

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

# The NEW YORK JOURNAL

The Weather. RAIN OR SNOW.

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## ARREST 3 SPEAKERS IN B'KLYN

### Socialist Agitators Are Dragged From Platform by Police.

## ALL ARE PAROLED

### Clarendon Hotel Manager Makes Vain Effort to Break Up Gathering.

The fight for free speech in Brooklyn is becoming serious. Three more Socialist street speakers were arrested yesterday while addressing an open air meeting at Washington and Johnson streets. They were arrested on the complaint of Manager Stark, of the Clarendon Hotel, the man who is responsible for all the disturbance in that section.

The speakers arrested were Isidore Polsky, George Cosenza, and Henry Rubinoff. Polsky was the first to be arrested, after he had refused to get off the platform. It was with reluctance that the officer bearing shield 5125 asked Polsky to accompany him to the station house. Upon the insistence of Manager Stark, however, the officer made the arrest.

Cosenza and Rubinoff were arrested yesterday by officers bearing shields 4972 and 4029. Polsky was taken to the Adams Street Court, where Magistrate McGuire paroled him in the custody of his lawyer, Sol Schwartz. Cosenza and Rubinoff were released by the magistrate upon their promise to appear in court at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The arrest of the speakers followed several attempts by the manager of the Clarendon Hotel to break up the Socialist street meeting. At first it was a garbage cart that the manager tried to back up to the sidewalk through the audience, although there was plenty of room for the wagon to back up without interference with the crowd. Then it was another delivery wagon that the hotel manager tried to force through the crowd. The attempts were so flagrant that a murmur of strong disapproval arose in the audience, and the hotel man, infuriated, rushed to the police for assistance.

The police, though unwilling to arrest on no charge whatever, obeyed the hotel manager because the policeman pull which the Clarendon Hotel owners have in the district. The Clarendon is the hang-out joint of the politicians in the district. Court attendants and Magistrate McGuire generally take dinner at the Clarendon and the officers evidently feared that something might happen if the hotel man went after their stalls. So they obliged Manager Stark and arrested the three Socialists even if they were to be released a few minutes later.

Hotel Clarendon in years past used to be the headquarters of Patrick H. McCarren and other politicians. When the hotel was built, the management made every effort to have it built by Irish labor, and the place has a reputation as a union man as a scrub joint, it was said yesterday.

## STEGMEIER COMPETENT TO HOLD OFFICE

ELIZABETH N. J., Nov. 23.—Gloom laid down today upon the capitalist class, which has been gloating over the monetary inability of Governor Otto C. Stegmeier to resign in July, according to the report of the office of Comptroller in this city, to which office he was reported by a substantial majority on November 7.

## WAR NARROWLY AVERTED.

Foreign Secretary Tells How Grave Crisis Was. LOOONE, Germany, Nov. 23.—The Foreign Secretary, Herr Kiderlen-Waechter, leaves today for London, where he will meet with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon. It was apparently inspired dispatch from Berlin in the Cologne Gazette, that the German Government is in a state of acute crisis, but the remains grave. Germany remains with every greater tension. Britain's coming explanation, which will depend on the relations between the two countries in the future, they are to be distrustful. It is not clear whether a better understanding will be brought about, or whether it is reluctant to believe in a war could break out between two great powers. A real question being at issue, they have spoken only too

## GAYNOR QUIT MEETING, MAD WITH MITCHEL

Mayor Gaynor was testy again yesterday and left the Board of Estimate meeting in a huff. But he did not send for any "detective" agency to supply him with men to break the opposition of his fellow members.

After asking the Board of Estimate not to pass a resolution that he said was offensive, inasmuch as it was an attempt to coerce him, Mayor Gaynor withdrew from the meeting.

George McAnany, Borough President of Manhattan, who had introduced the resolution asking the Mayor to veto the action of the Board of Aldermen in cutting \$8,151,000 from the budget, was inclined to withdraw in deference to Gaynor's wish, but John Purroy Mitchell, President of the Board of Aldermen, who had several bills earlier in the meeting, and who was apparently enjoying the Mayor's discomfiture, insisted that the matter should be put to a vote.

## BURNS AGAIN MAKES SPECTACLE OF SELF

### Alleges Attempts to Intimidate or Bribe Witnesses Against McNamaras.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—William J. Burns, detective, who has temporarily turned from his old game to the equally lucrative one of lecturing, today tried to create a sensation at the meeting of the American Bankers Association. It is this organization that his company "protects," having taken the contract away from the Pinkerton agency. When this was done Burns, in his report, denounced the Pinkertons as an aggregation of swindlers.

He dealt, naturally, with the McNamaras case, and began by asserting that witnesses against the McNamaras have been threatened with death.

A recent article in the Appeal to Reason, which he very brightly called the "Appeal to Treason," he said implied that J. P. Morgan, Guggenheim, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, and himself should "be removed."

"If they get me," said Burns, tragically, "there will be somebody else to take up the work and continue the fight for the protection of society. I have a consciousness of having performed my full duty with the observance of an absolute regard, at all times, for the rights of every individual affected, and prompted only by a desire to see that justice is done."

Continuing, he laid his hand above his heart and said: "It is a significant fact that no dynamiting has been done since the arrest of the McNamaras. A sum of nearly a million dollars has been collected for the defense of these men. 'When I first made that statement, Gompers promptly called me a liar, but he did not give out the figures or tell the public because this large sum of money has threatened them with death.'"

"We actually have found it necessary to hide some of our witnesses."

Closing with a highly patriotic plea for honest citizenship, he said: "Red flag anarchists now are immemorial in this country, and they call for any extreme in enforcing their demands, even to the taking of human life."

## CLOTHING CUTTERS WILL MEET TONIGHT

The Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers of the United States will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. J. B. Green, to discuss the organization of the cutters employed in the men's clothing industry, and the first gun of its campaign will be fired at a meeting to be held at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. The cutters say that on account of the trade being disorganized, the employers take advantage of the men and make them work long hours for little pay.

The union has issued a call to all those employed as clothing cutters, trimmers, and finishers to meet at the time and place named, which has been widely distributed in the clothing manufacturing district, asking them to attend the meeting, at which plans will be proposed for the betterment of the conditions of the trade, and a good attendance is expected. The call says "the time has arrived, and you should recognize it as your duty that demands should be made upon the unfair employers in our trade to grant better conditions, better wages, a standard rate of hours, safety, to human life and sanitary conditions."

The meeting, which is one of a series to be held, will be addressed by Meyer London, Jacob Panken, Max Pine, Cal Wyatt, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; J. B. Lawrence and John Manning, of the Garment Workers; Abe Berkson and E. Kaufmann, of the Cutters, and J. Goldstein, of the Bakers. The initiation fee has been reduced to \$2, which will be increased on February, and all cutters should take advantage of the reduced fee and become members of the union.

## DARROW SLASHES BORDWELL

### Court Permits State to Play With Man's Life.

## JUDGE GETS MAD

### Every Juror Now Declares He Believes McNamaras Guilty of Crime.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23.—Judge Bordwell's rulings yesterday were openly denounced in court by Darrow, who said:

"This court is permitting the State to play with a man's life, and his rulings are absolutely one-sided." Bordwell severely reprimanded Darrow, who insisted on getting his statements into the record. As a result of the court's action in seating jurors who believe McNamaras guilty, it is now certain that the jury will be completed in not less than two weeks. It will be an easy task to get the box filled as soon as the defense's peremptory challenges are exhausted.

Following a lengthy conference between counsel for the defense, Attorney Darrow announced today that he would defer presentation of the new affidavits by J. B. McNamara, demanding a change of judge on the ground that the jury is finally completed, instead of today, as at first planned.

He said he conceded he would be unable to get relief from the court, and would, when the jury is finally ready, make a motion for a new trial, perfect the record for appeals, should McNamara be convicted.

There are now ten men in the box, five permanent jurors and five still subject to peremptory challenges. It is expected the third exercising of peremptories will take place late this afternoon, when the State will pass the entire list.

Every man now subject to challenge is recorded as saying he absolutely believed the McNamaras guilty, and also that the Times Building was blown down by dynamite, but all agreed to lay aside their opinions and try the case simply on the evidence. Judge Bordwell seated them over the direct challenge for cause of the defense.

Only Eleven Peremptories. The defense now has only eleven peremptory challenges. The State has five.

That the "hoodoo" is still hovering about is shown by the visit of Permanent Juror F. B. Green, to his home last night in charge of a deputy. He lives in Pomona and his wife is suffering from nervous prostration. His visit was most pathetic, the doctor having told Bordwell the woman might die if not permitted to see her husband. She collapsed on his arrival. She again broke down when Green prepared to start back, and as a result he is much worried, asking continually that the court excuse him permanently. This is certain to happen if Mrs. Green does not get better soon.

Twelve Jurymen Bureau. LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23.—Once again the jury box holds twelve men prepared, unless dismissed by peremptory challenge, to try James E. McNamara on a charge of dynamiting the Times Building. Of the twelve, five have been sworn, but of the other seven, it is not expected that more than three will survive the exercise of peremptory challenges.

J. H. Coke was the last man seated. He was passed both by the defense and prosecution, at the conclusion of which, at the suggestion of Darrow and agreed to by the prosecution, Judge Bordwell announced an adjournment of court until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The object of this request is to afford counsel time in which to consider peremptory challenges. These will be exercised at the opening of court tomorrow morning.

The illness of a brother of J. B. Sexton, another sworn juror, also is proving a menace. Sexton has gone a number of times, in company of a Deputy Sheriff, to visit his brother. The twelve men in the box now are: Robert M. Bain, F. D. Green, Byron Lisk, J. B. Sexton, William J. Andre, J. H. Marshall, F. A. McBurney, S. E. Olcott, A. J. Stevens, E. A. Brode, G. S. Blabac, and J. H. Coke.

