the market for it. Aside from the matter of price, the purchase is a step in the direction of ridding London of a collection of the most shocking rookeries to be found in any civilized city, and to substitute for them model tenements and small parks—a project which, if honestly carried out, has every one's hearty approval.

The Tabard street area is thirteen acres in extent, contains sixty-four houses and shelters 3,532 persons. For this area the council has offered, despite the protests of the public and an important minority of its own members, \$1,830,000, which works out at \$2,815 per house. Put in another way, the taxpayers are asked to pay \$500 for each man, woman and child to clear out of one of the worst plague spots on earth. Each house, without the land it stands on, is estimated by the council to be worth \$1,935.

As showing the enormity of the deal, Edwin, Son & Inglesay, an old firm of solicitors, were recently offered by a disgruntled property owner a block of fifty Tabard street houses for \$3,250 for the lot. This works out at \$65 per house, instead of \$1,935, as estimated by the council. There is, in fact, a house in the district which could not have been bought for \$100 before it became known that the council intended to buy it.

**"SCRUBS" DO WELL.**

**Boxers in the "Raw" Please Members of the Long Acre Club.**

The nearness of the Christmas and New Year holidays put something of a crimp in the attendance of the Long Acre Athletic Club Saturday night at the amateur tryouts.

Young Tomer put up a good draw with Kid Smith. It seemed to be a sort of an international how, for one sported green trunks, while the other sported the American colors. Young Miller made Kid Chuck quit in the third round. Chuck liked the mat so much that he sat down often, even when not touched. Spider Kelly and Phantom Dugan put up a somewhat tame draw. The referee suffered the most. In breaking them, his finger was almost "chawed" up by one of the contestants.

Kid Daniels jabbed his way to victory in a three-round mill with Young Dolan, a very game lad. Dolan's face was a mass of sores and cuts at the end. Battling Falk during a fine slugging bee was knocked out in the second round by Kid Wilk. Falk tried to force the pace from the start, but was met and conquered through the overhead swings of Wilk. Joe McCarthy stopped Eddie Sweeney suddenly in the second session, with a vicious smash to the stomach, while Eddie Smith, of New Orleans, forced Kid Bob to quit in the last fight.

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Let Santa Claus bring you some of his practical gifts, so that Christmas will remain with you the year 'round.

For example:—Any one or more of the latest Gas appliances, chafing dishes, toasters, separable saucepans, gas heaters, radiators, grates or gas cookers.

Nothing would be more suitable in many homes than an *Inverted Mantle Lamp* to take the place of the old flat flame burner.

These and all other gas appliances of the newest design may be seen at the Gas Appliance Display Rooms, No. 29 East 21st Street, near Broadway, or at any Gas Office.

**Consolidated Gas Company of New York**  
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

**W. T. U. L. TO ORGANIZE SALEGIRLS**  
(Continued from page 1.)

zing by Edith Wyatt. Following are a few items given by her:

"Her weekly budget was: Lodging, \$1 (occupying a room with two other girls); luncheon, \$2.05; insurance, 21 cents; clothing, contributions to church, occasional carfare and other expenses, 2.75; total, \$6."

Just Enough to Exist.

This is just what the girl was paid by the store for which she had worked for six years. "Her outlay in health during these years," says Miss Wyatt, "has been extreme. She was worn, thin, wrinkled, although she was still in what should have been the prime of life."

If that the girl allowed herself to spend for a good time was \$1 per year, but in spite of her great economy and lack of proper food she was to become destitute the hour she was to lose her position.

Of another salegirl whose wages were only \$4 per week, Miss Wyatt has the following account: "She paid 6 cents a night in a dormitory of a charitable home for working girls; she ate no breakfast, her lunch consisted of coffee and rolls, which cost 10 cents; her dinner at night was a repetition of coffee and rolls for 10 cents; she had no convenient place for doing her laundry, and paid 21 cents a week to have it done. Her regular weekly expenditure was as follows: Lodging, 42 cents; board, \$1.40; laundry 21 cents; clothing and all other expenses, \$1.97; total, \$4.00 more cases, the total would be the same—every one of the salegirls just exist from hand to mouth, often on starvation rations, though they spend the most of their waking hours amid a gorgeous display of wealth, their weary feet often bend from exhaustion and hunger. And yet, so demoralizing has been the effect of constant association with their lady customers, that these unfortunate wage slaves have come to look upon themselves as something better than the average wage earning woman, to consider their trade, in spite of its shortcomings, a step forward on the social ladder, a more genteel occupation than the monotonous drudgery of factory life.

