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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.
Snow, followed by clearing; high winds.

[illegible] PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. TELEPHONE [illegible] BEEKMAN.

Vol. 3—No. 341. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910. Price, Two Cents.

CHILDREN'S LABOR MAKES YOUR MERRY CHRISTMAS TIDE

Women and Babies Toil to Make Avenue Homes Bright.

WORKING LATE NOW

Holiday Beads and Baubles Come From Homes of Misery and Poverty.

"The snow is fine, Jimmie, let's make some snowballs," shouted a youngster of seven as he emerged from the school house on Elizabeth street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Jimmie, a ragged child of the same age, with big black eyes and dark rings under them, stopped short for an instant and then replied:

"Ain't got no time. I must help mother."

Jimmie was not the only boy on Elizabeth street who did not play snowballs yesterday because he had to help his mother. Thousands, scores of thousands of little Jimmies on Elizabeth, Mulberry, Mott street and numerous other streets in the tenement districts of New York ran home after school despite the tempting snow, where they joined their mothers and sisters and brothers, both older and younger than themselves, in the work of making wreaths, and holly, and candy boxes, and a thousand and one little things which are used for Christmas displays in the fashionable department stores, and which go to make the life of people in the homes on the avenues sunshiny and happy and worth while.

If Christmas wreaths and Christmas holly, and many of the other things made to give the Christmas holidays the air of "long ago" are not cheaper this year than they ever were, it will not be the fault of the thousands of little tenement workers from the age of three to fourteen and of their mothers. They are working cheap enough. They are being fleeced by the manufacturers even more mercilessly than ever.

Christmas Slavery.

"Child labor is at its highest just now in New York. It always is just before Christmas," said Frances Perkins, secretary of the Consumers' League. "If you want to convince yourself take a stroll through some of these streets."

The streets listed in a big ledger pointed to by Miss Perkins where child labor is at its highest now, were not three nor half a dozen in num-

(Continued on Page 4.)

WAR DEPARTMENT IS COSTLIEST ITEM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for funds needed to conduct the government for the year ending June 30, 1912, were transmitted to Congress today. The estimates, on which will be based the bills appropriating the departmental budgets, shows a total increase over the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, of $[illegible],347,662.

The most colossal item is that for the War Department, the estimate for 1911 being $200,461,645, and for 1912 $205,257,545.

Against this is the compartively trifling sum of the Department of Agriculture, the estimate for 1911 being $17,681,136, and for 1912 $19,-[illegible]1,066.

The 1911 estimate for the navy is $[illegible],942,158.

FIRE LEAVES 1,200 GIRLS WITHOUT JOBS

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 6.—Fire which started in the building of the Fendrich cigar factory at 111 to [illegible] Main street at 3 o'clock this morning spread over practically half a business block and caused a loss of nearly $600,000. The fire was practically under conrtol at 6 o'clock this morning. Every hose house in the city responded. It was one of the hottest fires in the history of the city.

A LEGISLATIVE BULL?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Rucker, of Wisconsin, introduced in the house today a pension bill for widows.

The opening paragraph of the bill as Rucker wrote it, provides for a "government bounty to the widows of surviving officers and enlisted men who served in the Indian wars between 1865 and 1882."

The bill clerk, although somewhat startled when he read the measure, is holding it for fuller information.

MEXICAN REBELS TAKE GUERRERO

Have Own Way in Chihuahua---Diaz Has Lost 600 Troops.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—Official goverment papers confirm this morning the rumor that Guerrero is in the hands of rebels, who captured it yesterday. They are holding seventy-five prisoners, including the mayor, who wore defending the town.

General Hernandez arrived from the north last night. He says the rebels absolutely control the situation around Chihuahua. The government lost more than 600 troops and seems unable to cope with the rebellion.

The former governor of Chihuahua ordered all foreigners engaged in business in that territory to come into the city, as he will not be responsible for what happens to them if they stay outside.

The police say they have discovered a plot in Vera Cruz to blow up the bridges of the Mexican railway. Various arrests have been made, including a lieutenant colonel in the army.

NEW MEXICAN GOVERNOR BRANDED AS TYRANT

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 6.—The inauguration today of Alberto Terrazas as governor of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, is not expected to produce an effect of quiet in northern Mexico among the insurrectos, for one of the complaints of the men in arms is "against the oppression of the Terrazas family."

This complaint has been made for years, General Luis Terazzas, father of the new governor, being the richest man in the state and having virtually controlled it for years. Cortezar, the secretary of state, is his son-in-law and Enrique Creel, the former governor, but now minister of foreign affairs for Mexico, is a son-in-law also. General Terrazas was himself governor of the state prior to Creel's election. On Mexico independence day in 1904 the gubernatorial mansion was stoned by the Mexicans and cries of "down with Terrazas and tyranny" were shouted on all the streets until the troops dispersed the crowds.

General Juan A. Hernandez, who has been placed in command of the troops simultaneously with the elevation of younf Terrazas, is another man who is very unpopular with the people, but he is said to be a fighter who shows no quarter, which is taken to mean that Diaz is ready for a war of extermination against the rebellious natives. General Manuel Plata, retiring commander, is said to be like Jose Maria Sanchez, retiring governor, too conciliatory for the powers at Mexico City.

YOUNG GIRL ACCUSES A TRUANT OFFICER

Richard Brugger, forty-one years old, a truant officer who lives at 49 Avenue A, was held yesterday in the Manhattan avenue police court, Williamsburg, in $1,500 bail pending a hearing on a charge of having attempted an assault on Anabella Herre, the fourteen year old daughter of William Herre, Sr., of 176 Eagle street.

It was alleged by the girl that while she was at home alone on Monday afternoon Brugger called to arrest her twelve year old brother for truancy. The girl said that when Brugger learned that she was alone he tried to assault her. Footsteps were heard, she said, and he desisted.

It was the girl's father whose footsteps were heard and Anabella told him her story. He complained at the Greenpoint avenue police station and detectives arrested Brugger at his home yesterday morning. In court he denied the girl's allegations. The hearing was set for Friday.

GERMAN RAILROADERS MAY JOIN UNION

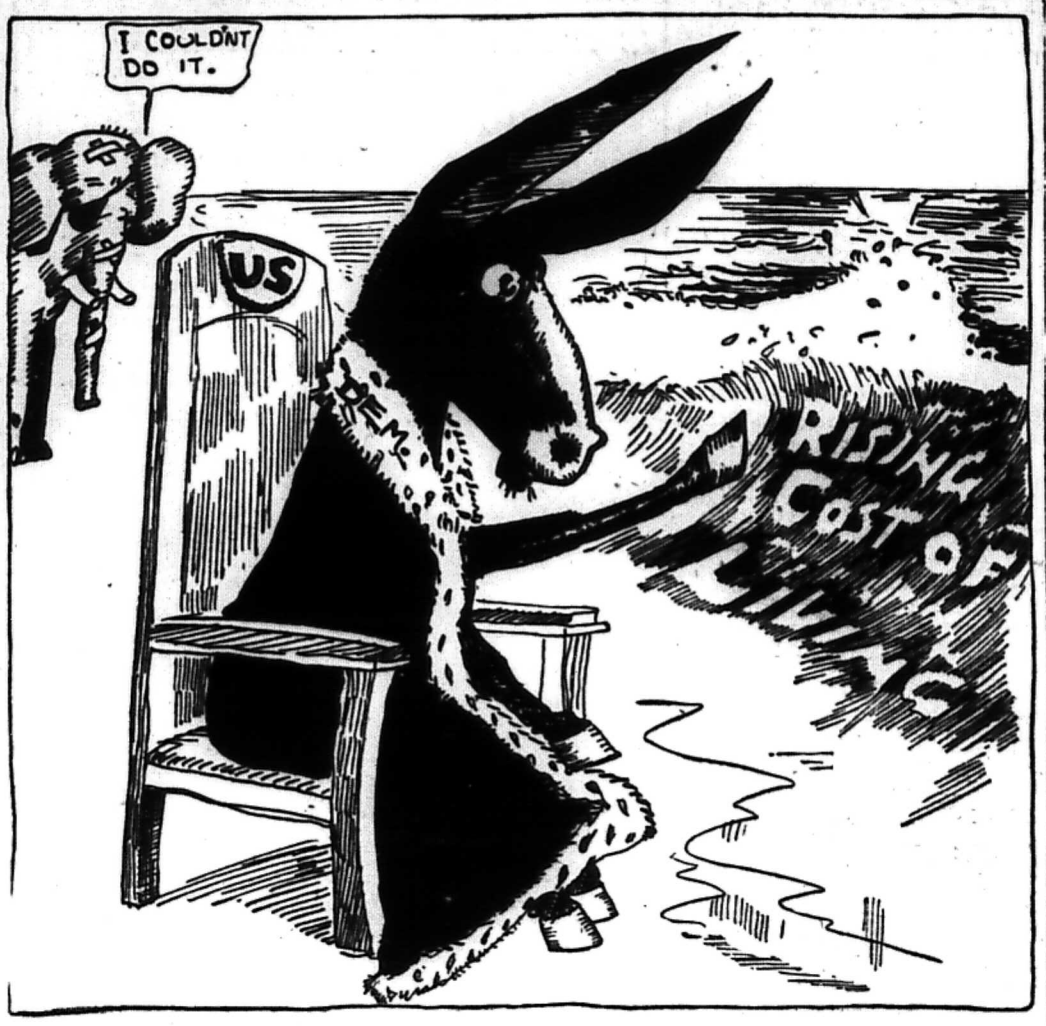
BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The government was defeated today in the reichstag, which, by a vote of 132 to 115, passed, notwithstanding the government's opposition, a clause enabling railway men to benefit from a new bill creating labor chambers for specified industries.

The government opposed the clause mainly on the ground that the railway men are nearly all state employes.

METAL WORKERS IN BARCELONA STRIKE

BARCELONA, Dec. 6.—The general strike of the metal workers, ordered yesterday, began today. Thus far there have been no disorders.

The Labor Federation met today and discussed the question of a general strike involving all trades. A vote was taken, which resulted in a majority against such a strike.



A Modern King "Cannot."
Will He Stop the Tide?

GAYNOR REPLIES TO 18TH A. D. RESOLUTIONS

At the meeting of the 18th Assembly district organization of the Soicalist party of Brooklyn, held on November 18, and again at the Flatbush Free Forum, on November 20, a resolution was adopted condemning Mayor Gaynor for his course in the express and taxicab strikes. The resolution, after calling attention to the friendly attitude of the Mayor toward the companies, in conclusion said:

"Resolved, That the 18th Assembly district of the Socialist party of Kings county condemns the action of Mayor Gaynor in taking sides with the express companies and against the interests of the employes."

A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to Mayor Gaynor, and in reply Miss Ella L. Hoare, recording secretary, received the following letter:

November 29, 1910.

Dear Miss Hoare—I received your several resolutions, but am sorry to say that they contain scarcely a word of truth. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Comment is superfluous.

ATTORNEY OBJECTS TO JUDGE IN DIETZ CASE

(By United Press.)

HAYWARD, Wis., Dec. 6.—An affidavit of prejudice against Judge James Wickham, of the Winconsin Circuit Court, was filed by Attorney W. R. Rubin, of the Dietz defense, when the trial of the Cameron dam defender and his family began here today.

The affidavit bitterly attacked the judge and said no Circuit judge in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee county would be satisfactory to the defense. It also declared that Judge Wickham was unfit to name another judge to sit in the case.

Judge Wickham rejected the affidavit and threatened contempt procedings, but finally said he would excuse the affidavit because "of the ignorance of the defense's attorneys."

Following this episode Judge Wickham refused the continuance asked for by Attorney Rubin and ordered the Dietzes to plead to the charge of murdering Deputy Oscar Harp.

All pleaded not guilty.

HELD ON CHARGE OF A DYING GIRL

Alessandro Rudini, the Seventh avenue wine merchant who disappeared after he was held in $2,000 bail on a charge of assault upon an Italian girl named Carina, employed in his household, who jumped from a third-story window and is dying in St. Vincent's Hospital of a broken back, surrendered himself to Magistrate Kernochan yesterday and was held in $2,000 for the grand jury. Rudini's counsel immediately got a writ of habeas corpus and took him before Supreme Court Justice Seabury on the ground that the commitment was defective. The court reserved decision, but released Rudini in $1,000 bail.