## M'NAMARAS ARE NOT GUILTY—A. F. OF L.

### Evidence by "Liars, Perjurers, Kidnappers, Thieves and Conspirators."

(By United Press.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—In a vigorous report, adopted by the American Federation of Labor, in convention this afternoon, it is declared that union labor refused to believe that the McNamaras are guilty of the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building on "evidence furnished by liars, perjurers, kidnappers, thieves, and conspirators."

Authority was voted to enlarge the fund for the McNamara defense now being raised by popular subscription, but the convention will make no official donation. The report was adopted unanimously. It specifically attacks the action of Detective Burns for affidavit made by him April 15 before Judge McCormack.

By J. L. ENGBAHL.

Labor Is Unorganized. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—Nothing shows better the unorganized state of the American labor movement today than the number of pleas that have come to the present convention of the American Federation of Labor for organizers from all parts of the land.

Out of the thirty-three resolutions sent to the Committee on Organization in the present convention, twenty-one were requests either for the appointment of special organizers or the assignment of regular organizers to do special work.

All these twenty-one resolutions were bunched as one and sent to the Executive Council, where they will probably find a snug resting place. The executive council is that the funds in the organization will not allow the granting of these requests.

Still, the proposition to increase the pay of organizers from \$5 to \$6 a day is being looked upon with more favor, while the proposition to give the fraternal delegates to Great Britain \$700 instead of \$400, is also due for favorable notice by the Executive Board.

The Committee on Organization supported the proposition of the Executive Council that efforts be continued during the coming year to secure the affiliation of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. This was approved by the convention.

The committee also recommended that efforts be continued to secure the affiliation of the National Association of Letter Carriers with the American Federation of Labor, and was upheld by the convention.

The recommendation of the Executive Council that work in co-operation with the farmers' organizations shall not only be continued, but that, as far as practicable and advantageous, it shall be extended, was approved in by this committee and approved by the convention.

The committee recommended that the Executive Council be authorized to designate a representative of the American Federation of Labor to attend the next annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union as a fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. This was approved.

The resolution introduced by Delegate Joseph D. Cannon, of the Western Federation of Miners, urging an equitable allotment of paid-up cards between affiliated unions, was recommended for non-concurrence by the Committee on Organization.

The committee claimed that the American Federation of Labor has uniformly and consistently encouraged affiliated unions and recommends a continuance of this policy.

"We recognize, however," says the committee, "that the A. F. of L. has no authority to direct the internal affairs of her affiliated national and international unions." The recommendation of the committee to non-concurrence was adopted by the convention.

## MEXICAN TURMOIL GROWING

### Madero's Government Unable to Quell the Uprising.

## U. S. INTERVENE?

### Activity on the Border Causes Recommendation for Mobilization.

Neys from Mexico indicates that the rule of Diaz has not been succeeded by one more satisfactory to the Mexicans. It is also evident that the United States authorities are anxiously searching for an opportunity to intervene, and to that end recommendations are made for the mobilization of troops again on the Mexican border. In order to still any protests against this action, the press agents of the army are carefully circulating rumors to the effect that an American feeling is rife in Mexico and that a rising against all foreigners is feared.

Revolt Against Madero Grows. MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—That the series of revolts against the power of Francisco Madero is steadily growing in volume and importance and that it will probably soon reach the stage of the rebellion which deposed Diaz and placed the present ruler on the throne, is evidenced today by the formation of the new junta, General Reyes, Emiliano Gomez, and Emilio Zapata—Madero's three most implacable enemies—have decided to join hands to overthrow the President.

Reyes having strength in the North, Zapata in the South and Gomez among the Central States, this triumvirate is a formidable one. The President will have serious trouble unless he succeeds in quelling the union by the arrest of one or more of the leaders. Orders were issued today for the immediate apprehension of Gomez, who is thought to be near the border, and Madero will redouble his efforts to crush the Zapatistas before they can unite with the Reyes forces from the North. The impartial, the leading paper here, today said that intervention was sure unless peace is restored within a month.

Suarez Sworn In. In defiance of the parties that opposed his election, Pino Suarez was formally sworn in as Vice President of the Mexican Republic today. No public demonstration of any kind greeted the event.

Coincident with the news of Suarez's ascension to the Vice Presidency came the report of the defeat of the Zapatistas at Tochimilco and rumors of renewed activity of the bandits in San Nicolas. Two Spaniards are reported dead at the latter place.

The government, in a report issued today, declares that the revolution is officially crushed, but that in a position to know assert that it is far from being ended.

Revistas and Federals Clash. MONTEREY, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Mexico City says: By order of the Secretary of War a special fighting troop is being organized, which will be composed of the best men in the army and rurales. Said fighting body is to be placed under the direct orders of General Pascual Orozco, and will tend at once for the seat of action in the northern part of Mexico along the border.

News of an engagement between the Reyes forces and the federal troops has reached this capital. It took place at Canada Occidental, where the revolutionists were attacked by a detachment of federal cavalry, and the Reyes troops were wounded. Reyesists are successful in burning two bridges of the Tehuantepec Railway, thus greatly delaying traffic.

Weapons Seized. AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 23.—Many caches of rifles and ammunition intended for the Reyes revolution have been uncovered in Laredo and other points on the Rio Grande border by State rangers during the last few days, according to advices received by Governor Coakley from Adjutant General Hutcheson, who is directing the operations of the ranger force from Laredo. All of the frontier between Laredo and Brownsville, about 300 miles, is now under effective patrol.

The most valuable find from the standpoint of Major Hagador was the capture of fifty-six head of horses belonging to Jose Sanchez, near the little town of Aguilares; this capture was made by Mounted Inspector Hardy Jeffries and a force of Captain Sanders' rangers.

U. S. Soldiers Hunt Mexican. EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 23.—While Pino Suarez was being inaugurated today at Mexico City as Vice President, a fact that will do much to agitate Mexico, the United States and Mexico were being constantly checked after twenty-four hours of the search for any signs of such a trial would be held as a possible juror. He has within the past few years married a woman of great wealth. He is a reader of the Times, but was fair enough to be passed for the present.

## CHICAGOANS USURP EXECUTIONER'S ROLE

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Unable to deliver three black hand terrorists over to the law because of insufficient legal evidence, victims of their operations lured Francisco Dannello, Pasquale Demico, and Stefan Dannello to an unfrequented spot, shot two of them dead and wounded the third.

The shooting occurred last night in a tunnel under the Rock Island Railroad tracks and was evidently perfectly planned. The men were literally riddled with bullets from magazine pistols.

"The city is rid of a bad gang," declared Police Captain Harding.

## GOMPERS DECLARES WRIGHT IS NOT FIT

### Judge Is Mentally Incompetent to Render Impartial Decision.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—President Gompers read to the convention telegram announcing the decision of Justice Wright. He then read the committee report criticizing Wright, and added:

"I know nothing more than what this telegram says was Justice Wright's opinion of our decision, but I am willing to say this: 'In so far as any case coming before Justice Wright involves men of organized labor as defendants, he is mentally incompetent to render a fair and impartial decision. I am wholly willing to accept as my own utterance the report of the committee which I have just read to you.'"

This was loudly cheered and the report criticizing Wright was adopted by the convention with tumultuous enthusiasm.

Mitchell Advises Surrender. After Gompers had finished his address, John Mitchell suggested the question of withdrawing their attorneys and letting the three defendants, of whom he is one, take the consequences and thus "end the vindictiveness of Judge Wright. He said he was tired of defending the case and was ready to go to jail if he must.

He said if all labor men were not to be defended, there should be no exception in favor of these three. Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a delegate, urged that the defense be continued. Charles Lewis, of Wilkes-Barre, urged the withdrawal of the defense and that the defendants go to jail. The principle involved, he said, would soon fill all present jails and the nation would need more prisons to hold the overflow.

The convention voted practically unanimously to continue to fight the contempt proceedings, despite Mitchell's plea that the defendants withdraw their defense.

Persecution, Not Trial. A special committee pronounced on the case as follows: "In the opinion of this committee the whole proceeding has more of the characteristics of persecution than trial and it is very difficult, indeed, to understand the conduct of Judge Wright except under the theory that he is lacking in the temper and qualifications that should and do usually constitute the judge, and we cannot help but express our deep regret that a man so lacking in judicial temperament should ever have been elevated to the bench."

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Attorney General Carmody has sent to State Superintendent of Elections Voorhees an opinion interpreting the primary law reference to the December enrollment, advising that the enrollment forms be advised at once to the scheme of enrollment provided for in the primary law passed by the last Legislature, some provisions of which were vague. The law makes no provision for the enrollment of those who are not voters by reason of non-residence or not having arrived at the age of 21 at the time when the enrollment takes place.

The opinion of the Attorney General is to the effect that if they will be legal voters at the time of the coming primaries, they should be allowed to vote. The opinion also holds that enrollment officers in addition to those who appear personally and enroll should mail enrollment blanks to all those who voted at the last election not appearing personally before the enrollment officers, and that envelopes returned by those who apply personally, should be deposited with the custodian of primary records.

## CONTEMPT CHARGES RENEWED

### Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to Stand Trial.

## "DEFYING THE LAW"

### A. F. of L. Convention Refuses to Allow Mitchell to Stop Fight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In the District Supreme Court, Justice Wright today bitterly and angrily refused to dismiss the contempt charges against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, in the famous Buck Steve and Range Company case.

This means that he will again attempt to force the labor leaders to trial. The Supreme Court of the United States last spring dismissed the defendants, who then were under full sentences pronounced by Justice Wright. The higher court, however, gave its decision "without prejudice," against renewed action. The labor leaders had not actually been committed to jail.

The case arose from the publication of the name of the Buck concern in an unfair list in violation of an injunction. The trouble between organized labor and the Buck company was settled last year, but Justice Wright held that this was no bar to the contempt proceedings. "The dignity of the court," and he is determined to uphold that dignity if possible.

Dismissal Defeat Claims. The court held that the statute of limitations for prosecution of crimes has no application to prosecutions for contempt of court, and that the contempt of the labor leaders that the alleged contempt was committed more than three years ago is merited.