**RUSSIA IS ON VERGE OF RISING**  
(Continued from page 1.)

stration was broken up before it had spread to any great extent its effect was highly salutary. It seems to have electrified the people, to have cleared the air and to have broken the grip which the reaction of the last few years had had upon the minds of the people.

A more successful demonstration was held by students at Odessa. Here the public joined the students, and from thousands of throats there arose repeated cries of "Down with capital punishment!"

Here, too, the police and soldiers quickly came to the scene, but for some time they were given stubborn resistance by the crowd. The police then began to use their sabers with the result that many of the paraders were wounded. The number of arrests is equally large and there are many women among those arrested.

This rise of public sentiment against the government resulted in the government resorting once more to the gangs of hoodlums known as the "Black Hundreds" for the purpose of intimidating the public.

**Black Hundreds Parade.**

These gangs of Black Hundreds are now parading through the streets of Odessa armed and are threatening every one whom they suspect of being a revolutionist or even liberal in inclinations. Immediately after the demonstration against capital punishment the Black Hundreds marched up to several of the book stores and broke the windows. From the book stores they marched on the liberal newspaper offices and proceeded to demolish them.

Altogether the atmosphere in the large cities in Russia is once more becoming electric. It is charged with restlessness and there are many signs that the stupor into which the reaction has thrown the Russian people is about wearing itself away.

The death of Tolstoy also helped to clear the atmosphere. While no bells rang from the churches to announce the death of the sage of Yasnaya Polyana, the news of his death rang out from one end of the empire to the other and people have been startled. The holy synod, and with it the Russian autocracy, which hounded Tolstoy till he died, and which were the objects attacked by Tolstoy most bitterly, are again in the public eye with all their repulsive features.

The death of Tolstoy, with the Russian expectation, and the Russian people are now more than at any time since the days of 1905 ready for a renewal of hostilities with the autocracy.

**URED LAUDANUM AND RAZOR.**  
SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 18.—Adolph Sear, aged twenty-seven years, of South Webster avenue, this evening quarreled with his wife over two deaf mutes, visitors, and then drove them from the house, going up stairs he drank a quantity of laudanum.

As that did not work quick enough he cut his throat with a razor. With the blood gushing from the wound he ran into the street and dropped dead.

Take counsel of your hopes. See what a chance there is for those who are willing. The demand more subscribers for The Call.

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The premier has managed to stall off trouble longer than any one had imagined was possible. The Clericals have been ready to put up a fight the moment they were attacked, but they have no disposition to force a conflict, in which they have nothing to gain and may lose everything if they are beaten. But the Radicals have been growing extremely impatient at the long delay.

It is reported that the information was finally conveyed to Senor Canalejas that there would be no further waiting; that the anti-Clericals would take the offensive at once unless he showed some disposition to fulfill his promises. To this it is understood that the premier replied that he anticipated a desperate struggle as soon as he actually moved against the Clericals and did not want to go into it until all his preparations were completed. The Radicals accepted this explanation, but insisted that some sort of time limit be fixed. There may be inaccourcies in the details of the story, which it is possible to get only at second hand, but that the premier promised to open hostilities immediately after the budget's passage is a certainty.

It is known, too, that Senor Canalejas explained to his interrogators the necessity for an almost complete reorganization of his cabinet, upon the loyalty of whose present members he cannot rely in a fight against the church. He will himself retain the premiership, but with the exception of Foreign Minister Genaro Prieto, there will be a change in every other department.

**SPANISH STRIKERS IN FIGHT.**  
BARCELONA, Dec. 18.—A fight took place today on a wharf here between striking stevedores and the men who had taken their places.

A number of shots were fired, when the police arrived and several men were wounded.

# LETTER TO CATHOLIC SOCIETY'S PRESIDENT

## Henry Frank Challenges Edward Feeney to Discuss Biblical Stories.

Henry Frank, lecturer for the Independent Liberal Congregation in Berkeley Theater, yesterday morning, before delivering his lecture on "The Blue Bird," read his audience the following open letter to Edward Feeney, president of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, who protested in a letter to Mayor Gaynor, against Sarah Bernhardt's performance of Rostrand's "La Samaritaine."