Rudini is defendant in a suit for $50,000 damages brought by the girl, who, her physicians say, cannot live more than two months.

6 YEARS FOR KILLING SAILOR.

CHERBOURG, France, Dec. 6.—A court-martial on board the battleship Louisiana today sentenced Fireman Walker to six years' imprisonment for killing Patrick J. Fitzsimmons, a sailor of the Louisiana, on November 19. The killing occurred in a fight between negro and white sailors while on shore leave.

NO DECISION YET IN FEDORENKO CASE

Aylesworth Still Holding Papers---Russian Bear's Claws Ready.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The case of Fedorenko, the Russian whose extradition is being sought by the Russian government, whose consul general has been here several times recently on behalf of his government, is attracting much atention here, where all the opposition to his extradition is centered.

The matter is now in the hands of the Canadian minister of justice, Mr. Aylesworth.

W. H. Hoop, president of the trades and labor council of Winnipeg, where Fedorenko is now detained, is here today in the interest of the Russian.

He says: "Fedorenko was tried because he wore good clothes and carried a watch, this being the charge on which he was first arrested in Russia. We have established the fact that if he is sent back to Russia he will be tried by a special tribunal, which has the power to pass the death penalty upon him, whereas in Russia the punishment for murder is only imprisonment."

The minister of justice here declines to issue any statement today in the case.

VOTING MACHINES MADE FALSE BALLOT RECORDS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Thirty-nine defective or faulty voting machines were found by District Attorney Dulley in his investigation today of the machines used here in the last election.

Responsibility for the failure of the machines to properly record the wishes of the voters has not yet been fixed, but in some instances, at least, it is evident that the fault lay with the machinists who did the work of preparation.

The district attorney says the failure of the machines to work properly did not, so far as he has learned, materially affect the result of the election, the errors hitting both Democrats and Republicans about equally.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES, ONE WORKER MISSING

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The suburbs of Brookline, Watertown, Newton, Wellesley, Milton, Dedham, Cambridge and West Roxbury were shaken early today by an explosion of dynamite, as a result of which one man is missing, thought to have been blown to pieces. The explosion occurred at the construction works of the tunnel being driven under Waban Hill, Newton, for the water works system. A worker was sent to the powder house for a charge of dynamite for a blast. Immediately after a roar that waked up thousands was heard.

HANDS DOWN, DECISION AGAINST EXPRESS COS.

By a decision handed down yesterday by the interstate commerce commission the cost of transporting shoes from the big factories in Massachusetts to New York is cut down 25 cents per 100 pounds.

This decision is the result of a complaint originally brought against the Adams Express Company by the Douglas Shoe Company and other big companies in Brockton, Mass., and later joined in by many of the large manufacturers in the eastern part of the state.

The complaining companies considered that the rate of $1 per hundred pounds, which the Adams Express Company placed in effect on March 1 last, was "unreasonable and discriminatory and in violation of the act to regulate commerce."

In handing down a decision favorable to the complainants, Commissioner Pratty said the question at issue involved "the general question of express rates between the entire state of Massachusetts and New York city."

KINGS COUNTY OFFICIAL VOTE ANNOUNCED

Bertha Fraser, Socialist Candidate for Secretary of State, Ran Ahead of Her Ticket.

Brooklyn Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, concluded their work yesterday. Official figures about the result in Kings county were announced.

According to the figures, which will be sent to the Board of Elections tonight, John A. Dix received a plurality of 35,270 votes in Kings county. The vote for the various gubernatorial candidates follows. Dix (D.), 106,737; Henry L. Stimson (R.), 81,467; Hopper (I. L.), 13,852; Russelll (Socialist), 9,315; Nichol (Pro.), 479; Passage, (S. L. P.), 721.

The vote for lieutenant governor follows: Conway, (D.), 102,731; Schoeneck, (D.), 81,177; Hearst (I. L.), 17,783; Strebel (Socialist), 9,235; McCarthy, (Pro.), 515, and Hunter, (S. L.), 747.

The vote for secretary of state follows: Lazansky (D.), 100,680; Koenig (R.), 83,941; Scully (I. L.), 16,639; Bertha Fraser (Socialist), 9,421; Gillette (Pro.), 675, and Kuhn (S. L. P.), 790, and W. Dorflinger, 3.

On the judiciary ticket the vote was: Maddox (R., D. and I. L.), 201,274; Putnam (R., D. and I. L.), 201,295; Garretson (R. and I. L.), 100,254; Callahan (D.), 101,718; Hopkins (Socialist), 9,285; Boudin (Socialist), 9,367, and Miller (Socialist), 9,193.

PLUNDERED PHELPS, DODGE & COMPANY

LONDON, Dec. 6.—August William Finch, for twenty-five years London agent of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who is accused of fraudently converting funds amounting to £11,625 ($58,200) belonging to that firm and who cabled his employers last August that he had misappropriated about $145,000 of their money, was again arraigned in the Mansion House police court today.

The prosecuting solicitor told how Finch, after announcing his intention of committing suicide, engaged a cabin on a channel boat and was missing when the vessel arrived at a French port. His baggage, however, was found in the cabin.

Finch was remanded until December 8, when he will be committed for trial.

WHAT! METZ DOESN'T KNOW HIS OWN BOSS?

Treasurer of Anti-Socialist League Denies Acquaintance With Hill.

The treasurer of the Individual and Social Justice League does not know, has never talked to, and has not even seen the president and high priest of that holy anti-Socialist organization—the "Reverend" J. Wesley Hill.

This may seem surprising, but there is the word of the treasurer himself for it, he being no less a personage than Herman A. Metz, late Tammany Controller of the city and prominent capitalist.

Metz made this astonishing statement within the hearing of several persons on the evening of the 5th inst. in the vestry room of the Temple Israel, Lenox avenue and 110th street.

On the night before last Metz delivered his lecture at the aforesaid place on "How New York City Spends Its Money." It was an interesting talk, even though the former Controller did take occasion to rap every other political organization except Tammany Hall.

After the lecture the meeting was thrown open for general discussion and questions were invited. One inquirer rose and asked for information that would show why if the city can build its own acqueduct and furnish its own water supply, the city cannot also build its own subways and furnish its own transportation facilities.

Mr. Metz did not attempt to answer the question, but glowered at the questioner, and said sarcastically: "I suppose you are a Socialist?"

Mr. Metz pronounced the word as if he were speaking of something extraordinarily disagreeable and repugnant to the ear, but the questioner did not deny the impeachment.

Crushing Answer.

"There's no use talking to you fellows," continued Metz, "you think the world owes you a living."

For answer the inquirer demanded to know whether his being a Socialist had anything to do with the matter in hand and demanded that his question be answered.

At this point there were hoots and catcalls (this in a church) and a voice shouted: "Put him out! He's an anarchist! (This in a church.)

The chairman of the meeting also sprang to his feet and denounced the inquirer for having taken advantage of the temple's hospitality to ask such questions of an honored guest! (This in a church.)

Here the rabbi took a hand, and under his admonishing quiet was restored.

After the meeting was over, the same questioner who had disturbed Mr. Metz approached him and asked permission to speak to him a few moments. Metz assented and then looked visibly disturbed as the questioner pulled from his pockets a number of clippings from The Call in which the name and ill-fame of J. Wes. Hill have been spread abroad.

"I think I have seen that," said Metz, hastily. "I have seen where they have mentioned me, too. I'm going to sue the paper for what they have said about me. You watch. I am going to sue 'em."

Admits Impeachment.

"You are treasurer of the League for Individual and Social Justice, are you not, Mr. Metz?" he was asked.

"Yes, yes. It's true I am the treasurer."

"And Rev. J. Wesley Hill is the president?"

"Yes."

"Then, why is it he has never seen fit to deny the public charges made here that he is a liar, a swindler and a perjurer?"

"I don't know anything about that," said Metz. "I don't even know Mr. Hill. I never even saw him."

"Do you mean to say that you consent to act as treasurer for an organization whose head is under such unrefuted charges as these?"

"Yes, I am the treasurer," exclaimed Metz, angrily, "and I don't have to ask your permission to be it, either."

And there the conference ended.

But for goodness sakes won't some one please introduce the president to the treasurer of the Individual and Social Justice League?

GAS CO.'S ACT LIKE SHORT WEIGHT GROCERS

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Representatives of twelve operating gas companies in localities of small population appeared before the upstate public service commission today to answer orders to show cause why the commission should not order improvements made in their plants to bring the manufactured gas up to the standards of purity and illuminating power required by law.

In opening the hearing President Stevens said:

"The view of the commission is that people are buying illuminating power, although it is measured by cubic feet of gas, and that when you are supplying gas you are under contract to supply illuminating power, and when you fail to supply what you are under contract to furnish you are in the same position as the grocer who sells nine eggs for a dozen or three packs for a bushel. The object of this proceeding is to find out why you cannot deliver the dozen or the bushel."

NEWARK EMPLOYER PUTS ALL BLAME ON JUST ONE WOMAN

But It Is Shown That Shop Door Was Tightly Locked.

BOSS IS NERVOUS

115 Workers on Top Floor Could Not Be Reached in Time.

At the inquest yesterday in Newark on the body of Carrie Albrecht, of the victims of the awful fire in Newark on November 20 in which twenty-five persons, all but one of them women, lost their lives, it was brought out that the door of the entrance of the stairway leading to the shop of the Wolf Undergarment Manufacturing Company was locked so that people who wanted to warn the 115 workers on the top floor could not reach them.

The disclosure was made by Eugene McQuat, foreman of the lamp factory on the floor below, where the fire started.

It followed a statement by W. Irving Wolf, president of the Wolf concern, that the company held Miss Anna Haag, forewoman of the undergarment work, who lost her life in the fire, responsible for any shortcomings in the fire equipment of their part of the building or for any lack of protection to the lives of their workers.

Blames Dead Heroine.

Wolf, who seemed almost on the edge of tears, insisted that Miss Haag was instructed to look out for the conditions in the building so far as the efficiency of the plant or the safety of the employes were affected. Prosecutor Mott questioned Wolf rather sharply, intimating that he thought putting the blame on Miss Haag was a makeshift, but he did not change Wolf's expressed opinion.

Only a few minutes later McQuat was telling of the start of the fire in his own factory. He told of hearing Sadie Hansen scream for help. He also told of flames shooting from her bench to the false metal ceiling and of his rush to warn the Wolf factory people after starting his own employes out.

"The door at the foot of their stairway was locked," he said. "I pounded it. The fire was getting worse all the time. It was burning all along the ceiling, almost like a gas explosion. I kept on pounding. A fireman came up and helped me. I don't know how long it was. It must have been a long time.

She Sacrificed Life for Others.

"Then Miss Haag came down and unlocked the door and I started to tell her. But she could see."

Instead of going down the stairs as she had barely time to do, McQuat continued, the forewoman turned and ran upstairs again. He did not follow. It was too hot. And he was the last man down the stairs.

The disclosure that the woman who was being blamed for the condition of the factory by her employers had turned her back on the last chance for safety to warn those who were under her charge had a visible effect on the jury.

"In your judgment," asked [illegible] Roll, "if that door had not been locked could the people upstairs have got out in time?"

"I think the entire floor could have been emptied," said the witness.

Complaint Had Been Made.

Wolf, in his testimony, had admitted that he knew there was a [illegible] at the foot of the stairway, but, [illegible] not knowing of the testimony to come, said he did not so how it affected the safety of the employes.

Edward Kompix, a city surveyor, began testimony regarding the condition of the doors, stairs and fire escapes. His figures differed from those of [illegible]. It was shown that he had included casings in the width of the doorways, and he was sent back to do his work over again.

County Physician McKenzie gave testimony that Miss Albrecht was killed by fracture of the skull when she jumped from the fire escape.

John H. Blevner, owner of a machine shop on the ground floor, said he had complained of the fire protection on the upper floors as inadequate.

The jury was picked by Coroner Stein with a view to getting men who enjoy public confidence. The foreman, C. William Heilman, was once a coroner and conducted the inquiry into the deaths of the high school children who were killed eight years ago when their bodies were crushed under the wheels of an express train at the Lackawanna station.

MEETING FOR WOMEN.

At the Labor Temple, 14[illegible] East 84th street tonight a meeting will be held to consider the best means of helping Macy's carpenters who are out on strike. Socialist women trade unionists, and wives of trade unionists, come.