Three days were given to counsel for the defendants to reach an agreement with the "committee of prosecutors" as to the appointment of a commissioner or special examiner to take testimony in the case. If an agreement cannot be reached within that time the court will appoint one. The opinion covers more than thirty typewritten pages. Wright in opening referred to the "nature of the specifications," saying that "their character is so serious and grave, seeking as they do, to involve, if true, a declared unfriendliness to social order, a plain and purposeful repudiation of the bunals of the people, a defiance of the supremacy of the law of the land and an open determination to be done with law for certain cases."

Wright then asserts at length that it is not contempt against an individual that is involved, but the sacred person of the law itself, its majesty and its infallibility that are assailed. So if it rests in his power he is going to make the labor leaders regret their temerity.

He held that there was no charge of crime, saying: "Were contempt of court a crime, the accused would be entitled to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and to be confronted with witnesses against him."

"The Supreme Court of the United States has decided this in very definite and positive manner—neither a formal accusation nor a hearing of evidence of witnesses is an abstract necessary to the punishment of contempt and contempt is a penalty that contempts are 'crimes.'"

"The court is quite thoroughly aware that there is to be found in the books no death of honor and personal respect to the effect that the contempt are 'crimes.'"

Notice of a special appeal to the Court of Appeals was filed by counsel for the defendants. An attempt will be made to carry the case to the highest court before testimony is taken.

PASTOR SHOT; MAY DIE. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 23.—A part of his head blown away by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while he was hunting near White Sulphur Springs, Rev. Joseph DeLoach, pastor of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church at Scranton, is in a critical condition at the Scranton City Hospital. He is expected to die.

WIFE BEATS UP NEARBY. MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Nov. 23.—A woman here today was charged with beating up a man who was nearby.

DIX USES OFFICE TO AID FAMILY INTEREST. ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Two Albany men today were charged with using their office to aid their family interest.



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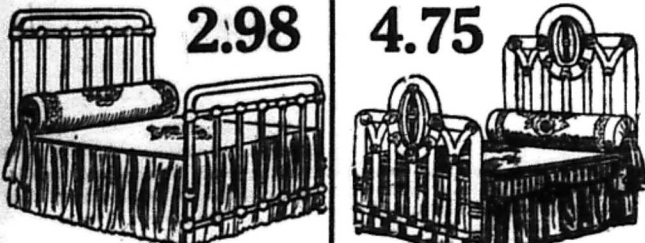


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**MEXICO SEETHING WITH REVOLT**

(Continued from page 1.)

der clear along the Mexican frontier. They are watching for two carloads of ammunition supposed to be coming here. One is said to be killed to Garza Galan, a prominent man of Coahuila, telegrams from whom were found last May when Dunne and DeWitt were arrested on charges of plotting against Madero. Galan is now at an El Paso hotel.

To Mobilize Again.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Recommendations for the mobilization of another division of United States troops like that concentrated on the Mexican border last spring, and the march of a company of infantry from San Francisco to New York, are contained in the report of Acting Inspector General A. W. Brewster, made public today.

The movement to Texas, it is said, revealed glaring deficiencies in the army, and only the concentration of another body of troops equal in size will show whether they have been remedied.

Great unpreparedness for field service is reported by the inspectors of the division. No two organizations had the same order issued. The division had been ordered into active service, being without any motor trucks available. The adoption of motor trucks is recommended.

The army does not know, says the report, what it can do in marching. So far, that reason the march from San Francisco to New York is suggested. It is proposed that a motor truck accompany the soldiers to test auto transportation.

**HEBREW SHEET METAL WORKERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION MASS MEETING**

For the Benefit of the Members of Local Union No. 11.

WILL BE HELD

Sunday, November 26, 1911, 2 P. M.

At Hennington Hall

214-216 East 2d Street, N. Y. City.

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**A. F. OF L. TO HELP STREET CLEANERS**

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday ordered Organizer Cal Wyatt to look into the situation of the street cleaners' strike and wire to the convention the findings of his investigation. The action taken by Gompers was in compliance with a resolution adopted by the convention ordering an investigation of the charges that Mayor Gaynor and the other officials have refused to deal with the strikers and have engaged "detective" agencies to furnish city with scabs.

Organizer Wyatt got in touch with the teamsters' officials and looked into the situation and found that the charges made in the resolution were correct. He wired the convention that Mayor Gaynor has absolutely turned down an offer of the men to return to work pending arbitration and has engaged professional scabs instead.

The Lithuanian workers of the Borough of Brooklyn yesterday held a meeting at 103 Grand street, Brooklyn, and passed strong resolutions condemning Gaynor and the other officials for forcing the men to strike and for refusing to deal with them. The resolutions also demand the immediate reinstatement of the strikers. They call on the workers to organize politically and to strike at the ballot box, which is the most effective strike. The call winds up with the words, "Profit by the example set by Milwaukee."

**U. S. NAVY NOW SECOND.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The United States Navy stands second in tonnage of vessels completed, according to the intelligence office of the Navy department. The present order of strength is Great Britain, United States, Germany, France, Japan, Russia, Italy, and Austria.

**BEEF TRUST ATTYS SEE CHIEF JUSTICE**

Have a Friendly Chat and Gain Delay in Suit Against Packers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Counsel for the beef packers of Chicago this afternoon succeeded in obtaining a further delay in the government suit against them by an appeal to Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, at his residence here.

Though the Chief Justice refused to issue an order for a stay of proceedings in the case in Chicago, he did consent to present the whole matter to the Supreme Court on its reconvening a week from next Monday. Counsel for the packers, Levy Mayer and John S. Miller, this afternoon declared that they were confident that the lower court would recognize this action of the Chief Justice and continue the trial until the Supreme Court renders its decision.

Chief Justice White received Attorney Miller and Mayer very cordially. They talked with him in his study for an hour and seemed to have enjoyed the visit. As they left, the Chief Justice accompanied them downstairs, opened the front door for them and bowed them out. As they departed, the Chief Justice shook hands with both attorneys.

The lawyers handed the Chief Justice a petition, praying him to issue an order for a stay of proceedings. This petition was based on an attack on the constitutionality of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions.

Chief Justice White received the petition, but said he could not comply with the request for an order for a stay of proceedings. The matter was of such importance, the Chief Justice said, that he felt it should be referred to the entire court. He would, therefore, he said, present the petition to the court when it reconvenes, December 4.

**UNION MAY ENJOIN ANTI-BOYCOTTERS**

The Joint District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, through its attorney, C. M. Beattie, will ask Justice Cohan in the Supreme Court this morning that they be granted an injunction against the American Anti-Boycott Association, a notorious union wrecking concern, enjoining it from furnishing legal advice and the services of attorneys in cases now pending against the brotherhood.

The application for the injunction also asks that the Anti-Boycott Association be enjoined from soliciting claims for the purpose of bringing suits against the carpenters and from receiving money in the form of contributions or assessments for use in court proceedings. The purpose of this proceeding, it was said, is to put a check on the work of this anti-union concern and stop it from proceeding with its work of trying to cripple and wreck the Carpenters' Union.

This association, it was said, has brought no other actions than those against the carpenters, and that its main object is to break up the carpenters' organization. The four suits brought against the carpenters are as follows:

(1) Action brought by the firm of Irving & Casson on April 30, 1910, in the United States Circuit Court.

(2) Action of the Albro J. Newton Company, brought in the Supreme Court of Kings County on October 1, 1910.

The third suit is the one of the Paine Lumber Company Limited of Oshkosh, Wis., in the United States Circuit Court on March 7, 1911, and the fourth action is by Louis Bossert & Son, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, on October 9, 1911. Attorney Beattie, for the carpenters, said that since April, 1910, this association has not brought any other suits, and that it purposely tried to impoverish the Carpenters' Union by compelling the use of its funds in opposition to the union.

Beattie also says that according to the amended section 280 of the Penal Law, which he helped draw up, which went into effect on September 1, prohibiting voluntary associations from practicing law, the Boycott Association has carried on litigation illegally. Beattie describes the association as follows:

"It consists of seven persons, who are really active members who practically run the show, and who have the charge of the policy and activities of the association, and the disposition of the vast sums of money raised under the name of the said association, and ostensible members, who are called members in the association, who are, in fact, practically all inactive persons, firms and corporations, inimical to union labor, but do not attend any meetings, and who pay into the treasury of the so-called association sums of money in the name of the association."

"Monthly assessments may be made not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent of the pay roll of each month, payable on the 10th of the month following, for the previous month provided, however, that assessments shall not be levied upon any firm, corporation or person for more than six months in any one year, and further provided, that no person, firm or corporation shall be liable for more than \$500 on any one assessment."

The complaint goes on saying that the membership of the so-called association is to be kept confidential, and the name of no member is disclosed except by express consent. Among the seven members, who are practically all inactive persons, are the notorious union crusher Daniel Davenport, Walter Gordon Merritt, C. H. Merritt, Henry A. Potter and Herman F. Lee.

The affidavit of the carpenters, the following extract from a circular of the Anti-Boycott Association is given: "The legal expenses of these cases as well as others have been and are borne solely by this association. Its revenues are derived from contributions and membership dues of manufacturers and other business men who comprehend and appreciate the value and importance of its work."

Another circular reads: "All this litigation is now being carried on in the name of our paid attorneys, and every penny of the expenses has been paid by the American Anti-Boycott Association. The association is therefore in a position to give legal advice on labor difficulties which cannot be disputed, as no other person or institution has made such a specialized study of this question or has at hand the material to make an action so effective."

**VOTE STEALING HIT SOCIALIST PARTY**

Old Party Watchers Guilty of Brazen Ballot Thievery.

Serious tampering with the Socialist vote by the Board of Elections inspectors, amounting in many instances to a slashing of the Socialist vote in half by these inspectors, came to light in the last few days, according to Julius Gerber, organizer of Local New York of the Socialist party. The inspectors in the districts where the Socialist vote has been stolen will be prosecuted as soon as more evidence is in hand.