"Dear Sir—I observe that you have in a somewhat sensational manner accused the greatest of living actresses, and her management, of an act of sacrilege and religious offense, by presenting on the theatrical stage a performance of Rostrand's 'La Samaritaine.' As your accusation is publicly presented through the papers, and as it relates to public morals as well as to theatrical matters, you will probably not object if your attitude is challenged by one holding an opposite view in a like public manner.

I shall not question your right as a representative Catholic to interfere in behalf of your co-worshippers, to prevent a theatrical performance, that is, of course, your privilege as an American citizen. But while you undoubtedly are permitted to enjoy your American privilege of so protesting, your neighbor citizens who do not believe as you do, also enjoy the right of protesting against your protest. Why should they be denied the gratification of their artistic sense in witnessing a performance which presents in a dignified and sympathetic manner an episode in the alleged life of one whom your church regards as the complete earthly incarnation of the Divine Being? If your fellow communicants number a million in this metropolis, as you say, there are more than double that number within the same confines who do not feel offended as your associates do to see performed the alleged sacrilegious play. Why then should the former be denied witness what they do not regard as sacrilegious? If numbers are to be recognized as the basis of the decision then the 3,000,000 non-Catholics of this city would certainly outvote the 1,000,000 Catholics.

Every Knee Should Bend.

But there is another and far more serious problem to which your public protest gives rise, and it is to that I wish especially to allude in this letter. You say that "the Savior is the Divine Son of God and one of the Blessed Trinity at the mention of whose name every knee should bow."

Now, what is taught within the confines of your church is, of course, no concern to others; but what you publicly proclaim and inculcate is, indeed, of immediate and serious concern to others. As one, therefore, who believes that the attempt publicly to inculcate such a dogma as that which you give utterance is far more degrading and intellectually enlightening than a thousand such performances as "La Samaritaine," I propose to challenge your assertion and request from you the proof and demonstration of its verity.

I challenge you to prove, first, that there ever lived such a person as the Jesus Christ of the Gospels who was the alleged historic founder of the Catholic Church.

Second, I challenge you to prove that the entire story of the Life of Jesus is not a mythical or legendary narrative compounded of Pagan and Jewish traditions or fables, and in the course of time built into the beautiful story presented by the Gospel writers.

Third, I challenge you to prove that the dramatic form of worship, as set forth in the Catholic Church, is not the direct product or imitation of the pagan religious drama instituted in the name of Dionysus and performed in the Eleusinian mysteries.

Fourth, I challenge you to prove that the entire system of belief authorized by the Catholic Church is not founded on an absolute myth, which historically demands no more of our obedience and respect than the fables founded on the myths relating to Krishna, Apollo or the Scandinavian Balder.

Fifth, I challenge you to prove that the historic faith in the mythical Jesus has not redounded to the general injury of the human race and the decadence of civilization.

I submit this challenge to you with the profound respect for your personal sincerity in the faith which you profess, and with no other object in view than the interests of truth and public enlightenment.

Respectfully yours,  
HENRY FRANK.

**SOCIALIST DAILIES' WORK BEARING FRUIT**

While the good work done by The New York Call and the Chicago Daily Socialist in the great strikes of the past two years has begun to bear fruit, they having been the only two daily papers that took a bold and prominent stand for organized labor.

While the moneyed interests are endeavoring to alarm at the phenomenal growth of Socialism, the bulk of the people, even those who voted Republican and Democrat, know that any change in existing conditions could hardly be for the worse. Probably thousands of voters who were friendly to the Social Democrats supported the old ticket for fear of losing their votes. This class of voters, now that the Socialists have developed such strength, will probably begin to line up where they belong. There is liable to be done in the very, very near future in the United States of America.—London (Ont.) Industrial Banner.

**THE 700th Day of The Fall and The UNION LABEL GOODS**

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**KRUPP GUN WORKS EMPLOY 70,000**  
BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The great armor and gun making firm of Krupp announces a 10 per cent dividend for the year on the share capital of \$45,000,000, as compared with 8 per cent last year. The gross profits for the year are given as \$20,000,000, half of which is written off, and the rest devoted to the reserve, to invalid and pension fund for the firm's 70,000 employes, which now aggregate \$9,500,000. The employes have in addition on deposit with the management \$2,750,000. Krupp's contribution to the workmen's state insurance fund amounted this year to \$1,320,000.