C. H. DRAKE
225-227 8th Ave., N. Y.
Between 21st and 22d Streets

COMRADES!!
Do not overlook your little ones
Santa Claus
Has made his headquarters in our store.

DOLLS, dressed and undressed. 25c to 5.98
GO-CARTS, Carriages and English Perambulators, 25c to 7.98
MOTION PICTURES MACHINES ..... 49c to 4.95
FLYING MACHINES, Dirigibles and Aeroplanes, 25c to 98c
PICTURE BOOKS for children 10c
TRUMPETS, Horns, Cornets, 5c to 25c
TOOL CHESTS..... 25c to 98c
IMITATION ANCHOR BUILDING Boxes, better than stone blocks ..... 25c to 98c
HANDKERCHIEFS, plain and initaled, 5c, 10c, 12½c, and 25c
ROOT'S TIVOLI UNDERWEAR for men, natural wool, camel hair, medicated scarlet, $1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00

The full line of "SWEETORR'S" UNION OVERALLS a specialty.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

HEBREW TRADES AFTER "DEATH TRAP" SHOPS

The United Hebrew Trades, at their meeting held Monday night, decided to make a fight against the death traps in which the paper box factories, which have been described in The Call, are located.

It was decided to call upon the various departments to take action immediately on the matter and if necessary extra agents should be employed. Since the recent Newark disaster, in which twenty-five lives were lost, the Hebrew Trades have made a thorough canvass among the shops in which members affiliated with that organization are employed, and a number of unsafe and insanitary buildings have been submitted for investigation to the Building, Health, Fire and Factory Inspection Departments.

All the departments have acknowledged the communications sen them and promise to take immediate action.

One of the bosses who was visited by an officer of the Factory Inspection Department and who was ordered to fix the building or vacate, threatened to sue the officers of the Hebrew Trades for interfering with his business. He said that he has kept the shop at the same place for fifteen years and he has never been bothered by any of the departments.

The committee of the organization has taken up the paper box trade first, as it is the most dangerous. Many children are employed in the box making industry. The committee submitted three more shops, which they think are unsafe, to the various departments for investigation.

The shops are located at 191 Chrystie street, 178 Suffolk street and 20 Commerce street.

In the list of shops printed in The Call last week, there occurred an error in the location of one shop. The place should have been 17 Elizabeth street instead of 117.

As soon as the committee is through with the paper box shops it will investigate other trades, as its members are determined to close up all unsafe and insanitary factories.

TIE UP ANOTHER SHOE SHOP IN BROOKLYN

Because J. Albert & Son, shoe manufacturers, of 822 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, refused to consider the demands submitted by the workers all the men employed by that firm went on strike yesterday.

The men have submitted a new price list to the firm for consideration, as is the custom every year. This time the firm refused to examine the list or to confer with a committee of their employes, and as a result the men refused to work.

The men are organized as Industrial Workers of the World, and are members of Local 168 of that body. The union has indorsed the strike and will back the men in their fight against the firm.

As the season is about to begin and orders are already beginning to come in, the men feel confident that the firm will come to terms with them within the next few days.

You are at home when dealing with
FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave A, N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
We handle all union made merchandise.

TRUSSMAKER.
HENRY FRAHME
TRUSSMAKER
1439 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All work guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

HYLAN WANTS TO KNOW WHO'S "IT"

Says Kempner Should Give Names of Unfit Magistrates or Resign.

Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner, whose declaration Monday that there were "weak and unworthy" specimens on the police court bench in Brooklyn, hasn't receded from his attitude. In fact, he issued a new defiance to Magistrate John F. Hylan.

Chief Magistrate Kempner's comment made in connection with the appointment of Charles J. Dodd to succeed the notorious E. G. Higginbotham, caused quite a sensation in legal circles. Friends of all the magistrates were not slow in uttering protests, but none except John F. Hylan made any formal protest.

The Bushwick judge sent a hot reply to the chief magistrate yesterday morning, calling for proof. Failure to produce it, Hylan intimated, should be followed by Kempner's resignation. Hylan's letter follows:

Hon. Otto Kempner, Chief Magistrate, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I read an article in the Brooklyn papers tonight which, if you are quoted correctly, is a most grievous reflection upon every magistrate in the Second Division. I can hardly believe that you are quoted correctly, as such a statement coming from a judicial officer, is so unjust and unfair to those magistrates considered in the category of having "true merit and rendering excellent judicial service." How can one who is unjust and unfair in accusations, which cast a reflection upon innocent persons, be capable of rendering good judicial service himself?

You have a public duty to perform. The public is entitled to know who these magistrates are that are weak and unworthy specimens in the board, also to state in what respect they are weak and unworthy and prove your accusations, or resign.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN F. HYLAN.

P. S.—I am sending a copy of this letter to the press.

When seen at his office in Boro Hall today, Kempner said he had received Magistrate Hylan's letter.

"I have no comment to make," said Kempner.

"Judge Hylan invites you to resign," was suggested.

"Two can play that game," was the response. "I can invite Judge Hylan to resign. I do not care to participate in any controversy at this time. The Board of Magistrates will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon, and I will reserve my comment until that time. In the meantime I will decline to discuss the matter."

RACE TRACK GRAFT

Belmont and Sturgis Ordered to Explain Last Week's Contradicting Stories.

August Belmont and Frank K. Sturgis, chairman and treasurer, respectively, of the Jockey Club, were yesterday notified by former Judge M. Linn Bruce to appear before the legislative graft hunting committee this afternoon and explain the conflicting stories told by them when they testified last week.

In the hunt for the disbursement of the big fund said to have been raised to defeat the anti-gambling bills, the committee, it is admitted, is now up against a stone wall.

At every turn the investigation takes, E. P. Coyne, former judge of Livingston county and personal friend of the Wadsworths, looms up.

It was Coyne to whom was paid $40,200 by the Jockey Club on the order of August Belmont in 1907. No bill was ever rendered.

Reynolds testified he knew Coyne as the attorney of the racing associations.

All along Coyne has appeared as the director of the opposition to the racing bills. Most of the money accounted for so far has been traced to Coyne, but no farther.

Coyne was for two years the recognized lobbyist of the race track gambling interests. During two sessions he was very active in Albany.

Coyne was picked out for this service by August Belmont, according to the banker's own statement.

But the investigators will not have an opportunity to ask Coyne how he expended the large sums of money turned over to him by the race interests at the direction of Belmont.

The committee learned yesterday that Coyne is no longer a resident of this country. Two years ago, immediately after his activities at Albany, Coyne went to London and has made his home there ever since.

THE NAVY'S TEETH TO BE CARED FOR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The house committee on naval affairs, settling down to work on the second day of the session, today favorably reported the bill introduced a year ago by Representative Dawson, of Iowa, establishing a dental corps of thirty, who, it is provided, shall enter the service as acting assistant surgeons. In eleven years the thirty will automatically resolve themselves into one lieutenant commander, four passed assistant surgeons and twenty-five assistant surgeons. The age limit for entrance is from twenty-four to thirty-two years.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Although Mrs. Mary Miller, the janitress of the tenement at 248 Avenut A, succeeded in putting out the flaming clothes of her three-months-old baby girl after her little daughter Mary, five years old, had set them on fire while playing with matches, the child was so badly burned that she died a few hours later in Bellevue Hospital.

Have you noticed the invitation to join the committee to get ten thousand more Readers?

LIBERALS SURE OF INCREASED MAJORITY

Unionists Suffer at the Polls. John Burns Re-elected With Larger Vote.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—This has been a bad day for the Unionists. The morning opened with the announcement that the government had gained two seats in Sunderland, reducing the Unionist net gain to three.

Worse was to follow. Forty constituencies were polled today, returning forty-two members. Of these twenty-two were in London. Especial interest was centered in Battersea, where John Burns, president of the local government board, had a three-cornered fight. The Unionists hoped the Socialist candidate might poll 1,000 votes, which would let Sir John Harrington, their candidate in, but Mr. Burns was re-elected with an increased majority. In January he polled 8,540 votes to the Unionists' 7,895. Today his vote was 7,836 to 6,544 for the Unionists' candidate. The Socialist nominee obtained only 477 votes.

London again disappointed the Unionists' hopes. The twenty-two constituencies in the city polled today returned in January thirteen Unionists, eight Liberals and one Laborite. Today two seats were lost by the Unionists, one Laborite and one Liberal gaining them.

Looking at the aggregate vote of these twenty-two constituencies there is noticeable the same diminution in the poll on both sides seen throughout the country.

In January these twenty-two constituencies cast 107,460 Liberal-Laborite votes, to 117,798 Unionists. Today they cast 92,494 Liberal-Laborite and 104,316 Unionist votes. This general result of these London constituencies is indicative of what is going on throughout England. While both parties show smaller polls, the Unionists show the smaller decrease, but it is not sufficient to gain seats.

Beginning of a Change.

There is visible the beginning of a change, the first movement of the pendulum toward the Unionists side, but there has not been time to establish the change or to give the pendulum full impetus. It is not clear that the Unionists are suffering greatly from the state register. All reports show that the registration of Unionist electors who will be on the new register in January has been strong.

The total votes cast to date are: Unionist, 872,116; Liberal, 779,701; Labor, 173,537, and Socialists, 6,596. The Nationalist vote is omitted.

The Unionists gained one seat today, the Liberals four and the Laborites three, leaving a net loss of one seat by the Unionists.

"SOMETHING AWFUL" MOVES ON MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—While Chicagoans are shaking their heads and saying that it is "something awful," that they should have to go to Milwaukee to see real art, Milwaukee in turn is scratching its civic pate and wondering whether it should not deal "Salome" a knockout blow during its stay in that city that begins Friday night. Information from the Wisconsin city tells of possible interference, not from the officials, but from religious organizations.

Archbishop Messmer, of the diocese of Milwaukee, it is declared, is contemplating issuing a request that all members of the Milwaukee congregations abstain from attending the production of "Salome."

The Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee has chosen a committee of graybeards to attend the performance of "Salome" and report to the club whether the opera was above or below the moral standard of the Indian maids' dance known as the "bow and arrow" dance. The graybeards' committee thus selected consists of Peter Van Vechten, an octogenarian historian; F. P. Wilbur, who has passed the threescore years and ten, and Jeremiah Quinn, the aged manager of the Plankinton estate.

CAL. GIRLS WOULDN'T DANCE WITH JAPANESE

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 6.—Much unpleasant feeling has been caused through an invitation extended by the Hotel Maryland's manager to a ball which he proposed to give in honor of officers of the Japanese squadron now at Los Angeles. It soon came to the manager's ears that society girls living in the hotel as well as those in Pasadena had declared that they would not dance with the Japanese officers. He made a canvass and found that sentiment against the Oriental officers was practical unanimous, so the only thing he could do was to call off the ball.

The Japanese admiral regarded this canceling of the ball as a direct insult to his nation so he canceled invitations to a return dance on his ship and today refused permission to Long Beach school children to visit the ship.

HELD AS COUNTERFEITERS.

Vincenzo de Antonio and Domenico Abanezzi were indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury on the charge of having counterfeit $2 notes in their possession. The rest of the men, who were arrested last week, twelve in number, have been released by Commissioner Shields because of lack of evidence against them. De Antonio and Abanezzi pleaded not guilty. The former was held in $10,000 bail and the other in $1,000. They were locked up in the Tombs.

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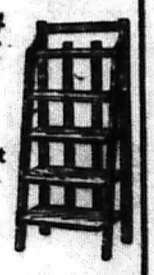

Another Christmas-Gift List:

Lamps	$4.00 to $35.00	Oil Paintings	4.00 to 150.00
Statuary	2.50 to 45.00	Etchings	1.50 to 15.00
Clock Sets	15.00 to 100.00	Library Tables	8.50 to 125.00
Shirt Waist Boxes	1.50 to 20.00	Parlor Cabinets	7.50 to 100.00
Gilt Clocks	2.75 to 45.00	Music Cabinets	4.50 to 75.00

OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

INVESTIGATING MEAT THEFTS FROM INSANE

One of the two December grand juries in session in the Criminal Courts building began yesterday a full investigation of the meat thefts at the Manhattan State Hospital. A preliminary inquiry following a police court hearing resulted in the indictment of Simon Katzenstein, the Bronx dealer in bones and fat.