The Aldermen of Manhattan and the Bronx constitute the County Board of Canvassers, which is now holding sittings in the City Hall and is counting the votes cast for the candidates of the various parties in the last election.

On examination of the returns, Gerber stated yesterday, he found that the election inspectors, in making out their reports, have cut the Socialist vote glaringly. The inspectors will probably claim that this was done through error. Those familiar with the tactics of Tammany and Republican watchers and inspectors feel confident that the votes were plainly stolen from the Socialist candidates. In some instances there is not a single vote recorded for the Socialist party in an election district having 100 blank ballots.

In one district all the Socialist candidates got an average of 50 votes. In two election districts Jacob Panken, who was Socialist candidate for Surrogate, does not get a single vote. In still another district, Panken loses 100 votes by the method of counting votes employed by the Tammany and Republican watchers. The same method of cutting down the votes of Socialist candidates is carried on in a number of other districts for all the Socialist candidates.

S. P. Losses Thousands of Votes.

In many instances the Socialist party vote is turned over to the S. L. P. or to some other party.

"It is the first time in the history of the Socialist party that we got such a raw deal at the hands of the election inspectors and watchers," Organizer Gerber said yesterday. "It is safe to say that the election clerks robbed the Socialist party of several thousand votes in New York County."

"These gross appropriations of Socialist votes by other parties did not happen only in districts where the Socialist party organization is weak, and where we did not have sufficient watchers to handle the election. In the 6th, 8th, and 22d districts, where we had watchers. There, too, our ballots were tampered with. This is a discredit to our watchers, as it proves that they did not watch carefully and report out the instructions to stay in the polling place every moment of the day and evening until the places were deserted by the watchers of the other parties, to see not only that our votes were counted, but that reports were made in accordance with the count."

Capitalist Press Admits Theft.

Even the capitalist press could not pass over the stealing of Socialist votes in silence, and the Sun last Tuesday told the story of the raw deal given the Socialist party candidates by the Tammany and Republican election inspectors, in the following paragraphs:

"The Socialists certainly did get a rough deal in the election returns given to the United States Circuit Court on March 7, 1911, and the fourth action is by Louis Bossert & Son, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, on October 9, 1911. Attorney Beattie, for the carpenters, said that since April, 1910, this association has not brought any other suits, and that it purposely tried to impoverish the Carpenters' Union by compelling the use of its funds in opposition to the union."

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**SLOW SERVICE BY EXPRESS THIEVES**

Delays in Settlement Meet Complaining Losers of Goods Shipped.

Robert H. Elmendorf, the first witness to appear yesterday before Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who is investigating express rates, complained of the delay of the companies in tracing missing shipments and in getting for goods damaged or lost.

One of the cases in point was a shipment by the United States Express Company to a Mr. Howard, in Richmond, Va. Howard said he had not received the shipment, and it took the company from May, 1910, to March, 1911, to trace the package. It had been delivered by the company to a wrong address, and was not returned until the following June.

In the case of a small shipment of goods by the National Express Company to a man in Boston, a claim made in January, 1911, was not settled until April.

James S. Bush, in the bank and office fixture business, testified with regard to a shipment of glass on August 23, 1909, to himself at Passaic. It was delivered to his man there, who carried it into the bank and found it broken. The cost of duplicating the glass was \$35.10. The company did not settle for it until December, 1910—over a year after the loss.

Edward J. Proffitt, of Providence, R. I., treasurer of the Providence Parcel Post Company, a corporation which is soon to enter a business of gathering packages from department stores in Providence and delivering them through a central clearing house, testified regarding the cost of delivering in cities. He found that the largest of these stores has had to pay for delivering packages from department stores in Providence an average of 4.57 cents per package. Proffitt has entered into a contract with one of these stores to do the same work for 5.1 cents per package, his estimate of cost being 2.95.

Frank Lyons, attorney for the commission, submitted a table which purported to show that of the total operating expenses of the express companies in the United States, 92 per cent is for labor, while the railroads expend only 25 per cent of their revenue in wages and salaries. Another compilation of figures showed that the express companies had received over \$488,000,000 in money orders during the year ending June 30 last.

**STATE LIFE INSURANCE MAYBE FOR WISCONSIN**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—Wisconsin may have a system of State life insurance in operation within the next few months. Insurance Commissioner H. L. Erkern is at work getting up the different forms for policies and necessary blanks. As soon as these are prepared the officials in different counties will begin to write life insurance.

"We have been getting up the forms and necessary blanks," said Erkern. "This takes some time, but just as soon as these are completed the State will be ready to write life insurance. When this will be I cannot say. It may be this winter; at any rate, we will be ready during the coming year."

Wisconsin is the first State to attempt to write life insurance, and the experiment will be watched all over the country.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS READY FOR STRIKE**

The Executive Board of the White Goods Workers' Union, at its meeting on Wednesday night, decided to order a general strike for the purpose of enforcing better conditions in the trade in case the employers refuse to grant the demands made by their employees. The union has for some time made preparations for a general strike and many workers have joined the organization.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has promised to assist the white goods workers in their struggle to establish better conditions in the trade and to bring the wages up so that the workers can earn a living wage, and it is expected that the workers will celebrate a speedy victory. The Executive Board is now making arrangements for the calling of the strike, and a walkout may be ordered at any moment.

**CARPENTER KILLED BY AUTO.**

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 23.—A pretruding ladder from an automobile truck, coupled with confusion on the part of the driver, it is said, which followed it, caused the upsetting of the second truck with ten men in it and the death of Eugene Tempkins, a Foreman carpenter, employed by Contractor Crowley on the new garage being built on North street for E. T. Holmes, of New York.

**CHAS. GOMER'S SONS**



Brooklyn's Leading Clothiers—Retiree Part of their Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats now on sale at half price at both of our stores

671 Broadway, Cor. Manhattan Ave.  
1-3-5 Manhattan Ave., Cor. Broadway, Brooklyn  
JOHN MARSA, Prop.

Our purchase of part of Chas. Gomer's Sons' stock makes possible for us to sell those well known, thoroughly high quality Suits and Overcoats as follows:

- Men's and Young Men's Overcoats**
- Chas. Gomer's Sons' price \$10.00, our price \$5.00
  - Chas. Gomer's Sons' price \$15.00, our price \$7.50
  - Chas. Gomer's Sons' price \$20.00, our price \$10.00
  - Chas. Gomer's Sons' price \$25.00, our price \$12.50
- Men's and Young Men's Suits**
- Chas. Gomer's Sons' price \$10.00, our price \$5.00
  - Chas. Gomer's Sons' price \$15.00, our price \$7.50
  - Chas. Gomer's Sons' price \$20.00, our price \$10.00
  - Chas. Gomer's Sons' price \$25.00, our price \$12.50
- A number of uncalled for Custom Made Suits and Overcoats made up for \$30.00, now \$15.00
- Boys' Chinchilla Coats, former price \$6.00, now \$2.75

We allow 5 per cent to Call readers Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded  
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

JOHN MARSA, Prop., 671 Broadway, 1-3-5 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn

**AGED WIFE SLAYER JAILED FOR LIFE**

Committed Crime in Drunken Debauch, He Suddenly Pleads Guilty.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Rather than see his 8-year-old grandson on the witness stand and testify against him, Henry Ingham, 63 years old, a well-to-do farmer of Milwood, killed his wife on May 22 last, last cause, during the middle of his term here today for murder in the first degree, suddenly told his lawyer, former District Attorney George C. Andrews to change his plea of not guilty.

Andrews said that Ingham desired enter a plea of guilty of murder in a second degree, and Assistant District Attorney Lee Parsons Davis accepted the plea, as he said he believed the ends of justice would be accomplished by having the aged prisoner confined in prison the balance of his life.

Bowed down with grief and with hair turned white by the anguish he suffered since he blew away part of his wife's head with a shotgun while he was on a drunken debauch, Ingham was a picture of misery.

The sudden plea of Ingham caused surprise to the spectators, and many bowed their heads as the white-haired man faced Supreme Court Justice Tompkins who sentenced him to Sing Sing prison for the remainder of his natural life.

During the brief trial, tears rolled down his cheeks of the prisoner, and several witnesses testified against him.

**SLIGHT DECREASE IN ARMY DESERTIONS**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, adjutant general of the army, says in his annual report that the desertion rate last year was 2.28 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service during the year and was lower than the desertion rate has ever been during the past ninety years with the single exception of the fiscal year of 1898, when the rate for the entire year was reduced to 1.57 per cent by reason of the increase in the regular army at the beginning of the war with Spain and the consequent influx of many thousands of new men during the last three months of that fiscal year.

This is accounted for, in the opinion of those who have studied the question, by the fact that employment is difficult to procure and is also unstable when procured.

The 3d Field Artillery has the lowest rate of desertion. The 10th Cavalry and 24th Infantry, both negro organizations, had the lowest desertion rate for troops serving in the United States.

**THIRTY AUTO LAMP WORKERS STRIKE**

Thirty automobile lamp workers employed by W. J. Kells, 512 West 45th street, went on strike yesterday because the firm refused to grant the demands presented by its employees. The workers demand a fifty-four-hour work week and recognition of their union.

The men are working fifty-five hours at present, and they want to establish the same working hours that prevail in other auto lamp, radiator and fender making plants. The strike was endorsed by the Automobile Lamp Workers' Union, and the strikers will get the support of that organization as well as from the United Hebrew Trades.

**Blyn Shoe**

Popularity Is Worth While!

To give people what they want, at the prices they want to pay, is to build upon a foundation that lasts. The Blyn business is almost a half a century old. It was founded upon the same principles upon which it is conducted today—and they were the right principles, for there has never been found reason to change them. Our State-growth proves that people have learned to trust their trust in us—and that we have proven worthy of that trust. Blyn shoes are made as well as long experience has taught us. Only dependable material, favored styles and worthy workmanship enter into their making, and it has always been so. Our name is your guarantee.