**PHRENOLOGICAL NIGHT.**  
The most vital things in life are usually least understood and most bitterly assailed. Phrenology—the science of knowing self and others—is very often ridiculed and answered with a sneer by minds seemingly cultured. In order that none may remain wholly ignorant of this particular science, that is as yet in its swaddling clothes, the Progress Literary and Debating Society exacted a promise some time ago from Dr. J. C. Yoder to speak on "Phrenology and Socialism" and Jessie Allen Fowler to give one of her characteristic phrenological readings. All those interested are invited to call this evening at 1443 Third Avenue, near 82d Street, and at the conclusion of both reading and lecture participate in the general discussion. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock.  
LOUIS A. BAUM,  
Secretary.

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24 Street, Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

**DR. BELMONT STRAIN and HEADACHE.**  
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ANALYSIS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S SOCIALIST VOTE BY PERCENTAGES

By THOMAS F. KENNEDY. (Special Correspondence.) M'KESSES ROCKS, Pa., Dec. 17.—Next to party membership, votes are the surest criterion for judging the political strength of the Socialist movement. The really important item that determines our political status in any political division is the percentage of the total votes received by the party's candidates.

Table with columns: Counties, 1910, 1910, 1908, Per Cent, Per Cent, Per Cent, Total of Total. Lists counties like Northumberland, Clinton, Berks, etc., with their respective vote percentages.

they are written in the order of their rank in voting strength. Northumberland is the banner county. Milton, a commercial and manufacturing town; Sunbury, a railroad town, and Mt. Carmel and Shamokin, anthracite mining towns, are the largest settlements.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

- List of names and amounts contributing to the Weekly Pledge Fund, including Robert Vogel, New York, \$2.00; Solidarity, New York, \$2.00; Harry Stern, New York, \$2.00; etc.

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The Call is compelled to exact this requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at short notice.

MEETINGS TONIGHT

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Executive Committee—239 East 84th street. BRANCH 5. The fighting groups of Socialism are pressing forward on every side, inspired by the cheering results of the last election, the "making good" of our Comrades in Milwaukee, and the world-wide onward sweep of embattled labor against the hosts of capitalism.

OKLAHOMA

The members of the Bartlesville local of the Socialist party have adopted resolutions denouncing the prison sentence inflicted on Fred D. Warren, editor of The Appeal to Reason. The resolutions, after setting forth the principles on which Socialism is founded, continue: "Drawing proof of the existence of the class struggle from the history of all the world, Socialists know that the government of the United States was conclusively organized and is purposely maintained in form to repress the workers and maintain the ascendancy of the capitalist class—that capitalist justice is class prejudice or class interest, and that the chief function of the judicial system of the United States today is to protect capitalism from the increasing strength of an enlightened proletariat. On the one hand, the capitalist class denies and seeks to conceal the class struggle; on the other hand, Socialists point it out and they welcome the demonstrations of the soundness of their interpretations of history."

GERMANY

As a Christmas present to its readers and owners, the Vorwarts, the organ of the Social Democratic party, has issued a statement saying that the paper now has 150,000 paid subscriptions. This gratifying statement is, however, accompanied with a warning to the Socialists of Berlin, that while the Vorwarts has now an enviable standing, the circulation of the paper does not keep pace with the Socialist vote. In other words, there are many Socialist voters who are not subscribers of the Vorwarts.

MAINE

A notable renascence in Socialist activity is making itself felt in this city. As a result of the recent great increase in the national vote, and the Milwaukee success, Local Portland has made up its mind to "mix things and get into the light in earnest. And the citizens of this town certainly seem not only willing but glad to receive the message. The change which has become apparent in the last few months is very marked. Since election Local Portland has held a protest meeting in regard to the cases of Fedorenko and the Japanese Comrades. It has also decided to print a monthly paper, the issue, which will be devoted not only to Socialism as a whole, but will discuss civic corruption in Portland and fight local issues in the Milwaukee manner. Already several offers of help have come from the other side, from men who cannot allow their names to be used, but who stand ready to give us any number of invaluable facts to help us wage our war on corruption. This in itself is a most encouraging symptom. We have been doing considerable speaking as well outside the local. In-

At the moment of writing, the unfortunate Durand, secretary of the Coal Porters' Union, has not yet been