The investigation begun yesterday will cover every phase of the meat scandal that was taken up in the investigations made by the state board of lunacy and by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick. Two score witnesses have been subpoenaed, and their examination will occupy several days.

District Attorney Whitman turned the work of prosecuting the inquiry over to his assistant, Mr. De Ford, Deputy Attorney General Robert P. Beyer, Henry W. Mack, counsel for the state board of lunacy, and George G. Freer, of Commissioner Fosdick's legal staff. All the witnesses examined at the state investigation and many others were called.

Among those examined yesterday were Frederick A. Wheeler, steward for the Manhattan State Hospital; Henry and Milton Katzenstein, sons of Simon Katzenstein; John J. Phelan, detective for President Mitchel, of the Board of Aldermen, and Inspectors Marks and Dobbins, of Commissioner Fosdick's staff.

According to the testimony of Steward Wheeler, responsibility for the reception and safe custody of meat at the Manhattan State Hospital lay with Anthony Martin, the meat cutter. Martin disappeared after the arrest of Simon Katzenstein, and the police have been unable to locate him.

Dr. William Mabon, medical director and superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, was not called as a witness. At one of the earlier inquiries Dr. Mabon said that he left the matter of looking after the hospital's meat supply entirely with Steward Wheeler.

MESSENGERS MEET

Boy Who Bought Revolver to Protect Himself, Shoots Fellow Scab.

At a mass meeting of the striking messengers, which was held at Clinton Hall last night, it was unanimously voted to continue the strike.

Owing to the blizzard the meeting was not as fully attended as was expected, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in enthusiasm and the boys one and all voted to keep up their struggle for better conditions.

Many of the messengers in the audience stated that they had worked yesterday in order to get a line on things in the offices and that they expect to get their fellow messengers from their respective offices out today, now that they know who they are.

It was voted at yesterday's meeting to give up the Clinton Annex Hall, where the messengers have been having their headquarters, and a committee was appointed to find a new hall.

Alexander Kopstein, of the Central Federated Union, addressed the strikers.

For the first time since the messenger strike is on a revolver came into play yesterday, with the result that one messenger boy employed by the Postal Telegraph Company was shot below the kneecap and was taken to the Flower Hospital in a serious condition.

The name of the boy who was shot is Joseph Grianosia, sixteen years old, of 321 East 36th street. He was shot by Charles Bogar, twenty-one years old, who is one of the messengers taking the place of strikers at the Postal's branch office, at 211 Columbus avenue. Bogar, upon accepting a job with the company as a strikebreaker, invested in a cheap revolver with which he intended to "protect" himself against the lads who are on strike, in case their pickets approached him.

According to the statement given out by the Postal Company, Bogar was playing around with his revolver when it suddenly discharged, hitting the Grianosia boy.

MADRID LAW STUDENTS ORGANIZE A STRIKE

MADRID, Dec. 6.—A number of students attending the law school refused to enter their classes today and tried to prevent others from doing so. This led to encounters, but eventually those desiring to pursue their studies succeeded in getting into the school.

The strikers remained about until the other students came out under the leadership of a proctor, when they attacked them with stones and other missiles. Some of the students were hurt, including a son of the president of the chamber of deputies.

Join the Committee for Ten Thousand more Call Readers.

STRIKING FEED DRIVERS DENY CHARGE OF ARSON

The striking hay and fed drivers, who are out against Charles Schaefer & Sons, Meserole and Waterbury streets, and Gerstinger & Schaefer, Union and Johnson avenues, Brooklyn, emphatically denied the statements printed in the capitalist papers, blaming them for setting a barge with hay on fire.

The chairman of the strikers told a Call reporter that the boss is playing for public sympathy by blaming the strikers with firing the barge. "None of the strikers had anything to do with the fire," said one of the men, "and we only heard of the fire from reading the news in the capitalist papers, putting the blame of the fire on us."

Several of the strikers received letters yesterday stating that there are spies in their own ranks who are trying to sell out the strike. The men were advised to look out for their leaders, and that they should not trust them, as they intend to sell out to the bosses. The strikers, however, did not take seriously the fake circulars, which they believe were sent out by the bosses to cause dissension among them, and they continued the strike with great enthusiasm.

Phil Sweet, the notorious strikebreaker, has taken charge of breaking the strike and has placed his guards on the job. Another "gum shoe" scab-letting concern, the Hannon employment agency, is also on the lookout for scabs, but the strikers are determined to hold out until all their demands are granted. Two sleuths, in the employ of Schaefer, called at the strike headquarters yesterday and told the men they should go out and "do up" the scabs.

They gave the strikers a list of the places they were to deliver orders, and advised them to wait for the scabs and beat them up. Both of them were expelled from the hall. As this is the second time the sleuths visited the strikers, it looks as though the bosses were trying to break the strike by having charges of rioting trumped up against the strikers.

The strikers, however, are carrying on a peaceful fight and are confident that they will get the bosses to come to terms with the union. George Cumberland, acting organizer of the teamsters, told a reporter yesterday that he was threatened by Charles Schaefer, who ordered him to keep away from his strikers.

The union is planning to call all the hay and feed drivers out on strike if the two struck firms don't come to terms by the end of the week. A number of men called on the union yesterday and stated that they wanted to strike in sympathy, but they were ordered to await orders from the organization.

HOT CONTEST ON IN MINE WORKERS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6.—The election of officers in the United Mine Workers, which takes place on December 13, promises to be a lively contest so far as the presidency is concerned, and from present indications John P. White will be the winner.

The present incumbent, T. L. Lewis, is using every influence at his command to secure his re-election; circulars are being sent out all over the country to the members by Lewis and his lieutenants, and it is said a large number of his organizers are employed to try and create sentiment in his favor.

Recently post cards with Lewis' picture and a lot of printed matter on them were sent to the members all over the country with a view to securing as many votes as possible.

On one of these cards were such sentences as "The man who has ideas and opinions of his own." "Who has defended the miners' interests?" "Who was never a quitter or a shirker?" and many other such equally laudable terms applied to himself.

"It appears that President Lewis finds it absolutely necessary to boost himself, or have his 'organizers' (?) do it, as the Illinois miners as well as those in Alabama and many in the Southwest seem to disagree with him in his statement about being a quitter," declares Duncan McDonald, secretary treasurer for Illinois.

"He has also been using a great deal of space in the Miners' Journal to advance his popularity and try to overcome the opposition that was caused by his attempt to compromise the Illinois miners' strike during the recent controversy in that state, but the Illinois miners will not soon forget the part he played in attempting to make an agreement with the Illinois coal operators, after the miners had the strike almost won."

MET. MUST PAY

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Among the decisions handed down today by the Court of Appeals was one sustaining the tax levied by the state controller upon the gross earnings of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, amounting to $121,096 for the year ended June 30, 1909. The company contended that as it was in the hands of a receiver and was not exercising its corporate franchises, that it had no gross receipts and that the corporation itself was not doing any business.

FINED FOR BREAKING STATE FACTORY LAW

Consumers' League Worker Got Evidence in Disguise. Brings Successful Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Through its atotrney, the Quaker City Chocolate and Confectionery Company, 2140 Germantown avenue, this morning, at a hearing before Magistrate Mecleary, in his office, 25 North Juniper street, pleaded guilty to two charges of violating the state factory laws in working employes overtime, and was fined $100 and costs, amounting in all to $110.

The magistrate took into consideration the fact that it was a first offense and warned the company against a repetition. The Quaker City company was represented by Joseph Carson, while John K. Andre was the attorney for the prosecutor, the state factory inspector.

The successful prosecution of the case is due to the work of a member of the Consumers' League, Miss Marjorie Daw Johnson, who is also working for the National Consumers' League, with offices at 105 East 22d street, New York city. Miss Johnson was in this city lecturing and volunteered for the work.

Worked 63¼ Hours One Week.

She obtained employment at the factory from Monday, November 7, until the following Saturday, and during the week worked 63¼ hours. This morning at the hearing a number of the young girls who coated almonds with her in one of the departments, recognized her with astonishment. Miss Johnson said this morning that to make herself look younger she put earrings in her ears, wore her hair with a big brown bow at the back and dressed in becoming style for the work.

"I found it very hard work, because I was not inured to the position," said Miss Johnson. "The girls I worked with were all little dears and it was shameful the way they were overworked. Not an evening in the week did I go home before the lights were burning in the factory, and others working later than I. Then, too, we had to get up around 5 o'clock to get there on time, and never get home until after 7 o'clock in the evening. We got a half hour at noon for lunch."

SAYS FRIAR LAND CHARGES ARE FALSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary of War Dickinson gives little encouragement to the aspirations of the Filipino people for political independence in his special report on his visit to the Philippine Islands, which was transmitted to President Taft today. While many Filipinos, Secretary Dickinson says, are well educated and capable of self-government, the great mass of the people are unfit for political responsibilities.

Mr. Dickinson spent about five weeks in visiting the islands. He was accompanied by Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs. After a complete investigation of the subject, Dr. Dickinson exonerates Dean C. Worcester, a member of the Philippine commission, and F. C. Carpenter, executive secretary of the commission, of the charges of improper official conduct in connection with Friar land transactions which were made in Congress last winter by Representative Martin, of Colorado.

As a result of his visit, Mr. Dickinson recommends that Congress appropriate the sum of $250,000 for the development of the coal mines on the Island of Batan; that provision be made for the retirement of the American employes in the Philippine civil service; that the limit of indebtedness for public improvements be increased from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000; that Congress enact legislation increasing the number of mineral claims which may be developed by a single person or corporation in the same vein or lode, and that the Philippine Assembly have authority to enact legislation enabling any Filipino, as well as aliens, to become citizens of the Philippine islands.

OFFICERS OF BATH TUB TRUST INDICTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The presidents and other officers of sixteen companies, comprising the bathtub trust, have been indicted by the federal grand jury in Detroit for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

This is one of the biggest hauls, so far as individual prosecutions are concerned, that the Department of Justice has ever made under the anti-trust law. If the officers are convicted they will be liable to jail sentences, and the department undoubtedly will bend every effort to have such punishment meted out instead of fines. The sixteen companies were also indicted as corporations.

The companies in the trust are engaged in the manufacture of sanitary enameled ironware, bathtubs, sinks and other things of a similar character that enter into the construction of nearly every house in the land. The Department of Justice some time ago brought a civil suit against this combination.

MRS. BULL WINS POINT.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday overruled the demurrer of John A. Qualey and Harvey W. Corbett to the complaint made against them by Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull, in which she charged them with swindling her out of $35,000, and gave judgment in favor of Mrs. Bull. But, Justice Bischoff said, he would permit the defendants to plead over upon payment of costs within twenty days.

Mrs. Bull claimed she was persuaded to invest her money in the Magnesia-Asbestos Company on false representations.

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FAVOR RESTRICTION OF UNSKILLED LABOR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Sentimental considerations in restricting immigration should be waived in view of the economic problems arising from adverse effects on wages and living conditions which the large number of aliens have had in recent years by their entry into basic industries, according to the final report of the immigration commission transmitted to Congress yesterday.

The commission unanimously favors the restriction of the unskilled labor immigration.

The commission presents for the consideration of Congress several proposals by which restriction of immigration might be effected, including a reading and writing test, the exclusion of unmarried unskilled laborers, limitations in the number arriving at any one port and from particular races, as well as in the amounts of money required to be in their possession on their arrival.

All the members of the commission do not concur in the feasibility of a reading and writing test.

The immigrants now coming, it is agreed, do not furnish any more criminals or subjects for charity than the native born, but the tendency to industrial and city life remains unchanged in spite of the fact that statistics show the immigrants to have been more successful in agricultural pursuits.

In connection with these findings the report urges that the division of information in the bureau of immigration be so conducted as to co-operate with the states and various societies in a more beneficial distribution of immigrants among agricultural stations, where they are especially needed.

Efforts to exclude all British East Indians through an agreement with Great Britain, the continuance of the present Chinese exclusion laws as well as present regulations with regard to Japanese and Korean immigration, the passage of the house bill for the deportation of alien criminals with changes in the immigration law to make it applicable to alien seamen and the appointment of an additional assistant secretary of commerce and labor to determine immigration appeals are specifically recommended.

The commission consisted of Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, chairman; Senators Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Leroy Percy, of Mississippi; Representatives Bennet of New York; Howell, of New Jersey, and Burnett, of Alabama; Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, and William R. Wheeler, of California, an assistant secretary of commerce and labor.