We Are Sole Agents in New York City for the Style-Comfort Red Cross Shoe For Women

**Our Children's Specialty**

Children's Shoes should not confine their bodily activity. Plenty of room for the feet to spread, to grow and to strengthen is what the right shoe gives. And the RIGHT shoe is the BLYN-PLAN NATURE SHOE—a comfort-giver and arch support and a help to foot health. A high grade specialty hystonic shoe at popular cost. Made in lace and button style; in patent leather, gun metal, tan, calf and vic.

Prices, \$1.75 to \$2.80 according to class.

TEN BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE.

EAST SIDE: 34 Ave. 12th Street, 35 Ave. 13th Street, 36 Ave. 14th Street, 37 Ave. 15th Street, 38 Ave. 16th Street, 39 Ave. 17th Street, 40 Ave. 18th Street, 41 Ave. 19th Street, 42 Ave. 20th Street, 43 Ave. 21st Street, 44 Ave. 22nd Street, 45 Ave. 23rd Street, 46 Ave. 24th Street, 47 Ave. 25th Street, 48 Ave. 26th Street, 49 Ave. 27th Street, 50 Ave. 28th Street, 51 Ave. 29th Street, 52 Ave. 30th Street, 53 Ave. 31st Street, 54 Ave. 32nd Street, 55 Ave. 33rd Street, 56 Ave. 34th Street, 57 Ave. 35th Street, 58 Ave. 36th Street, 59 Ave. 37th Street, 60 Ave. 38th Street, 61 Ave. 39th Street, 62 Ave. 40th Street, 63 Ave. 41st Street, 64 Ave. 42nd Street, 65 Ave. 43rd Street, 66 Ave. 44th Street, 67 Ave. 45th Street, 68 Ave. 46th Street, 69 Ave. 47th Street, 70 Ave. 48th Street, 71 Ave. 49th Street, 72 Ave. 50th Street, 73 Ave. 51st Street, 74 Ave. 52nd Street, 75 Ave. 53rd Street, 76 Ave. 54th Street, 77 Ave. 55th Street, 78 Ave. 56th Street, 79 Ave. 57th Street, 80 Ave. 58th Street, 81 Ave. 59th Street, 82 Ave. 60th Street, 83 Ave. 61st Street, 84 Ave. 62nd Street, 85 Ave. 63rd Street, 86 Ave. 64th Street, 87 Ave. 65th Street, 88 Ave. 66th Street, 89 Ave. 67th Street, 90 Ave. 68th Street, 91 Ave. 69th Street, 92 Ave. 70th Street, 93 Ave. 71st Street, 94 Ave. 72nd Street, 95 Ave. 73rd Street, 96 Ave. 74th Street, 97 Ave. 75th Street, 98 Ave. 76th Street, 99 Ave. 77th Street, 100 Ave. 78th Street.











LOS ANGELES "OLD GUARD" NOW AT BAY

Fusing Crooked Parties Vainly Attempt to Arrest Socialist Victory.

(By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 20.—The political situation in Los Angeles grows more tense every hour. The so-called Good Government party has capitulated to the old guard of the Southern Pacific, and all the old corrupt crowd has taken charge of the campaign.

The Socialists are pressing their opponents so hard that a complete fusion has taken place. E. T. Earl, the millionaire publisher of newspapers, and chief engineer in two of the largest land and water and harbor grabs that have ever been started in this community, has, according to report, joined hands with the old Southern Pacific political bosses.

This alliance has caused a condition that is dangerously near to a split in the ranks of the Goo-Gooes. George Baker Anderson, secretary of the Good Government organization, and C. C. Graham, president of the Goo-Gooes, are disgusted and ready to quit. With them are thousands of decent men who have worked hard during the past few years to get the city and State out of the control of the old Southern Pacific political machine which so long has controlled the State.

Alexander is so hard pressed that he has thrown caution to the winds and allowed the corporations to take charge of affairs. The entire horde of political gangsters who have been outside the breastworks since the non-partisan movement took hold in Los Angeles a few years ago have been taken back into camp. The cry now is "Anything to beat the Socialists!"

In order to defeat Job Harriman and the Socialist ticket the bankers have poured thousands of dollars into the treasury of the inner circle and this money is being put to the most corrupt uses.

A Good Government meeting held in Temple Auditorium was attended by several hundred Socialists. The speakers abused and baited the audience for some time and finally succeeded in provoking an outburst of indignation. A thousand persons left the building. The following day the newspapers flared forth with stories to the effect that the Socialists had attempted to break up the meeting.

The insulting statements of the chief speaker, Edward Meserve, a notorious Southern Pacific lawyer and political agent, caused much indignation among the conservative Good Government men present. The aged Mayor followed, and his hysterical utterances were pitiful. He has long been a mere puppet in the hands of the unscrupulous men who have millions to gain by controlling the destinies of Los Angeles during the next few years.

Socialist State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord, of Wisconsin, will speak tomorrow night and on Friday night and during the remainder of the campaign. Anna Maley has arrived and is working hard for Harriman and the ticket. Charlotte Perkins Gilman will arrive tomorrow. J. R. Hill Wilson will be in Los Angeles in a few days and remain through the campaign. Victory is in the air.

The 1125th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE Underwear, Shirts, Linen or Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc.

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York

CHICAGO VICE PROBE CAUSES POLICE FLURRY CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Impending suspension of three high police officials, under charges of winking at vice; the trial today of three others on the same charges; death threats to Harry Brodsky, reformed gambler, who "squealed" on organized vice, and the Civil Service Commission promising another wholesale police shake-up; these were the developments up to today of Chicago's clearing up.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Union No. 11, I. W. W., Philadelphia, will hold a special meeting of all its members and branches this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Burt's Hall, 21st and Calowhill streets.

Gilbert E. Roe will lecture this evening on "The Problem of Divorce" before the Harlem Liberal Alliance, 100 West 116th street, corner of Lenox avenue.

This evening, at the Political Study Club, 152 East 13th street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Jessica Finch, the well known educator, will deliver a lecture on "What is Socialism?"

THREE SAILORS DROWN. Fourth Escapes When Skiff Turns Turtle in Chesapeake Bay.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Nov. 23.—Three men were drowned and a fourth narrowly escaped death when a skiff turned turtle near Tlghmans Island, today. The victims were all sailors.

Come to Hear the Champion of The Colored People: Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. WILL LECTURE ON "The Economic and Political Conditions of the Colored Race" Under the Auspices of SOCIALIST PARTY, BRANCH 7 At LENOX CASINO, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. (Subway and Trolley at the Door) Friday, November 24, 1911, at 8:15 P. M. HERMAN SIMPSON, Former Editor of The Call, Chairman ADMISSION 10 CENTS. Violin Solo by GEORGE P. RATNER

THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST PARTY MEETINGS TODAY MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings. Branch 5—Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-7 Courtlandt avenue. Regular meeting. All members should attend.

Branch 5—Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-7 Courtlandt avenue. Regular meeting. All members should attend. No meeting of Circle 6. Circle 6 of the Young People's Socialist Federation will hold no meeting tonight because of the Du Bois lecture. Members are requested to gather at 142 East 102d street at 7:30 p.m., or to see Irving Brackman at the hall, in order to get admission tickets at a reduction.

Harlem Russian Branch. Russian Branch will meet this evening at 142 East 102d street. J. GETTER, Secretary. Lunn's Carnegie Hall Meeting. Rev. Dr. George R. Lunn, Mayor-elect of Schenectady, N. Y., will address a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday, December 4.

Local New York Convention. The annual convention of Local New York will, in accordance with the by-laws, meet on Sunday, November 26, at 10 a.m., at the Labor Temple. All delegates are requested to attend and be on time.

West Harlem Sunday School. The first annual dance of the West Harlem Sunday School, Branch 5, of the Socialist party, will take place on Thanksgiving Eve, November 29, at Finnish Hall, 124 Madison avenue.

Naturalization for Women. A naturalization class will be held the second and fourth Thursday of each month, beginning in December, at 1461 Third avenue, in the Yorkville Forum. Branch 6 has been kind enough to give those two evenings each month to the women and men who wish to become naturalized.

ORANGE SOCIALIST STOCK-HOLDERS. Stockholders of the Orange Socialist are requested to attend the meeting tonight. Matters of great importance are to be transacted. P. SULC, Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM. Philip Wurster, Deceased. Born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1841. Died at Philadelphia Saturday, November 4, 1911. Whereas untimely death has, on Saturday, November 4, 1911, removed our beloved Comrade, Philip Wurster; and whereas his premature death has bereft us of a true and loyal friend and coworker, and his family of a loving husband and father; and whereas the sudden death of our Comrade, Philip Wurster, is a severe loss to the cause of Socialism, which the deceased untiringly served during his whole useful life; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the members of the 28th and 32d Wards Branch, Socialist party of Philadelphia, hereby voice our profound sorrow over the loss of our departed Comrade and fellow worker; and further That we tender our deep and heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the family of our beloved Comrade, in this, their hour of mourning.

WHERE TO DINE. Little Hungary 207 E. Houston St. Hungarian Table d'Hote: every evening except Hungarian Gypsy Band and Singers. WHERE TO DINE IN NEW YORK. This is what you will always find at CARLOS 25 W. 24th St. near Broadway. LUNCH, 50c; DINNER, 85c.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT MANHATTAN. De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth avenue and 53rd street: "Electric Arc," Leifing W. Wallace Carter.