Socialist News of the Day

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repeated. Tremendous indignation prevails among the whole working country. Durand is not reprimanded by a general strike is likely to be proclaimed. It will be remembered that last week sentence of death was passed against Durand for "moral complicity" in the death of a man named Donge who had been on strike with the rest of the coal porters but had returned to work, and was subsequently killed in a drunken brawl. The only connection of Durand with the affair was a remark made by him which might, in the opinion of the jury, be construed into a threat. The jury themselves are now horrified at what they have done, and say they did not realize that their verdict of moral complicity could possibly involve the death sentence. It is the most monstrous sentence that can possibly be imagined, and it is unthinkable that it could be carried out, but there is grave danger of its being commuted to penal servitude, instead of his being reprimanded, and therefore, there is the greatest need that every possible protest should be made. A few days ago an individual was arrested who is supposed to be the man who really killed Donge. If the suspicions against him prove to be correct, the case against Durand and some other members of the union who have been condemned to long terms of imprisonment, would have to begin again.

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A notable renascence in Socialist activity is making itself felt in this city. As a result of the recent great increase in the national vote, and the Milwaukee success, Local Portland has made up its mind to "mix things and get into the light in earnest. And the citizens of this town certainly seem not only willing but glad to receive the message. The change which has become apparent in the last few months is very marked. Since election Local Portland has held a protest meeting in regard to the cases of Fedorenko and the Japanese Comrades. It has also decided to print a monthly paper, the issue, which will be devoted not only to Socialism as a whole, but will discuss civic corruption in Portland and fight local issues in the Milwaukee manner. Already several offers of help have come from the other side, from men who cannot allow their names to be used, but who stand ready to give us any number of invaluable facts to help us wage our war on corruption. This in itself is a most encouraging symptom. We have been doing considerable speaking as well outside the local. In-

repeated. Tremendous indignation prevails among the whole working country. Durand is not reprimanded by a general strike is likely to be proclaimed. It will be remembered that last week sentence of death was passed against Durand for "moral complicity" in the death of a man named Donge who had been on strike with the rest of the coal porters but had returned to work, and was subsequently killed in a drunken brawl. The only connection of Durand with the affair was a remark made by him which might, in the opinion of the jury, be construed into a threat. The jury themselves are now horrified at what they have done, and say they did not realize that their verdict of moral complicity could possibly involve the death sentence. It is the most monstrous sentence that can possibly be imagined, and it is unthinkable that it could be carried out, but there is grave danger of its being commuted to penal servitude, instead of his being reprimanded, and therefore, there is the greatest need that every possible protest should be made. A few days ago an individual was arrested who is supposed to be the man who really killed Donge. If the suspicions against him prove to be correct, the case against Durand and some other members of the union who have been condemned to long terms of imprisonment, would have to begin again.

MEETINGS TONIGHT

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Executive Committee—239 East 84th street. BRANCH 5. The fighting groups of Socialism are pressing forward on every side, inspired by the cheering results of the last election, the "making good" of our Comrades in Milwaukee, and the world-wide onward sweep of embattled labor against the hosts of capitalism.

OKLAHOMA

The members of the Bartlesville local of the Socialist party have adopted resolutions denouncing the prison sentence inflicted on Fred D. Warren, editor of The Appeal to Reason. The resolutions, after setting forth the principles on which Socialism is founded, continue: "Drawing proof of the existence of the class struggle from the history of all the world, Socialists know that the government of the United States was conclusively organized and is purposely maintained in form to repress the workers and maintain the ascendancy of the capitalist class—that capitalist justice is class prejudice or class interest, and that the chief function of the judicial system of the United States today is to protect capitalism from the increasing strength of an enlightened proletariat. On the one hand, the capitalist class denies and seeks to conceal the class struggle; on the other hand, Socialists point it out and they welcome the demonstrations of the soundness of their interpretations of history."

GERMANY

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Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 7c per line. 2 Insertions, 15c per line. 3 Seven weeks to a line. No Display.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY

BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Temple Hall, 23-25 Barlett street, cor. Harrison ave. Our officers, John Bailey, 65 McKibben st.; Aaron Roebuck, 62 McKibben st.; Phil. Rec., J. Flakstein, 108 Varot st.; Hospitaler, E. Kantshin, 585 Gates ave.; Rec. Sec., J. Cohen.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 406 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side

87th AVE., 2615 (near 150th)—Handsome flat 5 rooms, bath, hot water; \$15 monthly.