TURKEY RELIES ON THE CAPITALISTS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—"With old Abdul Hamid dead, France, England, and above all the United States interested in our affairs and their capitalists interested in our industries, the solidarity of the present constitutional government of Turkey is assured."

E. Aknouni, Armenian lecturer and writer and leader of the Armenian revolutionists, makes this statement here:

"There is a reason for my desiring the death of Abdul Hamid," Aknouni said. "As long as he lives, in prison or exile, with $100,000,000 at his disposal in the banks of England, so long will there be strife and bloodshed in our country.

"I am here to create a feeling of interest in our affairs among Americans. I want their capitalists to interest themselves in our industries and force competition on a nation which threatens the overthrow of our government.

"We desire the return of the missionaries. Their knowledge and sciences will be a blessing for the betterment of the Turkish empire."

DISCONTINUE WORK ON NEW WARSHIP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer has ordered the discontinuance of the preliminary work at the New York navy yard on the new battleship New York.

This action was taken following the receipt of an opinion from Attorney General Wickersham that the department should not proceed with the construction of the war vessel until Secretary Meyer was satisfied that it could be built within the appropriation of $6,000,000 provided by Congress.

AHEARN LOSES APPEAL.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The Court of Appeals dismissed without costs the appeal of ex-Borough President John F. Ahearn of Manhattan from the decision of the lower court, directing the reinstatement of William Walker as head of the bureau of buildings. Originally the lower court also gave Walker a personal judgment of $11,100 for salary against Ahearn, as well as ordering his reinstatement. But the Appellate Division struck out the personal judgment and this proceeding was decided by the Appellate Division.

Did you talk yourself hoarse against painting? Next time "Let The Call do it." Join the Committee for Ten Thousand more Readers and get ready on the new campaign now.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS' SUIT RATTLES JUDGE

Local Bosses' Association Got Funds From National Body to Fight Union.

(Correspondence of The Call.)

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Judge Pierce, in the equity session of the Superior Court yesterday at the hearing in the contempt proceedings brought by William B. Wright and other master photo engravers against Matthew Hall and others, officers of the international and the local union of photo engravers, said too much time was being taken in matters which should be understood by any man of ordinary intelligence even if an attempt were made to disguise them.

He said that in his opinion there had been bluffing on both sides. He could not understand why the committee representing the strikers hesitated in telling the employers just what terms the men wanted before they would consent to return to work.

He further said there was nothing wrong if the men should insist that conditions should be the same as before the strike. If payments were being made to men by the union merely for the purpose of continuing the strike, his honor said it would make no difference to him whether they were called "strike benefits" or "out of work benefits."

Tried to Settle Differences.

Daniel J. McDonald, member of the city council and secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council testified regarding what he had done with a view to effecting a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the men and the employers.

Within two weeks after the strike began he was instrumental in getting C. J. Peters & Co. to take back all of their men and had practically reached an understanding with the other employers when the contempt proceedings were brought. He said the question of "closed" shops was not an issue in the negotiations he had with employers and only hours, wages and the apprentice system were discussed. He said it was agreed that even those matters he discussed should be postponed until March if necessary to enable the men to return to work.

In explaining how he became involved in the controversy witness said that Mr. Blanchard, of the Suffolk Engraving Company, and several other master engravers called him on the telephone various times and asked him to assist in settling the strike. Mr. Blanchard, he said, told him that if he would come into the matter he believed he could do much toward bringing about a settlement of the strike.

Got Money From National Bosses.

J. B. Birmingham, chairman of the strike committee, testified to presiding at a meeting of the unemployed after the injunction was issued. He believed the strike had been declared off at the time the meeting was held.

William B. Wright, one of the petitioners, was called to the stand by Daniel McIsaac, counsel for the defendant. Witness admitted that the association of employers in Boston had received funds from the national association of employers to assist the local master engravers in fighting the union.

Witness said that John J. Whirl, of the national association of employers, had sent men here to work. He denied the national association was "scouring the country" to get help for the Boston firms.

100 REPORTED FROZEN IN ASIATIC RUSSIA

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—More than 100 persons have already frozen to death in the provinces bordering on the Aral Sea, in Asiatic Russia, according to a dispatch in today's Tageblatt. The temperature is forty-eight degrees below zero. Five thousand cattle have perished.

Troops have been sent out to rescue the passengers of twenty trains on the lines of the Central Asia Railway that have been blocked by frozen snowdrifts. The plight of these passengers is said to be desperate.

The weather is colder than for many years, and intense suffering prevails throughout a wide area.

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A STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM
THE ENGINEERS is now running in the International Socialist Review
It presents the economics of Karl Marx in language of workingmen and women. Absolutely scientific.
YOU need to STUDY Socialism if you want to help the movement. Every socialist is an educator for the revolutionary movement. You must educate yourself before you can teach your comrades. This Study Course is what you want. Do not try to speak or teach until you have studied the principles of Socialism.
Start a Study Class in your Local for the new course. The Review is $1.00 a year; $1.50 will pay the dues to five new names for one year. Address:
Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago

SICK WOMEN HERDED IN CROWDED CELLS

Investigation Shows Bad Conditions in Workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner has called the attention of Mayor Gaynor to the inadequate accommodations at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, and to the fact that a number of women in need of medical attention are herded together in crowded cells. The chief magistrate's letter is based on a report made by Magistrate Moses J. Harris, who recently inspected the workhouse and the penitentiary. What he saw there led him to write a letter to Chief Magistrate Kempner. The letter, in part, was as follows:

Second Division, Boro Hall, Brooklyn.

Dear Sir—Pursuant to the provision of section 107, article vii of chapter 659 of the laws of 1910, on the 29th day of October, 1910, I visited the workhouse and penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and I beg to report the following observations made by me, and the following recommendations:

(Accommodations Inadequate)

I found the workhouse and penitentiary well lighted, well ventilated and well kept. The cells, buildings, outhouses and various attachments were all exceptionally clean and the officers and wardens in charge deserving of commendation in this respect.

As to the workhouse, I found the accommodations, however, totally inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, every cell 8 by 10 feet, containing five and six cots and every cell used to accommodate five or six prisoners. This congestion is increased as the cold weather approaches to such an extent that, as the warden informed me, the accommodations of the prisoners became entirely inadequate, and many of the prisoners are compelled to sleep on the floors of the corridors of the workhouse, provided only with a pillow and blanket. This congestion now existing and becoming worse with the approach of cold weather is subject to the severest criticism. Some method should be devised in the immediate future of providing sufficient accommodations for the prisoners, so that not more than two should be confined in any cell.

Women Herded Into Cells.

Magistrate Harris then continues, that in September, 1910, forty-eight women were committed to the island who were in need of medical attention. He pointed out that the law provided that the magistrates commit such women to a public hospital.

"These forty-eight women so committed during the month of September, 1910," he wrote, "were confined in cells in the workhouse, five or six in each cell; they were not permitted to leave the cells day or night. This, in my opinion, is entirely wrong. The provisions of Section 79 do not contemplate the herding together of five or six women in a cell.

"This should be corrected at once by the immediate installation of a warden in the City Hospital under the charge of a capable matron, where these unfortunates could be suitably and properly treated during the period of their imprisonment. The existence of this condition of affairs is subject, in my opinion, to the severest criticism, and should be immediately remedied."

RIDERS BEGIN TO DROP FROM RACE

The hot pace maintained at the start in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden was reduced yesterday at noon when the wheelmen succumbed to exhaustion caused by a series of sprints and fell behind the record made by Root and Fogler in 1909. The fierce grind eliminated another team at noon when Leon Georget, the Frenchman, left the track, after waiting in vain for several hours to be relieved by his partner, Pouchois.

The blizzard did not decrease the second day attendance; in fact, it drove many into the garden for protracted sittings, and early in the afternoon the galleries and the first tier seats were packed. The track inclosure was also well filled.

The riders began to sprint early in the day in response to the urgent spirit of the spectators, who could see no excitement in mere record-breaking stunts and called loudly for some faster riding.

Georget and Pouchosi withdrew at 12:30 yesterday. Georget was riding at the time and he called several times for his partner and was finally informed that Pouchois refused to come on the track. Georget then left and he will have four hours to secure a new partner.

ESTIMATING COST OF CANADA'S NAVY

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The probable cost of Canada's navy was outlined by Mr. Brodeur, the minister of marine, in parliament today, when he said that the Rainbow and the Niobe, bought from the British admiralty, cost Canada $243,833.33 and $1,046,333.33, respectively.

The estimated cost of annual maintenance of the Niobe is $630,500 and the Rainbow $295,500. The Niobe has forty officers and 59 men and the Rainbow fifteen officers and 252 men.

PAY $300,000 DEBT FOR EX-KING MANUEL

LISBON, Dec. 6.—Numerous creditors of the Duke of Oporto, uncle of the deposed King Manuel, whose debts in Portugal are estimated to amount to $300,000, rubbed their eyes in amazement when they saw an advertisement in the press inviting them to call at a solicitor's office and receive payment in full.

They had reckoned that their claims would never be settled. It is reported that the king of Italy has advanced the money to pay the claims at the request of Maria Pia, the grandmother of Manuel.

4% SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
EAGLE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
THE THREE POPULAR ACCOUNTS OF THIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT OF MONEY SAVERS AND NON-SPECULATIVE INVESTORS
5% INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES
MONTHLY FIXED PAYMENT ACCOUNTS
$5. per month for 140 months compounds to $1000. $10. to $2000. $25. to $5000. Withdrawable at increasing rates from 3½ per cent during 1st and 2nd years, to 5½ per cent during 9th and 10th years.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $2,400,000.00

SIMPLICITY WILL MARK FUNERAL OF MRS. EDDY

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—The body of Mary Baker G. Eddy will be laid at rest some time Thursday afternoon in Mount Auburn Cemetery, a few miles away from the home at Newton, which had been hers during the latter years of her life.

Until the directors of the Mother Church in Boston shall have decided upon a suitable lot for the interment Mrs. Eddy's body will lie in a receiving vault in the cemetery after the funeral services, which are to be held in the house where she died.

Such was the tentative announcement of the plans for the funeral, which was made late this afternoon by Alfred Farlow, the representative of the directors of the Mother Chrch. In making this announcement Mr. Farlow took occasion to say that the report that Mrs. Eddy was to be buried in a lot offered by one of her former pupils was unfounded. "No permanent resting place for the remains of the former head of the Christian Science Church have been determined upon," Mr. Farlow added.

The last earthly honors that are to be paid to the founder and leader of the Christian Science Church are to be in marked contrast to the almost royal hedge of sanctified exclusion which surrounded her in the last ten years of her life. Upon the word of one of the directors of the Mother Church rests the statement made this afternoon that "Mrs. Eddy's funeral will be no different from that of any of us in her station in life who should pass away. There is to be no mystery, no secrecy; only the utmost simplicity."

"FAVORITISM" CAUSES FINANCE DEPT. STIR

The real shakeup in the Finance Department, which was prefaced by a few changes Monday, came yesterday, when Controller Prendergast announced 110 dismissals and transfers.

The Controller's statement explained that the Controller has found evidence on every side that in the past salaries have been increased simply for reasons of personal and political preference and not because of the value of services. He intends to wipe out the inequalities that have crept into the service through this system of personal and political favoritism. He wishes it understood that this reorganization is only a preliminary one. He says that the refining process is only in its initial stages.

In the changing about Chief Clerk Henry J. Storrs, salary $3,150, and his assistant, E. O'H. Jervois, salary $2,350, are retired on pensions. Under the law no pension in the Finance Department may exceed $1,500.

POLICE SEARCH FOR LABORER'S DAUGHTER

A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for fourteen-year-old Winifred Drew, of 2403 Second avenue, who disappeared on November 29. The missing girls is one of a family of seven children. Her father is a laborer and the family is said to be in poor circumstances.

On the morning of November 29 the girl's mother sent Winifred to a restaurant on Third avenue, between 124th and 125th streets, to see if she could get some food. The child started for the restaurant at 5 a.m. and has not been seen since.

The missing girl is about four feet tall, weight 90 pounds and has light hair and complexion. Her eyes are blue. When last seen she wore a gray coat, plaid dress and black stockings and shoes.