Public School 14, 225 East 27th street: "Jeanne d'Arc," Prof. Georges Castagnier. Public School 17, 47th street west of Eighth avenue: "In the African Jungles," Miss Ida Vera Simonton. Public School 38, Dominick, Clarke and Broome streets: "Much Ado About Nothing," Mrs. Frances Carter. Public School 40, 32d East 20th street: "Daniel Webster," Thomas McTiernan, Ph. D. Public School 52, Broadway, Academy street and Vermilye avenue, Inwood: "Othello," J. Woodman Babblitt. Public School 66, 83th street, east of First avenue: "The Land of the Incas," Mrs. M. Claire Finney. Public School 90, 147th street, west of Seventh avenue: "The Turning Point," "The Civil War," Rossiter Johnson, LL. D. Public School 96, Avenue A and East 82d street: "Travels in a Swamp," Edward F. Bigelow, Ph. D. Public School 132, 182d street, west of Fourth avenue: "Shakespeare's 'Macbeth,'" Charles Burroughs, M. D. Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street: "The Re-establishment of Normal Peaceful Conditions in the North," Arthur M. Wolfson, Ph. D. Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington streets: "Shakespeare's Treatment of Men and Women," Miss Maude A. Royden. House of Refuge, Randall's Island: "A Year With the Trees," William Solotaroff. Public School 311, East Broadway: "The Life of the Ancient Romans in the Home," George Sawyer Kellogg.

QUEENS. People's Forum. The opening of our lecture season was a great success. Mrs. Ovington and Mrs. Fraser, as well as the committee, Broekner and Wendelstein, were loudly applauded. Our second lecture takes place this Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Queens Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen. "From Adam Smith to Henry George" is the subject. Miss Jessie Wallace Huxham is to lecture on it. It will be worth while for our comrades to bring their friends. After the lecture, free discussion. Admission free, no collection.

Branch Glendale. The regular monthly meeting was held on November 14 in Braun's Hall, and fifteen members were present, which speaks well for the branch, as in recent years the first meeting after election was seldom well attended. Comrade Brendel was in the chair. The vote on referendum D resulted in 11 voting "yes" and 2 "no." The report of the organizer was accepted, as well as the report from the Central Committee. The committee for the concert and ball would not report fully, as all the tickets have not been accounted for, and it was requested that all comrades who have not settled should do so at once.

Brooklyn Library, DeKalb Branch. Bushwick and DeKalb Electric, "Dynamical Electricity," Charles L. Huntington. Brooklyn Library, South Branch, Fourth avenue and 51st street: "The War and Navy Departments," John C. Welsh.

Flushing High School (P. S. 20). Sanford avenue and Union street, Flushing, L. I.: "Oliver Goldsmith," Willis Boughdon, Ph. D. Jamaica High School (P. S. 47). Hillside and Union avenues, Jamaica, L. I.: "Rising Prices: Demand, Causes Effects and Remedies," Prof. Walter E. Clark.

Newark, N. J. Abington Avenue School, "Yellowstone Park," Henry R. Rose, "Big and Little Citizens," E. Marie Saxon.

First Annual Dance of the West Harlem Sunday School. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1911. (Travelling) 207 E. Houston St. At FINCH HALL, 124 Madison Avenue. Tickets, including set check, 25 cents. In advance, 15 cents at the door.

DETROIT. No strike work; label only high class work. 57 West 42d street, Captain Bowe.

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# The Call



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## IN DARKEST CAPITALISM

That intrepid explorer of the capitalistic jungle, Mr. Stanley, Chairman of the Steel Trust Investigation Committee, has apparently made a discovery that throws all the exploits of his prototype and namesake, the explorer of Darkest Africa, completely into the shade.

It is nothing more nor less than the unearthing of a capitalistic cannibal tribe dwelling in an almost impenetrable jungle on the banks of the great Hudson River. Explorer Stanley declares that in bringing this ethnological fact to light, he "is performing the greatest public service he ever did in his life."

Explorer Stanley elicited the story of one Merritt, a peaceful trader, who several years ago invaded this territory with a following of \$20,000,000. While traversing the region, he met with the great cannibal chief, Rockefeller, who speedily devoured his 20,000,000 followers and forced him to fly for his life. Though it is more than eighteen years since this tragedy occurred, it has remained hidden from public knowledge until unearthed by Explorer Stanley.

Even now the unfortunate trader hardly knows just how the disaster happened, so little had he been expecting anything of the kind. All he knows is that he went into the district with 20,000,000 "iron men" and came out without them, without a single one, in fact. So completely was he stripped that he had not a single follower left to carry him out of the region, and was forced to hoof it back to the point from which he had started with his expedition.

It may seem strange that Merritt has concealed his misfortune from public knowledge all this time, but the explanation is easy. He was merely waiting to be discovered by Explorer Stanley.

Additional details go to show that the expedition was well planned in advance, though the unfortunate Merritt apparently seemed to scout the rumors to the effect that there were cannibals in the region. His father, some sixty years before, had been accumulating the wherewithal for the expedition, and was known as a pioneer in the Northwestern parts of the continent. He and his son had collected the \$20,000,000 by developing the resources of the district, in the iron ore and lumber industry, in apparent ignorance of the fact that they were really doing so for the great cannibal chief, Rockefeller. That wily man-eater at first welcomed Merritt warmly and lulled his suspicions to sleep by many specious promises and protestations of friendship. In fact, he entered into a treaty with him and declared that his only object was to increase Merritt's following; that he would see to it that the \$20,000,000 became \$30,000,000, and then some more. Believing in these promises, Merritt was thrown completely off his guard, and the massacre of his 20,000,000 "bucks" was carried out without warning, in a single night. Merritt, as before mentioned, barely escaped with his life, and the feast commenced at once after his departure. Such is Merritt's story as unearthed by Explorer Stanley.

Great public interest has been aroused by this episode, and the incident is being widely discussed. It is said that Explorer Stanley is in possession of other facts relating to the affair, which it is doubtful if he will make known, for various reasons.

There is a persistent rumor to the effect that Merritt himself was a small cannibal chief and that his real object in invading the region was to devour his brother cannibal Rockefeller and his following, but that he fell a victim to his own greed. That instead of being the eater, as he expected, he was eaten. It is only fair to say, however, that Merritt emphatically denies these base insinuations. He declares that he was merely a peaceful trader looking for fair profit and legitimate business; that his intentions were perfectly honest and in no sense involved the devouring of his fellow man.

These insinuations, it is reported, are all traceable to a tribe known as Socialists, who persistently accuse capitalists not only of devouring one another, but workingmen as well. In order to discredit Explorer Stanley and minimize the importance of his discovery, they continually assert that capitalists are in the habit of devouring one another, that this proclivity has long been known among those that have studied and observed their habits, and that Explorer Stanley's discovery amounts to nothing more than what everybody knows, that cannibalism is a basic and universal institution among the inhabitants of the capitalistic jungle, and that they are confirmed and habitual anthropophagi.

The discovery, however, is still further complicated by the strenuous denial of Chief Rockefeller himself. He declares that he was long ago converted to Christianity, does not practice cannibalism, and that the story of Merritt is deliberately and unqualifiably false.

In our position as a disseminator of knowledge for the masses, it is perhaps not our place to attempt a reconciliation of these conflicting stories. Our part is to lay before the reading public the facts as they have been disclosed and the declarations of the parties interested in the affair. The rest we leave to the judgment of the public.

We may say, though, that it is our personal opinion that Explorer Stanley has really discovered something. In fact, he says so himself, and that is perhaps the strongest evidence procurable under the circumstances. Possibly the mystery will be satisfactorily cleared up in time, but pending its elucidation, right thinking people will suspend judgment until all the facts are thoroughly known.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR THE POSSESSION OF GOMPERS

Down South in Atlanta, Ga., where the periodical Trade Union Convention is being held, the Socialists are performing their alleged accustomed stunt of "catering to the A. F. of L." And, as usual, Mr. Gompers and his associates are objecting strongly to the menu dished up for them, by the "caterers."

Mr. Gompers prefers the catering at the Civic Federation Club, and the attempts of the Socialists to induce him to forsake that festive board have been overwhelmingly repulsed, as usual.

One of the former guests, Mr. Mitchell, who was dragged from the banquetting hall some months ago, took the opportunity while lamenting the fleshpots of Egypt to announce that the cancellation of his meal ticket was brought about by "gross fraud" on the part of his other employers, the United Miners.

His partner, Mr. Gompers, who still retains his seat there, is of the opinion that he and his associates can "do nothing to please the Socialists unless they go over to them, body, boots and breeches." Which looks as if, instead of catering to him, the Socialists were insisting that he cater to them. They have, according to Mr. Gompers, the absurd idea that he "should not attend the banquets of the rich who are identified with the Civic Federation, where we are able to do something to relieve the condition of the poor." To this, the Socialists retort that, though appealed to for that purpose, Mr. Gompers' friends of the Civic Federation have turned a deaf ear to the request of the Street Cleaners that they should exert themselves to secure arbitration with the city authorities of the grievances of the employes, though "arbitration" is professedly their predominant policy in labor disputes. But the C. F. shows

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

## SUMMER SOLDIERING FOR COLLEGE MEN

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

A certain relic of the Neolithic period, by the mouth-filling name of Col. Stephen M. Foote, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., suggests that the three months' summer vacation of college men be devoted to drill, target practice and other fine points of the "military art," the better to enable them to become scientific killers at the behests of gold-braided assassins.

For this estimably valuable service the taxpayers of the United States are to pay 20,000 college men \$15 per month, board, clothing and "medical attendance." This last they will probably need badly before their period expires, for the wars of Bacchus and Venus consume the vitality of our bold soldier boys at an alarming rate. And of such is the kingdom of the soldier. Confirm this in any garbison town.

It is the same old appeal to the workers to fit themselves to become the armed fists and the bared tusks of the capitalists—who declare wars for profits and plunder.

The doughty colonel said naively: "The rich student will probably spend the summer in pursuit of pleasure." Can't trap him, you see. He knows too much, and his economic condition does not force his acceptance of the beazary bait held out.

How about the student of average means who has to be careful of his expenses, whose parents have to make sacrifices to send him to college? He is the young man whose summer vacation causes more anxious thought than the whole college year.

Ah, now you're talking! There is some sense in this form of chatter. No one is quite foolish enough to believe that a RICH man's son would ever make such an egregious ass of himself as to enlist to do a soldier's dirty work and learn a soldier's duty, blood-stained trade. Of course, we have SHOW SOLDIERS, like the 7th Regiment of New York, who play real lovely at being really truly soldiers, and have the most beautiful uniforms!