LOCAL NO. 390

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 2nd Ave. 21st St. Meetings every Monday at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side

77th ST., 334 E.—3 rooms and bath; steam heat and lecture P. Letter, 85, 97th St. 100th St. 100th St. 100th St.

LOCAL NO. 390

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 2nd Ave. 21st St. Meetings every Monday at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Manhattan

138th ST., 423 E.—Single, double, heated rooms; hot running water and bath.

LOCAL NO. 390

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 2nd Ave. 21st St. Meetings every Monday at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED by married couple; light housekeeping. Wm. Flight, 160 Bleecker street, N. Y. City.

LOCAL NO. 390

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 2nd Ave. 21st St. Meetings every Monday at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE

YOUNG COMRADE, sober and experienced, wants position as waiter or lunchman. Address G. E. 19 E. 7th St., 2d floor, City.

LOCAL NO. 390

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 2nd Ave. 21st St. Meetings every Monday at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

LOCAL NO. 390

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ITALY

When Comrade Treves took over the editorship of the Avanti, he declared that he would put the paper at the disposal of the representatives of all the different opinions inside of the party for free discussion. Thereupon, the central committee of the revolutionary faction adopted, at its last meeting, a resolution to the effect that the committee, while preserving its opposition against the present official stream in the party, urges all revolutionary and intraparty Socialists to work enthusiastically for the strengthening and the increased circulation of the Avanti.

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RUSSIA

Maxim Gorki has completed a new drama, which has for its title the name of its heroine, "Sava Schelesnawa." It deals with recent events in Russia, and with the problems that are agitating the minds of the intellectuals there at the present time.

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Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 2nd Ave. 21st St. Meetings every Monday at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

PHARMACISTS

GEORGE OBERDORFER PHARMACIST, 2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

LOCAL NO. 390

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 2nd Ave. 21st St. Meetings every Monday at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

1499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Bras, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10c per cent on all purchases.

LOCAL NO. 390

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 2nd Ave. 21st St. Meetings every Monday at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

Have You a Schapirograph? If so, you know what a great help it is. But if you do not have this handy duplicating machine you should get it at once. It will save you money that you can pay to the printer, and it will also save you time that you can use to a better advantage. Schapirograph produces up to 100 copies from one original. It is so easy to operate that actually you can make your own copies. The thing to make people want is a Schapirograph. It is not only useful to secretaries and agitators, it is equally valuable in your business. It costs only a postal to find out more about this paper will send you a discount order along with the information.

THE SCHAPIROGRAPH CO., 97 Chambers St., N. Y.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Democratic party held a conference at Basel last week. Discussion took place on how to improve the organization and to regulate the relationship of the party to the Grutliverein. A commission was appointed to examine the whole question and to report to the next conference. The deputies were instructed to put an interpellation in parliament regarding the exorbitant price of food. The co-operative societies will support them in this action. It was agreed to put the question of women's suffrage on the agenda of the next conference. A long resolution was passed on the question of the relation between the party and the trade unions, emphasizing the fact that neither the political nor the industrial organization could succeed

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference

2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

NOTICE

Address and Adm. Repub. should correspond with Uncle Fred Spuler, Box 621, Adams Co., Indiana. CIGAR MANUFACTORY

The Call
Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Sunday Issue Only. Week-Day Issue Only. Sun. and Week-Day Issue.

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

VOL. 3. MONDAY, DECEMBER 19. No. 326.

A TEN THOUSAND CALL CLUB.
Isolated individual effort is not, as a rule, considered by Socialists to compare well for efficiency with organized and systematized work.

GENEROUS ASSISTANCE.
The annual ball run by the Vorwaerts Publishing Association is not only one of the most liberally patronized, but it is one of the most profitable events given by any Socialist organization.

BECOMING HUMILITY.
Reports from Washington describing the spirit in which the leading Democrats have received their recent victory, indicate that their spirit is not one of exalted triumph, but of humility and "anxiety to show that the great trust reposed in them is deserved."

ON THE RAGGED EDGE.
This little cold snap should not have been sufficient to cause any great degree of discomfort. Well-fed, well-clothed human beings possessed of even a fair home should not have suffered.