TRYING TO PREVENT SMALL COIN FAMINE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Every effort is being made at the Philadelphia mint to make up the shortage of small coins which has been felt throughout the country, and the force of 350 employed there are working day and night.

Last month's figures show that the holiday gift giving spirit figures largely in the increased coinage.

The mint during November coined $3,225,000 in double eagles, $1,290,000 in eagles, $590,000 in half eagles, and $175,000 in quarter eagles, making a total of $5,080,000 in gold. Dimes coined amounted to $215,000, 5-cent pieces to $267,000 and 1-cent pieces to $108,400. Total coinage of gold, silver, nickel, and copper was $5,670,000.

FOUND DEAD IN SHACK.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The body of a well dressed man, believed to be Thomas Mansfield, of Elizabeth, was found in a shack at Florence Heights today. He had frozen to death. From papers found on him he is believed to have been a traveling salesman.

Sending Money to Europe?
We will sell
Drafts in Amounts from $5 Upward TO-DAY at approximately the following rates:
Gt. Britain & Ireland at $4.86½ th. Sterling
Italy.....at 19¼ cts. per Lira
Germany.....at 23 3-4 cts. per Mark
OTHER COUNTRIES Proportionately.
Our fees are very small.
THE NORTHERN BANK
Broadway, corner Astor Place — 215 West 125th St.
2295 Tremont Av. — 86th Av. & 57th St.
— 8th Av. & 23d St.
125th St. nr. White Av. 1707 Amsterdam Av.
7th Av. & 116th St. (near 140th St.)
2828 White Plains Av. 34 Av. & 108th St.

LOVER RELEASED ON ABDUCTION CHARGE

WILKES-BARRE, Dec. 6.—Sixteen-year-old Leona Berri and twenty-five-year-old Barney Chamareski, of Hoboken, N. J., who ran away from there the day following Thanksgiving, were captured here this morning by the police, the man being charged with abduction upon complaint of the girl's elder sister, Miss Pauline Berri, who traced them to this city after several days' search.

She said that when her sister disappeared without explanation from her home the family suspected that Chameriski, with whom she was infatuated, had induced her to run away with him.

Efforts to trace them did not succeed until today, when the two were found here. The charge of abduction had to be dropped at the hearing before Alderman Frank B. Brown, however, as the girl testified that she left of her own free will; that she loves Chameriski, and will marry him as soon as she is old enough.

PREPARE ATTACK ON 2-CENT FARE LAW

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Plans on the part of leading railroads for a concerted attack upon the validity of the 2-cent fare law in Illinois and Iowa are nearing completion, and an announcement relative to the line of assault is expected within a short time.

Statistical experts have been at work for some time gatehring data relative to railroad earnings and the return on invested capital; and, as soon as their computations have been assembled, a committee, that was appointed some time ago to take charge of the matter, will convene and map out a course of action.

It was said yesterday that it was too early to forecast whether the legislature in each state would be asked to repeal the 2-cent statue, or whether an appeal for redress would be made to the courts. It is understood that the broad ground to be taken is that the 2-cent rate is confiscatory.

It is said that the Illinois Central road has gone so far as to undertake a physical valuation of its property in order to obtain needed figures.

SEIZE 21,338 POUNDS OF PUTRID EGGS

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Crusading for the new pure food law, United States Assistant District Attorney Hulbert today has in seizure 21,338 pounds of canned eggs which were confiscated an unfit for food from a local refrigerating company's warehouse. Further and bigger seizures will come this afternoon and tomorrow.

All the seizures so far made have been shipments from Dallas, Tex. Analysis of samples showed that in one cubic centimeter there were 10,000,000 bacteria. The government laboratories further stated that the samples examined showed the presence of "filth, adulteration, putrid matter and decomposition."

For months the health authorities say Chicago has been the dumping ground of tons on tons of preserved eggs, most of which have been unfit for food, and a determined effort is to be made to stop the traffic.

DON'T WANT CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN NEW NAVY

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The notable features in connection with the recent examinations for cadetships in the new Canadian navy, the result of which was announced today, are the evident popularity of the navy with Canadian youths and the prevalence of "cigarette heart."

The cigarette habit resulted in heavy culling among the British Columbia and Nova Scotia boys. There is a great surplus of applicants, however, in all grades.

WANTED TO DIE.

Storm Prevents Son From Helping Sick Brother; Old Man Despondent.

As the result of the stress of the storm the first attempt at suicide was heard yesterday in the New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, when Isaac Davis, sixty years old, was charged with an attempt at self-destruction by illuminating gas.

When questioned as to why he tried it he declared he had been attacked with a spell of despondency because of the condition of his family. In this respect he told the court he had been brooding over the doom of his son Abraham, eighteen years old, who is afflicted with tuberculosis, and also the desperate predicament of his other son, Simon, fourteen, who was unable to get work today at his job of peddling, whereby he usually obtained medicine money for his ailing brother.

After hearing the old man's plea Magistrate O'Reilly fixed bail at $200 for a further hearing on December 8, but paroled the father in the care of his family.

TO HONOR TOLSTOY.

Russians of New York are preparing to honor the memory of Leo Tolstoy at a memorial meeting which will be held on Thursday evening, December 8, at Cooper Union.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Russian Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists and the Bund.

Addresses will be made by Morris Hillquit, Alexander Jonas, Abraham Cahan, Dr. Ch. Zhitlowsky, Dr. S. Ingerman, Meyer London and B. Vladek.

The charge of admission will be 10 and 25 cents.

MORGAN CONSENTING, SUBWAYS MAY COME

New Interborough Offer Considered Excellent by Mayor and Some Others.

J. P. Morgan having accorded permission, the city of New York may—in a few years—have more subways.

Such was the comment made yesterday on the new Interboro offer to begin work "in a month."

President Shonts said that if the city authorities approved of the plan, the Interboro would begin construction work thirty days after the necessary agreements had been signed.

He added that the new plans had no reference to the triboro plans, and that the proposed subway would have substantially the same dimensions as the existing underground road. When asked if the connections at 42d street would involve the use of shuttle trains, he said that this was a mere operating detail, and would be determined later.

Wilcox Gratified.

Chairman Willcox, of the so-called Public Service Commission, said that he was not prepared to go into details as to the merits of the Interboro offer, and he positively declined to speak about the relative merits of the McAdoo and Shonts propositions. He did say, however, that he was gratified with various features of the latest offer from Shonts.

This offer is the outcome of fits and starts that have continued at intervals for the last twelve months. The details of these have never come out, but it is known that there have been hitches. One is believed to have been due to the negotiations that were carried on between the company and certain city officers who were supposed to represent the Mayor.

Mr. Willcox declined to go into any general discussion of the causes of the delays, but he did say this much: "The negotiations were made more difficult by the course of various organizations and gentlemen—perhaps innocently—uniting to help the Interboro pull chestnuts out of the fire."

Mayor Pleased.

Mayor Gaynor is highly gratified at the Interboro's offer, it was said, believing that the proposal for extending the present subway system is the greatest thing that has happened for the city of New York in fifty years.

As to details of the proposed lines, Shonts had very little to say further than that the bore of the tunnels which the Interboro proposes to build will be substantially the same as that of the present subway and not on the larger scale suggested by the commission for the tri-boro system in order that it might handle standard size railway cars. He added that the company's plan for the Lexington avenue extension is substantially the same as the "double deck" arrangement worked out for the tri-boro by the commission, with the expresses running on the lower level and the locals close to the surface.

The Proposition.

The Interboro is willing to take over the Brooklyn subways that have been laid out, even the extensions to Coney Island and to Fort Hamilton; extend its present line up Lexington and Jerome avenue to Van Cortlandt Park and Woodlawn road, extend the Westchester branch from 180th street, over White Plains road to the city line, and extend the proposed Lexington avenue extension from 139th street over Southern boulevard and Westchester avenue to Pelham Bay Park. It also wants to extend its line down Seventh avenue from 42d street. The company promises a uniform fare of 5 cents on the entire system, including Brooklyn. The old proposal to third-track the Second, Third and Ninth avenue "L" lines is renewed.

It is estimated that the cost of construction and equipment of the various subway extensions will be $128,000,000, and it is proposed that the city shall pay $53,000,000 and the Interboro $75,000,000.

It is understood that representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank will be elected to the directorate. The financing will be accomplished under the leadership of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Since the McAdoo company is also largely financed by the same interests, all talk of "competition" is, of course, a joke.

SNOW STORM HOLDS UP CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—For the first time in many years the house today began business without prayer. Chaplain Cowden usually travels to the Capitol in a street car, but owing to the heavy snow he decided this morning to engage a a taxicab. The chauffeur guaranteed to deliver him at the house ten minutes before 12. The machine broke down on the run up Capitol hill, with the result that Chaplain Cowden, very much flustered, reached the house a few minutes after that hour.

The proceedings were suspended in order that he might deliver the daily prayer. The chaplain mumbled apologies to the Speaker, and then quit the chamber, annoyed over the fact that for the first time he was not on the job as per schedule. After the transaction of routine business the reading of the President's message was begun in the house.

JANITOR SHOOTS HIMSELF.

George Beaupierre, thirty-two years old, a janitor in the Roscoe apartment house at 448 St. Nicholas avenue, committed suicide shortly before noon yesterday by shooting himself. The body was found in the basement near the dumbwaiter shaft by a butcher's boy who had entered the cellar to deliver some meat.

Do you know about the Committee for Ten Thousand more Readers.

MICHIGAN FURNITURE Co.
ABSOLUTELY FREE
ON OUR
$1 WEEKLY OPENS AN ACCOUNT
LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS
APARTMENTS FURNISHED from $50.00 to $500.00
THIS SOLID BRASS BED WITH EVERY PURCHASE OF $100.00 OR OVER VALUE $15.
$3.00 DOWN ON $50.00
$5.00 " " $75.00
$7.50 " " $100.00
LARGER AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION
WE PAY FREIGHT AND ALLOW RAILROAD FARE
2174-3RD AVE. BET 118 & 119 STS. N.Y.
OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

BENEFIT FOR RELIEF OF CZAR'S VICTIMS

Treasurer's Report of the Societys' Finances Is Given.

The Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution will give a benefit performance at the Irving Place Theater on Tuesday, December 13. The proceeds of the performance will be used for the relief of the czar's victims. "Magda" (Die Heimath) will be the attraction. It will be presented by the able artists of the Irving Theater company.

Nicholas Aleinikoff, treasurer of the society, has made the following report, covering the year beginning December 1, 1909, and ending December 1, 1910:

Received.

Balance, December 1, 1909..	$118.43
Membership dues.....	667.25
Donations	387.13
Entertainments	1,614.75
Refunds from impartial fund and from deposits.....	194.75
Total	$2,982.35

Disbursed.

Forwarded to Russia through Social Revol., Social Democrats and Bund.....	$1,968.33
Aid to political immigrants in New York city.....	715.00
Deposit for halls, theater and payment for meeting halls, propaganda and admin. expenses	246.16
Total	$2,929.39
Balance on hand November 30, 1910.....	52.96

N. B.—For above donations credit is hereby thankfully acknowledged to following organizations and individuals:

J. Barret	$ 1.00
Colection at meeting of "Vilne Ukrainsko Tovaristvo Kiev"..	6.85
Russian Progressive Society, Hartford, Conn.	13.20
Workmen's Circle, Branch 46 (through Forward)	25.00
Workmen's Circle, Branch 78, Cincinnati, Ohio	2.85
Socialist Literary Club, of Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
Hurwich & Katz (through Forward)	3.00
L. Rogal (for Volgodsk gov. exiles)	5.00
Moriak, I. V. (through "Russky Golos)	1.00
Through "Russky Golos" from Cleveland, Ohio	3.00
B. Thomashefsky	12.50
Minsker Politisher Verband (for Minsk Prisoners).....	27.00
Ester, Philo, Ezra and Jeanette Mirsky	20.00
Boston friends (through Dr. M. J. Konikow).....	100.00
Collected through S. Rubin—D. C., 50c.; F. N., $1; D. L., 50c.; Mr. Feldhleth, $1; Lindheimer & Blaufeld, $1; R. H. Gerstle, $2.....	6.00
Poloner Young Men's and Young Ladies' Progress. Ass'n	2.65
Poloner Young Men's and Young Ladies' Progress. Ass'n	2.25
F. Kraemer, Cronsgord, Canada	1.00
Russian Workingmen's Union of Wisconsin	10.00
Chicago Burtseff Conference..	41.00
Through Russky Golos.....	1.50
Elizabeth Russ. Soc. Dem....	3.33
Russians of Los Angeles (through A. P. Scherbak)..	39.00
Mr. Okrahana (through Russky Golos)	2.00
Mr. Rynold (through Russky Golos)	1.00
Mr. Bradstreet, for the Young Algonquin Club	2.50
Mrs. W. Brody	2.00
Mrs. N	.25
A. Shpitalek (through Forward)	2.50
Newark Branch Relief Society	18.15
Russian Socialist Society of San Francisco, Cal. (through "Russky Golos")	20.00
Mrs. Elkan	1.00
Total	$387.13

$1,400,000 FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS IN FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The government today voted $1,400,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers throughout France.