But when the Spanish-American War broke out, they simply voted not to go. So there! Some sense and wit in this form of soldiering!

But the poor boy who clutches the \$15 a month and the other cheap bait dangled so temptingly before his eyes—he's the timber from which our murder barracks must be recruited.

This little scheme, hatched out in the nimble feet of Colonel Foote, is to cost the government a minimum \$300,000,000 for war expenses. But an insignificant sum when added to our wearisome annual burden of \$2,000,000,000 for war expenses. But every little bit added to what we already have makes a little bit more.

And see the possibilities of seduction to the soldier life it offers when "upon their return to the communities from which they came, they will pass on to others a part of the instruction they have received." Great scheme, isn't it? Catch 'em when they're young, and the glamour, romance, glitter and false glory appeal to their

ardent spirits; then inculcate militarism, so that they are blinded to honor, decency, justice, truth and humanity; and would unquestionably shoot or hack to pieces their own fathers or brothers if ordered to do so. For "they and their parents could feel that they were performing a patriotic duty that might some day prove of value to the country." See the point?

Are these officers so stupid and unseeing that the idea never seems to penetrate their adamant skulls that the race is awfully of war and blood; of horror, pity and horror! Don't they know that there is not as much reason for the continued existence of an appeal to armed force between nations, as there is for two neighbors to go out into a field and proceed to eliminate one another from this terrestrial map? For, "in multitude of counsel there is safety"—or should be if the multitude were not informed by a lot of pettifoggish politicians and trouble breeders who take excellent care to stow their precious carcasses safely out of danger, when the poor deluded idiots proceed to spill one another's brains and blood over the adjacent scenery. Intelligent men and women believe in compulsory arbitration: in the complete and total elimination of the archaism known as WAR.

Let the government invite, not alone the poor scholars, but ALL scholars; pay them NOT \$15 PER MONTH, but \$15 PER WEEK, and put them to work building railroads, merchant ships, freight canals, power plants, telegraph and telephone plants, reclaiming denuded forest lands, draining swamps, digging irrigation ditches, piercing tunnels, operating fish hatcheries and whatever other service lies to hand.

The enterprises thus promoted to be run in perpetuity in the interests of the government, and the profits applied, first, to discharge all bonded indebtedness, and, second, to return to the people in decreased service charges.

And extend the invitation to participate in this work not alone to students, but to every man who wishes to enroll in this huge, self-supporting, profit-yielding army of industry. This is true CONSERVATION—constructive work on behalf of THE COMMON GOOD, and a man need feel no chagrin or compunction in after years for having served his country loyally in this capacity.

Stick a pin here, Mr. Foote, and some time when you feel that it may be possible for a new thought to simmer through the ossous structure of your hump of receptivity, read "The Great Illusion," or Hervey's "My Country, Right or Wrong," or Kirkpatrick's "War—What For?"

You'll learn more about "the game" in two weeks than you could in two million years of your ring-around-the-rosy idiom of manual target practice, tactics and drills.

Then you'll KNOW SOMETHING.

## CONSTRUCTIVE CAPITALISM

By FRANK BOHN.

It is with unmixed joy that the revolutionary Socialists observe the growth of capitalist government ownership. True, within ten or fifteen years the Socialist and labor movements will be in a position to take hold of the job, but just now there is more work for capitalism to perform. The great individual capitalist, whose more striking representatives were Rockefeller and Carnegie, completed their work ten years ago, came from the organizer of a trusted industrial government under Morgan has just brought its work to a close. The new period of capitalism is now here and in full swing.

The Aldrich bank scheme which will permit the government regulation of financial capital will undoubtedly be the first step in the new process. Then the road will be clear for systematic government regulation in government ownership of the trusts.

### LA FOLLETTE VS. ROOSEVELT.

A few weeks ago we tried to point out that La Follette and his insurgent back were being driven to adopt a constructive policy. The first radical who comes straight through to government ownership and stays there will have his political fortune made.

The re-entrance of Roosevelt into national politics is marked by a document which fills six newspaper columns. Under the caption, "Old Policy Outgrown," he argues for the acceptance of the trust system and shows that the business practice and theory of sixty years ago will not suit present conditions. He disputes the idea that Socialism is implied by the most careful government regulation. Laissez-faire he throws into the wastebasket after an argument directed against the "survival of the fittest," which, ten years ago, came from the lips of Socialists only. Finally, his policy includes government regulation of the

contracts between capitalists and laborers. The government is to interfere in the matter of wages, of hours and of the conditions of industry.

In this editorial, which the press everywhere reprinted from the Outlook, Roosevelt has again overtaken La Follette and thus clinches his position as leader of the Progressives. Will La Follette wake up or will he permit that leadership to slip easily from his hands? Conditions favoring the formation of a gigantic government regulation and government ownership party. If Roosevelt will lead that party a third time is a foregone conclusion.

All this arouses gratitude in the heart of the social revolutionist. Government ownership marks the post-Morgan period of constructive capitalism. The Morganization of the trust took thirteen years to accomplish. The period of constructive government ownership cannot last so long. The forces of working class industrial democracy are now too far advanced. The present temper of the working class indicates that if the capitalist government of the United States should take complete possession of the railroads the railroad workers would demand conditions which the government could not concede under capitalism. And the political state in America cannot long make war on the workers without the Socialist party capturing the government. Meanwhile let insurgents of all varieties note that members of the Socialist party are in no mood to let their movement be transformed into government ownership as for use by the Roosevelt, the La Follette and Hearst dirigibles. From now on the tyranny of the government owned trusts must be exposed as relentlessly as that of the private owned trusts. Government ownership is the last state of capitalism, not the first stage of Socialism.

## WHERE LANGUAGE FAILED

Ten years ago, W. C. Brann, of the famous Iconoclast, undertook to describe Harrison Gray Otis, of the Los Angeles Times, but gave up in despair after producing the following, entitled "Wanted—One Word."

I have just discovered the shameful exility of the English language, its poverty of expression, its inadequacy as a mental exchange medium, its utter inability to describe what it were a crime to leave uncatalogued. We have a great many vitriolic words, esculapidian words, even what the German are wont to call "thunder words"; but none of them, either singly or in combination, can by the grace of infection of poetic license, be made to answer my purpose. I want a real nice word with which to signify something awful nasty; but would, for this occasion only, dispense with euphemism were it sufficiently expressive. I must have a word woven of a warp of shame and woof of infamy by some foul Diueses plying her loom among the damned—a word that will signify a featherless two-legged animal who is neither man or ape; whose soul is but the aspiration of a sick buzzard and his cerebral convolutions the writhing of malodorous maggots; who is a criminal and not confined, a leaser and not compelled, to cry "uncless," who is a separating sore on the body social—

a creature so foul that were Doll Tear-sheet his mother, Falstaff his father, and Perdilion his birthplace, he would shame his shameless dam, disgrace his graceless sire, and dishonor his honorless country. I have exploited the English tongue from a b c to x y z, examined the terminology of reptilla, attended political conventions and even heard Sam Jones preach; but find no words, printable or otherwise, in the vernacular of the polite or patois of the vulgar, that covers the case.

I will not express my opinion of the Times man, not now—it wouldn't look well in print. If it should ever be convenient to tell him personally what I think of him, and there are no ladies present, perhaps I shall find a word that will answer my purpose. If it be possible for a good tree to bring forth foul fruit—if Apples of Sodom will spring from a Babel Davis stem—then perhaps his father was a gentleman. His mother was probably a respectable woman, who, becoming frightened by some hideous nightmare, brought forth a monster, Hamlet might "unpack his curses" leveled at the cowardly assassin of his sire. I can but wonder what will become of the Times editor when the breath leaves his feeble body and death stops the rattling of his abhorred brain, for he is unfit for heaven.

## CAPITAL WILL HENCE-FORTH BE "GOOD"

Here is an extract from the Wall Street Journal of the 15th inst., to which the petty capitalist can "point with pride" as his handiwork, and as it was evidently intended that he should lay this flattering unctio on his little soul, we hereby reproduce it for his benefit:

"Capital is like the Giant in Gulliver's Travels; it now realizes that it must move guardedly lest it knock down houses and trample Lilliputians to death," said one of America's foremost financiers, associated with one of the two greatest industrial organizations in the country, when discussing privately the new era which has been ushered in here, and notably in Britain. The capitalist admitted that once upon a time the Giant strode along with less regard for the structures of the ordinary inhabitants, doing damage that would no longer be tolerated. Instead of playing the role of swashbuckler, it was now necessary, he said, to walk along edgewise to avoid playing havoc and raising a storm of indignation. He concluded by indicating that there is more satisfaction in the latter mode of conduct than there was, on reflection, in the old, regardless of methods now under official and public condemnation.

Another financier, also known throughout the United States and Europe, told the speaker that these new virtuous resolutions were very commendable, but that at the same time it was advisable to have laws and regulations calculated to keep capitalists in the better paths they are now treading. "There might be backsliding," this financier added, in talking over the matter with a representative of this Journal. "Capital is good now, but it might not always remain good; it is better to have regulation and supervision designed to help them to continue exemplary."

"Supervision, he proceeded, "is, on the broadest grounds, desirable. I accepted the principle from the first and am convinced that it will prove beneficial for the industrial corporations just as it has admittedly brought certain fundamental advantages to the railroads. The fight regulation would be short-sighted, for the whole trend of public sentiment demands that powerful aggregations of capital be no longer allowed to act as they please. One should not be blind to the handwriting on the wall when that handwriting becomes so plain that it cannot be permanently blinked."

It is good policy to pretend to the little business element that the "handwriting on the wall" is theirs, and thus encourage them to keep up their hopeless struggle. It flatters them with a sense of their own importance and at the same time prevents them recognizing that the real incentive of big "capital" to become "good" is the growing fear of Socialism. "Reform" on this account is the very last admission that big "capital" may be expected to make.

## TOWN SONNETS

By JOHN CRESSWELL.