OUR JAPANESE COMRADES AND CO-WORKERS.
The interview lately published in The Call with Mr. Harriman and the letter by Mr. Viag on the Japanese question greatly interested me.

A NEW FAD IN ART.
To Americans, whom Europeans have berated many a time for the too modern appearance of their every building and monument, some of the new theories of art advanced by F. T. Marinetti in his magazine Poesia have a very special appeal.

THE CENTRAL BANK.
Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, has been in the political game long enough to understand the real nature and intent of the central bank bill—Senator Aldrich's pet idea.

WHY BURROUGHS QUIT.
Mrs. van Meyer—Whom to invite and whom to leave out.
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OUR JAPANESE COMRADES AND CO-WORKERS

By PROF. JOHN WARD STIMSON.

The interview lately published in The Call with Mr. Harriman and the letter by Mr. Viag on the Japanese question greatly interested me. I should like to add a few words from my own long observation of a lifetime of sixty years, and much travel over Europe and our own land.

Now, there remains this thought and fact, involving an even more pressing principle of life. The present depends upon the past in evolution, as much as the past depends upon the present for fulfillment.

Yet in nature there is no such conflict nor violent antagonism. The two forces are delicately and equitably adjusted to a true balance and perfect harmony, from which flow all the miracles and blessings of the revolving seasons.

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By ANDRE TRIDON.

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Charges were made against the author for "insult to public morals." When we consider the leniency with which public opinion in Italy tolerates the marketing of the most daring literary products, e. g. certain of d'Annunzio's novels, we can imagine that Marinetti's treatment of his subject must have been most effective.

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WHY BURROUGHS QUIT.

A Dramatic Sketch. By William Wallace Whitelock. (From Life.)

Persons: Mr. van Meyer, Mrs. van Meyer, Burroughs, butler.
SCENE: The morning-room of the van Meyers. Mrs. van Meyer, thirty-three, petite, blonde, discovered, in handsome afternoon dress, looking over a magazine beside tea table.

Mrs. van Meyer—(tossing magazine aside)—How stupid! There hasn't been anybody here for the last ten minutes. Why doesn't Neddy come home from the office? Men are such selfish brutes. Oh, dear! (Smothers a yawn.)

Burroughs—(irreproachable and unapproachable)—Twenty-three minutes and a half before six, madam.
Mrs. van Meyer—Oh, then, I needn't wait any longer. Last Thursday, you remember, Mrs. Gibson—

Mrs. van Meyer—(smiling)—Perhaps not, but she's determined she soon will be. Was there anything particular you wished to see me about, Burroughs?
Burroughs—Perhaps madam would like to see the menu for the dinner tomorrow evening.

Mrs. van Meyer—(angry)—I never bother my head about such things, Burroughs.
Burroughs—Or perhaps about the wine—

Mrs. van Meyer—(pouting)—Now, there you are, horrid and nasty again. Why did you get all sticky and stuffy? Men never think of anybody but themselves.

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object without leaving us, Burroughs, by simply shifting to Mrs. van Meyer's chair and gazing on my face in future. It would be a change, you know.

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POTPOURRI
LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

CHRISTMAS GHOSTS.
With my secret sorrow, alone at last, The tears from my heart rise and incessant;

WELL PAID.
A lively looking porter stood on the rear platform of a sleeping car in the Grand Central station, when a fussy and choleric old man clambered up the steps.

AN INFALLIBLE SIGN.
Rudolph—I say, Rupert, I don't wish to be personal—but was you ever married?

THE WORM THAT HAD TO TURN.
The Unsuccessful Angler (bitterly)—I'm not surprised. I always thought those worms tasted rotten, myself.—The Sketch.

WARNING THE COLONEL.
A raw recruit from a remote corner of the green isle was engaged for the first time in a field maneuver, on outpost duty.

EDIBLE GIRLS.
The daily announcement in our want columns of "Wanted—A white girl to cook" is eloquent recognition of our claim that the Houston girls are good enough to eat.—Houston Post.

HALF-PINTS.
Sing a song of sixpence, Pocket full of rye— That's the way to carry it Where the town is dry.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

FRANK POLYGAMY.
For tomorrow's official ceremony invitations have been issued to the hundred of the leading residents of the district, who, with their wives, will number, it is expected, nearly five hundred, which is the full capacity of the hall.—Exeter Express.

Very good, sir.
These hunting parties like to see a trife.—Washington Herald.