It is considered inevitable that other heavy appropriations will have to be made, as flood conditions generally show no improvement.

MUSICIAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 6.—Charles Jerome Coleman, a one time millionaire and well known musical director and composer, committed suicide early yesterday morning in his room at the Hill Crest. His body was found after the odor of gas from his room had been detected. In his pocket was a card on the back of which was written:

"Suicide."

IGNORANCE OF LAW RUINED SHIP OWNER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Once a wealthy ship owner, but now reduced to poverty through his ignorance of the law, Captain H. J. Thompson, of Tacoma, Wash., was pardoned today a few minutes before the expiration of a sixty day jail sentence. He had been convicted of taking a vessel out of port contrary to federal order.

Captain Thompson, as defendant in a suit, steered his vessel out to sea when the complainants were about to levy on it. Before leaving, however, he signed over property which he thought equal to the value of the vessel. The case was decided against him, his ship going to meet the damages. Then he was jailed for obstructing judicial operation of the law.

SNOW PLOW AND TRAIN IN COLLISION

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6.—A big snow plow and a passenger train on the Newark and Delaware City branch of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad, collided head on this morning, about a mile from Porters Station, fifteen miles below this city. Two men were hurt, N. W. Jones, fireman on the snow plow, and John W. Mack, a salesman of Philadelphia.

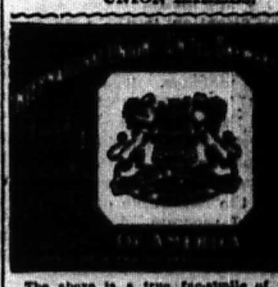
There were only five passengers on the train and the remaining four were badly shaken up, but aside from bruises were not seriously hurt.

AT STEUBEN UNVEILING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—One thousand members of the Liederkranz Society will arrive in Washington tonight to take part in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the statue of Baron Steuben, the German military leader of the American Revolution, tomorrow. Many German-Americans from all parts of the United States arrived during the day.

How long do you think it will take to get ten thousand more Readers?

DOUBLE S. & H. STAMPS ALWAYS TO CALL READERS ONLY.
The Standard Shoe Store
UNION-MADE SHOES.
M. Braverman
1360 Third Ave., bet. 76th and 77th Sts.

UNION LABELS.

The above is a true fac-simile of the Union Cigar Makers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor, therefore, always look for the Label.

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

MEETING HALLS.
Astoria Schuetzen Park
Broadway and Steinway ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.
Tel. 213 Astoria. J. LINK, Prop.
Labor Temple
Workmen's Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls, telephone, 1068 Orchard. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P.M.
Labor Lyceum
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Movement, owned and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 1068 Williamsburg. Large Hall for Workmen's Balls, Parties and Meetings. M. Schwarz, Prop.
Casino Hall Large Meeting Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates and best treatment.
85 E. 4th St., N. Y. Tel. 1068 Orchard.
ARLINGTON HALL
Ave., elegant hall for balls and weddings and banquets; modern bowling alleys. L. Rolander, Prop.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
SANTAL MIDY
RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

A LOT ABOUT CAPITAL; LITTLE ABOUT LABOR

Taft Reassures Business in Soothing Message of 40,000 Words.

I believe it to be in the interest of all the people of the country that for the time being the activities of government, in addition to enforcing the existing law, be directed toward the economy of administration and the enlargment of opportunities for foreign trade, the conservation and improvement of our agricultural land, the building up of home industries, and the strengthening of confidence of capital in domestic improvement. — "Keynote" of Taft's message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Soothing the fevered brow of capital and assuring it that its interests will be safeguarded, asking for increased salaries for the poverty-stricken judges of the Supreme Court, and dismissing the subject of labor's needs with a few paragraphs out of a total of 40,000 words, W. H. Taft, President of the United States, sent his message to Congress today.

Under the familiar title of "Injunction Bill" is the following:

"I wish to renew my urgent recommendation made in my last annual message in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of injunctions in equity without notice in accordance with the best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States. I regard this of especial importance, first because it has been promised, and second because it will deprive those who now complain of certain alleged abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions without notice of any real ground for further amendment and will take away all semblance of support for the extremely radical legislation they propose, which will be most pernicious if adopted, will sap the foundations of judicial power and legalize that cruel social instrument, the secondary boycott."

Judicial Salaries.

"A recommendation for increases in salaries that shall give the chief justice of the Supreme Court $17,500 and associates $17,000, circuit judges $10,000 and district judges $9,000 is backed by the following plea:

The cost of living is such, especially in the large cities, that even the salaries fixed in the proposed bill will enable the incumbents to accumulate little, if anything, to support their families after death.

The only other topics in the message that refer even slightly to the needs of the working class are:

Bureau of Labor.

"The Commissioner of Labor has been actively engaged in composing the differences between employers and employes engaged in interstate transportation, under the Erdman act, jointly with the chairman of the interstate commerce commission. I cannot speak in too high terms of the success of these two officers in conciliation and settlement of controversies which, but for their interposition, would have resulted disastrously to all interests.

"I invite attention to the very serious injury caused to all those who are engaged in the manufacture of phosphorous matches. The diseases incident to this are frightful, and as matches can be made from other materials entirely innocuous, I believe that the injurious manufacture could be discouraged and ought to be discouraged by the imposition of a heavy federal tax. I recommend the adoption of this method of stamping out a very serious abuse.

Eight-Hour Law.

"Since 1868 it has been the declared purpose of this government to favor the movement for an eight-hour day by a provision of law that none of the employes employed by or on behalf of the government should work longer than eight hours in every twenty-four. The first declaration of this view was not accompanied with any penal clause and with no provision for its enforcement, and, though President Grant by a proclamation twice attempted to give it his sanction and to require the officers of the government to carry it out, the purpose of the framers of the law was ultimately defeated by a decision of the Supreme Court holding that the statute as drawn was merely a direction of the government to its agents and did not invalidate a contract made in behalf of the government which provided in the contract for a day of longer hours than eight. Thereafter, in 1892, the present eight-hour law was passed, which provides that the services and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor on any of the public works of the United States and of the said District of Columbia, is hereby restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful, etc., etc.

"This law has been construed to limit the application of the requirement to those who are directly employed by the government or to those who are employed upon public works situate upon land owned by the United States. This construction prevented its application to government battleships and other vessels built in private shipyards and to heavy guns and armor plate contracted for and made at private establishments.

"The proposed act provides that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by a contract with the United States in the employ of the contractor or any subcontractor shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours a day in any one calendar day.

"It seems to me from the past history that the government has been committed to a policy of encouraging the limitation of the day's work to eight hours in all works of construction initiated by itself, and it seems to me illogical to maintain a difference between government work done on government soil and government work done in a private establishment, when the work is of such large dimensions and involves the expenditure of much labor for a considerable period, so that the private manufacturer may adjust himself and his establishment to the special terms of employment that he must make with his workmen for this particular job. To require, however, that every small contract of manufacture entered into by the government should be carried out by the contractor with men working at eight hours would be to impose an intolerable burden upon the government by limiting its sources of supply and excluding altogether the great majority of those who would otherwise compete for its business.

"The law has been construed to include not only buildings and work upon public ground, but also ships, armor, and large guns when manufactured in private yards or factories.

"One of the great difficulties in enforcing this eight-hour law is that its application under certain emergencies becomes exceedingly oppressive and there is a great temptation to subordinate officials to evade it. I think it would be wiser to allow the President, by executive order, to declare an emergency in special instances in which the limitation might not apply and, in such cases, to permit the payment by the government of extra compensation for the time worked each day in excess of eight hours. I may add that my suggestions in respect to this legislation have the full concurrence of the Commissioner of Labor.

Workmen's Compensation.

"In view of the keen, widespread interest now felt in the United States in a system of compensation for industrial accidents to supplant our present thoroughly unsatisfactory system of employers' liability (a subject the importance of which Congress has already recognized by the appointment of a commission), I recommend that the International Congress on Industrial Insurance be invited to hold its meeting in 1913 in Washington, and that an appropriation of $10,000 be made to cover the necessary expenses of organizing and carrying on the meeting."

Safety Appliances and Provisions.

"The protection of railroad employes from personal injury is a subject of the highest importance and demands continuing attention. There have been two measures impending in Congress, one for the supervision of boilers and the other for the enlargement of dangerous clearances. Certainly some measures ought to be adopted looking to a prevention of accidents from these causes. It seems to me that with respect to boilers a bill might well be drawn requiring and enforcing by penalty a proper system of inspection by the railway companies themselves which would accomplish our purpose. The entire removal of outside clearances would be attended by such enormous expense that some other remedy must be adopted. By act of May 6, 1910, the interstate commerce commission is authorized and directed to investigate accidents, to report their causes and its recommendations. I suggest that the commission be requested to make a special report as to injuries from outside clearances and the best method of reducing them."

THREE SENATORS SWORN IN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—When the senate met today the credentials of the recently appointed senators, Lafe Young, of Iowa; Joseph M. Terrell, of Georgia, and Claude Swanson, of Virginia, were presented and took the oath of office.

The New York Call Conference MEETS The Second and Fourth Wednesday every month AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

A CONSTANT CAMPAIGNER.

YOU believe in spreading the principles of Socialism if you are a true Socialist. Socialists always work, without end, in the attempt to convert the WORKING CLASS to a realization of the principles that we, of the Socialist movement, stand for.

We do this because we know that without the support of the entire Working Class we will be mighty weak when we attempt to bring about the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Well, in order to do just that thing we talk to our friends, acquaintances and shopmates. We hold that the most effective way in which to convert them to Socialism is to get them to read Socialist literature.

If you are trying to "land" some one the best thing for you to do is to get him or her to become a regular reader of this paper—THE NEW YORK CALL, THE ONLY ENGLISH PAPER IN THE EAST THAT STANDS AND FIGHTS FOR LABOR.

By doing that you are helping the Socialist movement. You are doing the important work of swelling its ranks. That is the most necessary thing at present—getting people to believe in Socialism.

So, again we wish to impress on your mind the necessity of getting new readers for THE CALL. THAT IS THE BEST WAY TO MANUFACTURE SOCIALISTS.

DO THAT AND YOU MAY REST ASSURED THAT THE DAY IS NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN THE WORKERS WILL BE THE OWNERS OF THE MINES, MILLS, FACTORIES AND THE RAILROADS, ETC.

That is what we are working for—Collective Ownership; and THE BEST WAY, WE REPEAT, IS GETTING THEM TO READ THE CALL.

The prices are exceedingly low and the average working man or woman can afford to get on our mailing list. All you need do is bring up the subject, and then you will find how ready and anxious the workers of this country are for the message the Socialist has to deliver.

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RAILROAD OFFICES ARE AGAIN BURNED

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Fire that is believed by New York Central railroad officials to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed a two story brick building belonging to the railroad at Depew today. Loss, $100,000. For a time the engine repair shops were in danger and aid was summoned from Buffalo and Lancaster. The destroyed building had just been constructed and was turned over to the road this morning. It was to have been occupied by the office force. Less than a year ago the building used by the office force and occupying the same ground was destroyed by fire.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

The Glove Workers' Union, of Littleton, N. H., is still waging a determined fight for the right to organize with the Saranac Glove Company, of that place. The nine men locked out on October 3 have not been taken back, and the company maintains a stubborn attitude, evidently forgetting that the workers not only make gloves, but wear them, and are demanding the union label on all goods of that kind sold.

Demand the label of the International Glove Workers of America on every pair of gloves you buy and help the glove workers in their struggle for organization.