I would follow down her perfumed paths  
And live with Love and Beauty all  
my days.  
But I am caught and prisoned in the  
maze  
Of human sorrow. To quench my thirst  
No stream;  
No ending to the roads of death; no  
gleam  
Shining from frowning walls; no song  
of praise.  
Rising afar to Beauty. In all my ways  
Sorrow and Pain ride o'er men's necks,  
supreme.  
I cry to the Almighty Love to save  
These pitiful ones; to Power to lift  
strong hands.  
Sunder their chains and smile away  
their fright.  
But Love and Power are silent as the  
grave;  
To song to carry me from these des-  
perate lands,  
But the wings of song are heavy,  
drenched with tears.  
When from each window-pane the yellow  
light  
Shuts like an eye beneath the lids of  
And up the lanes and thro' the court-  
yards creep  
The hoar frosts ghostlike, desolate and  
white:  
One gray and old, whose bent head's  
Reaches to heaven; whose beard and  
wild hair sweep  
The stars and send them plunging down  
the deep,  
Tap-tapping on the stones, walks thro'  
the night.  
He mutters of the horrors he has known  
Wandering the towns, and of his  
visions sped  
Thro' years of vanishing hope, and as his  
moon  
Breaks from him, in the houses many  
a head  
Grows restless; lovers slumbering alone  
Shudder, and poets pray that they  
were dead.  
—The Socialist Review.

## THE LECTURE BY PROF. DU BOIS

Tonight, at Lenox Casino, 114th street and Lenox avenue, under the auspices of Branch 7, Socialist party, Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois will lecture on "The Economic and Political Conditions of the Colored Race."

Probably no other man in the country is better fitted to speak on this, for Professor Du Bois has made it the subject of a life's study. Those who heard him last year were impressed by the tremendous weight of argument and fact advanced by him.

## THE REVOLT OF IBSEN

By JOHN ED. HEARN.

It is not the penalty exclusively of greatness to be misinterpreted. It was Goethe's idea that no one would talk much in society if he only knew how often he misunderstands others. The more widely read, however, are the works of an author, especially of a satirical genius who is full of ideas, the more widely is he misunderstood. This fact itself and the recognition of it as fact cause commentaries to be written of Shaw and Shakespeare and Ibsen. The commentators sometimes misinterpret the dramatists and, of course, must publish their misinterpretations, while the public fails to understand the dramatists and must read the commentaries for guidance.

The dramatists would perhaps be more fully comprehended if they were permitted to speak for themselves, but sometimes the dramatist is a man of few words—except those he puts into the mouths of his characters. The few words of Ibsen outside of his dramatic works are admirably clear. It has been held, for example, that Ibsenism is a repudiation of all ideals. Hear him: "I gave up universal standards long ago, because I ceased believing in the justice of applying them. I believe that there is nothing else and nothing better for us all to do than in spirit and in truth to realize ourselves."

A repudiation of whatever hinders self-realization, of whatever outer influence weighs upon man and prevents him from attaining what his own spirit prophesies. Little wonder that he was not content with modern civilization—an influence from without, unrelated to man's inner necessity.

He expressed to Professor Dietrichson his conviction of the need that the intellectual soul be "thoroughly turned up and cleaned and all the swamps drained off." But he was not led by his discontent to wish for a return of the good old barbaric waste; on the contrary, he speaks so enthusiastically of the "emancipated and emancipating spiritual conditions of the great world" as to show clearly his belief in the permanence and creative power of the best elements in our modern life.

One of Ibsen's commentators, Mr. Boyesen, discovered with evident pleasure that the spirit of compromise, the "halfness," which Brand holds in supreme contempt, Ibsen nowhere affirms to be "a direct consequence and inevitable concomitant of modern democracy." But it is not conceivable that the opposite quality, that which makes Brand a hero among the idealists, should itself be "a direct consequence and inevitable concomitant of modern democracy."

In a plebiscite of Brand's rule of life, "All or nothing," would receive very few votes. Yet it is a mistake to assume that the philosophy of Brand and that of his creator are identical. The ideal that led Brand to forsake his mother on her deathbed and to sacrifice his wife and his son would not likely be especially favored by the enemy of universal standards.

One can perceive little of Ibsen's dramas of that "unrestrained individualism" of which he is so generally accused. In his extemporaneous utterances it is supposed to appear undisguised. It would seem, according to his critics, that he really admired the empire of the Czar on account of "all the brilliant oppression there." His paradoxical retort to Brandes, who asked him "he favored the use of the knout" in his own son, seems to show that "parley was not of a tremendous serious nature. "Be knouted—he should not; but knout—there should," answered Ibsen, laughing. The aristocratic system loses its attractiveness when one realizes that the true aristocrat may be accident be born among the slaves. He highly rated one of the uses of adversity—the engendering of the love of its opposite ("Freedom of thought and spirit thrive best under absolutism," he said); but it is hardly credible that he should seriously have espoused the cause of inhumanity in the manner which a serious acceptance of that conversation would assume. "I am well aware," he wrote to Fru Thoresen, "that only when alone with my thoughts am I myself."

With his "fundamental principle in every field and domain—that the minority is always in the right"—he could not but have been a rebel against any regime in which the majority was in power; but his rebellion mainly consisted in the promulgation of new ideas, and his ideas were so wholesome as not to cause uneasiness on the part of any intelligent majority, and so just as to cause the greatest uneasiness to a despotic minority. When he exclaimed: "Away with the State! I would take a hand in that revolution" perhaps he thought of the State as guardian of the indi-

vidual's morals, as suppressor of common virtues, as producer of type of man that is fit only for button molder's trade.

He had hope for the future, believe that a time is soon to come he declared, "when the political and the social idea will come to rest under their present forms, that from the two a unity will which will contain the conditions of human happiness." And he said if mankind had time to think, would be a new world. It seems he was very near the workingman's idea that the progress of man depends on limitation of the human work. If mankind had time to work in the future, which I believe he hope for," he wrote to Oscar Bjorn.

"The circumstances and position of society of the workingman are such that I already had the joy."

It is not surprising that the early familiarity with what he thought for the social system in "Poverty" with sharp knives cuts the warm throats of the stealthily. And no word said."

He wrote to Bjornson in 1884: "I could have my way at home, all the unprivileged should work. If mankind had time to form the program of which I include none but practical and deductive reforms—a very wide extension of the suffrage, the status improvement of the position of the emancipation of nationalities from all kinds of medieval etc." Eight years he confessed Hans Lien Braekstad that he had made it his "chief life task" to depict human characters and "destinies," had, without conscious direct-intention, "arrived in matters at the same conclusions as the social-democratic moral philosophers had arrived at by processes."

It was twenty earlier that he wrote to Brandes: "Men still call for social revolutions in politics, for national revolutions in social conditions. But all that sort of thing must revolt." This conviction, less underwent no change, for the message of The Lady from the (written in 1888) is the "mind's necessity for freedom. I was a chief element in Ellida's life of Dr. Wangel, and she could not that her place was beside him; he had granted her full freedom, revoke her choice, and to go with Strancker from the Sea."

Ellida's was an exceptional for few husbands have the mindlessness to grant the freedom choice that she gave; and the message woman who marries for a man who has not the force of character that unusual freedom.

Every one could perhaps recently agree with Ibsen that something wrong with the society which it is necessary for a man to sell her affections for a shelter; but when he ceases to see the commercial view and begins to denounce the common ideal of as the basis of marriage, some are ready to ask, "What would be the consequence of this notion's adoption in all the empty paths of the world?" Never fear! What call "empty" paths is filled with penetration; it is proof against lamination. But were this idea find acceptance with the culture that a revolution would ensue?

stupid rich would ape the culture and the stupid poor would ape the rich, and the result would be as versatile as if the blockheads had directly illuminated.

As Ibsen's heroine, Svanhild, should a more manly, manly poor. We are reminded that one of the blackest blot on our civilization is the rearing of children in poverty.

Perhaps Ibsen preferred to be understood as denying the validity of the higher love in order the most effectively to call attention to the justice of a society which, for true love's wedding true love is two are poor and yet desire a full tion each of the necessities of life. But who so misreads him may glimpse of the higher love in a mirage, where the two lovers to death together. It is a love that one often sees evidence in life. Does Ibsen then "uphold a banner" of the love ideal? It means. Love is an ideal to which to whom it is not real. It acknowledges its reality in the realm.

In regard to every aspect of which his work refers, Ibsen is a component of progress, because he is a revolutionist, an iconoclast, a rebel. Yet, as he once said, he looked for conflicting designs, at history, and not concern himself with the "of it all. The words he addressed Brandes apply well to himself: struggle is good, wholesome, invigorating; to me your revolution, great, shattering and emancipating outbreak of genius."

## THE STRUGGLE FOR THE POSSESSION OF GOMPERS

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

no disposition to "relieve the condition of the poor" in this particular case.

However, if Mr. Gompers can't "please" the Socialists, at least please the Civic Federation, and thus live up to his principle of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies.

It is most interesting to note how Mr. Gompers translates all this friction into a vehement desire on the part of the Socialists to secure possession of his distinguished person, "body, boots and breeches." To him it seems a sort of counterpart to the legendary "struggle for the body of Patroclus" at the mythical siege of Troy. His friends, the champions of the Civic Federation, are doing him by the head while the Socialists haul at his lower extremities and thus the "class struggle" rages furiously, not for the possession of the means of production, but for the possession of Gompers.

And, as might be expected, while the conflict rages, the suffers somewhat from the man-handling, and the plain martyr intermingles curiously with the assurance of the Socialists. For the "dignity of labor," embodied in his distinguished person, must be upheld by him, even under the most trying circumstances.

Periodically this apparently ludicrous scuffle takes place, not only, however, because Mr. Gompers usually carries away leaving the impression that he is the principal object of the "body, boots and breeches" of the Socialists. In the future, these episodes might well serve as a basis for a "Comic History of the Social Revolution," representing the point in the downfall of capitalism, as the epoch-making when the Socialists finally succeeded in capturing Mr. Gompers' "body, boots and breeches" after a long and arduous struggle.