The regular meeting of the United Hat Trimmers, of Newark, N. J., was held on December 3 in the G. A. R. rooms, Broad street, Newark.

The regular business was transacted and the following officers elected for the coming year: Miss Bertha Hember, president; Miss N. Martin, vice president; Miss Alice Scott, secretary, and Miss L. Branum, treasurer. Finance committee—Miss Mary Houston, Miss Louise L. Kennedy and Miss Ella Cantwell.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Having heard of the High street fire and how very close it came to some of our members in having the lives of some of their dear ones endangered; be it

Resolved, That we, the United Hat Trimmers of Newark, N. J., in meeting assembled, do deplore the loss of life and injury that has befallen our sisters in the industrial field, and we extend our sympathy to their relatives in this hour of suffering and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That this body of organized working women do strongly protest against the conditions that made this calamity possible and take such action as shall safeguard its members in the factories where they are employed by insisting that fire escapes be provided where there are none, and that windows be not obstructed or nailed down; and be it still further

Resolved, That we donate $100 to the relief of the sufferers and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the public press and the proper authorities, whose business it is to protect the lives of the workers in factories, calling their attention to the fact that there are existing conditions in the worshops of Newark that are a menace to the people employed there.

MELINDA SCOTT,
KATIE BLOCK,
PHOEBE PAISLEY.

PACKERS ASK DELAY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Chicago packers individually indicted here for alleged conspiracy and violation of the Sherman anti-trust law today filed before Federal Judge Carpenter a motion asking the action in their cases be postponed until a suit before Federal Judge Landis, which seeks the dissolution of the National Packing Company, is settled.

BORDER INSPECTION TO BE MORE RIGID

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—With the receipt at the Treasury Department of information that smugglers from Europe are now operating via Canada, orders went forth today calling for a reform in customs collections on the Canadian border.

Chief of the Secret Service Wilkie, who is engaged in reorganizing the customs secret service, has been called in by the customs authorities in regard to the Canadian situation, and he will try to find the "leaks," which, according to information that has come to the department, are threatening to offset the work of Collector Loeb in New York, and the customs officials in the other Atlantic seaports of the United States.

Wilkie is going about his work without any blare of trumpets, and the Treasury Department has "nothing to say" regarding the Canadian customs service.

It was learned today, however, that until the present agitation, the customs service along the Canadian border at many places has been very perfunctory. At no time, it is certain, has it been anything like as strict as the examination at the seaports. Passengers on through trains from Montreal and other Canadian cities to New York and other American cities have been able to escape with a very formal examination.

BURGLAR MAKES 19 VISITS, GETS ONLY $25

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 6.—A lone burglar entered nineteen homes in Noblesville last night and as a reward for his trouble he got only $25 from the home of William Weaver. The burglar entered all of the homes in three hours and at every place gained entrance in the same way by opening a window.

At the home of C. R. Heath, president of the gas company, Mrs. Heath showed rare presence of mind in dealing with the intruder. She awoke as soon as the man entered her room, rose from her bed and walking toward the man told him to get out of the house as quickly as possible. He did not argue the question, but started down the stairway with Mrs. Heath following him. He made his exit through an open window.

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Telephone Bronx Store: 463 Melrose. Telephone Harlem Store: 1026 Harlem.

CHILDREN'S LABOR MAKES YOUR MERRY CHRISTMAS TIDE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ber. They went into the scores and hundreds, and were scattered through the length and breadth of New York wherever the poor dwell. Only a few of these streets could be taken in by the investigator. But these few streets, the few homes in these streets which were looked into, showed that industrial child and woman slavery were actually at their highest now before Christmas, the season of peace and good will.

Chrystie street, parts of Stanton street, Prince street, and almost any other street on the lower East and West Side of New York that you may choose will reveal any number of windows where there is still light long after midnight.

Sometimes the light is in the rear house and through dark hallways you at once see the light burning at so late an hour. The reason is a table piled up to the ceiling with wreaths and holly or the entire room filled with paper boxes used for the shipping of Christmas presents, to which a woman is putting the finishing touches.

Beside the woman you will invariably find a girl of ten or twelve assisting her with the work. Two or three other children lie resting their heads on the table asleep. Another little boy or girl is perhaps lying on the floor waiting to be put to bed.

Midnight Work.

Talk to the woman and you will find that she has been working all day making these wreaths. After school hours the children join her and they work until midnight. Are they making much money? Here is what Mrs. F. G., on Elizabeth street, will tell you:

"Four cents a dozen is all they pay now for them holly. Years ago they paid more. Now the boss says, 'Four cents or we don't want you at all.' and I work for 4 cents. Me and my girl—she is five years—are at it all day and we make 54 cents a day. After school the other children, three more, help us until 12 or 1 o'clock at night and together we make $1.25 a day. You see, this is the busy season."

That is all there is to Mrs. G.'s story. She is one of the thousands of Italian women in New York whose husband works on the railroad during the summer and is out of work during the winter. She must do something to earn a livelihood.

Ordinarily she works on feathers. Just before Christmas holly and paper boxes are more in demand, so she works at that.

Lowest Possible Pay.

But the demand for these things does not increase the price which she receives for making them. The price is regulated by the manufacturer, not according to the demand for the article, but according to the number of poor women he can get willing to work at any price at all, and then he fixes the any price at all to suit the feelings of his pocketbook.

Another case:

Mrs. P., sixty years old, living on the upper West Side. She is not Italian, but American, and a woman of refinement. All she has left in this world is a litle granddaughter. Grandmother and granddaughter occupy one dark room in the rear of a tenement. The charities pay their rent in part. For food and other things for herself and little grandchild Mrs. P. works seventeen hours a day.

She works not at holly and wreaths, but at crocheting. As a girl she prided herself on her handwork and now she uses it for a living. Before Christmas there is a great demand for crocheted slippers for my lady. Mrs. P. is paid for her work the princely price of 40 cents for a dozen pairs. By working seventeen hours a day she is able to crochet a dozen pairs of slippers in a day and a half and earn the net sum of 80 cents for three days. How can this woman live on the money? Ask the prosperity howlers.

Violets are very pretty, but if you saw Mrs. Blank on McDougal street, who makes these artificial violets, you would lose all love for them. Mrs. Blank looks more like a living skeleton. She needs medical care and a nurse and good food and a light room. Well, why in the name of heaven does not she get those things? Because the price of violets, that is, the price which she receives for making violets is 36 cents per gross.

But really what can a child of five or six years do in the way of manufacturing flowers and wreaths and violets?

For an answer Miss Frances Perkins of the Consumers' League will show a book of pictures—500 or more—taken in the tenement home sweatshops at the instance of the Consumers' League; pictures that show children not only five, but even three years old, doing their share in the manufacture of the delicate flowers and violets and a score of other articles which go into avenue homes.

If flower making is not in your line, Miss Perkins will explain the picture to you.

"This child here," she explains, "is a girl three years old. She is helping make the flowers by stringing the petals together. There is nothing to it. You just string the petals together on a piece of wire. The more complicated work of flower making is done by her older sister, and the most skilled part of all is done by the mother. The mother pastes the petals together and puts the finishing touches to the bouquet or whatever it may be."

The final comment on the situation which Miss Perkins, as a student and investigator of child labor has to make, is as follows:

"The children are piecing together the wages which their father should have earned."

If you are working for new Readers, then organize and make your work more effective. Address the Circulation Committee, care of The Call.

CITY FATHERS SORE ON PSYCHE AND DIANA

After a brief debate, in which "art" got all that was coming to her, the city fathers of Yonkers have decided that Psyche at the Bath, Diana, and other airily clad ladies have no place in the new $300,000 city hall. So in their stead the decorations will likely include paintings of the majestic Hudson and of some of the noble landscapes of Westchester county.

The art lovers of Yonkers, those who had spent many a Sunday afternoon in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, are much put out over the ban against Psyche and her ilk, but the city fathers, after a careful study of the models, decided that such would never do for the "youth of our community."

WORKER KILLED.

Companion Badly Hurt When Plank Falls.

Edward Flynn, twenty-three years old, of 248 East 142d street, was instantly killed yesterday, and Andrew Piecuch, of the same age, of 608 East 14th street, seriously injured by the breaking of a plank on which they were standing while moving a mixing box from the fifth to the fourth floor of a new building at 39 Clarkson street. Piecuch, who received lacerations and consussion of the brain, was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The 777th Day of The Call and Its
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BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
Progress Book Store.....235 E. 84th St.

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Patronize Sobel's Union Shoes..84 Rivington St.
The Regent Shoe....1436 3d Ave., near 80th St.
Mertzel & Dlouhy..1372 1st Av., bet. 72d & 74th
M. Siegelman.....40 Avenue B
Jos. Lau, 1550 Ave. A, bet. 82d and 83d Sts.
I. Nathan....1765 Madison Ave., near 117th St.
Harlem Shoe Co....1366 3d Ave, cor. 103d St.
Eagle Shoe Store.....948 Columbus Ave.
B. Hahn.....2060 8th Ave.
Union Shoe Store....1410 2d Ave., near 73d St.
B. N. Lefkowitz.....3 Avenue C
Union Shoe Co.....52 Avenue B

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
L. Seigel & Co.....67 Canal St.
Witty Brothers.....54 to 58 Eldridge St.

CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS.
Levy Bros.....2196 3d Ave., near 120th St.

DAIRY LUNCH ROOM.
L. Schoenfeld....30 Rivington St., nr. Forsyth

DEPARTMENT STORES.
C. H. Drake.....826-827 8th Ave. (51st St.)
M. & A. Katz.....21-35 Third Ave.
Frank's.....Northeast cor. 63d and Avenue A
Frank.....Cor. 106th St. and Columbus Ave.

DRUGGISTS.
G. Oberdorfer.....2060 8th Ave.
Also 167th St. & 8th Ave.

DENTISTS.
Dr. S. Berlin.....22 E. 106th St.
Dr. M. S. Lee.....1186 Madison Ave.
Dr. J. Muth.....61 3d Ave.
Dr. A. Carr.....153 E. 84th St.
Dr. S. I. Rubin.....50 E. 106th St.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.
I. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway; Fifth Ave. cor. 115th St.; Houston, cor. Clinton St.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Royal Furniture Co.....2190 3d Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
I. Kupferschmid.....118 Delancey St.
M. & A. Katz.....821-825 Third Ave.
David Rosenfeld....2106 3d Ave., near 115th St.
Sig. Klein.....52 Third Ave.
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CALLAHAN, THE HATTER.
140 Bowery; nearly 50 years' reputation.
H. Silverstein.....38 Delancey St.
Bardin Union Hats.....3d Ave., cor. 105th St.

INSURANCE.
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LUNCH ROOMS.
William G. Stoker.....97 3d Ave.

LAW BLANKS AND TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES.
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M'CANN'S HATS are always the best and cheapest. 810 Bowery.

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M. Singer.....1458 Madison Ave.

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Dr. B. L. Becker.....203 E. Broadway

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J. M. Huber.....150 Worth St.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
L. Bereasoff.....255 Grand St., cor. Essex
D. L. Aronow....160 E. 23d St., cor. Third Av.

PIANOS.
O. W. Wuerts.....1816 Third Ave
Also 2029 Third Ave.

RESTAURANTS.
Isidor Klepak...144 Henry st., near Jefferson
Rand School Restaurant.....112 E. 19th St.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS.
Paul Taussig.....104 E. 14th St.

TRUSSES.
Henry Frahne.....1400 Third Ave.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.
Thomas G. Hunt.....650 Sixth Ave.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
V. Britting & Co.....245 E. 52d St.

UNION MADE HATS.
Breithaupt.....673 8th Ave.; 1051 3d Ave.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Gustav Stiglitz.....652 Columbus Ave.

BRONX

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Sam W. Eiges.....365 E. 176th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Max Deutsch.....2655 3d Ave.
Barnaun Shoe Co.....760 Westchester Ave.
Max Lewis.....3680 3d Avenue
Goldberg's Union Shoes..3261 3d Ave.; 166th St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
Westchester Clothing Co..36 Ave. and 166th St.
Travis.....3d Ave., opp. 161st St. L. Station

DRUGGISTS.
X-Lax Chocolate Laxative, 10 Cents.

DENTISTS.
Dr. A. Gordon, 1704 St., cor. Washington Ave.
Dr. Ph. Lewin.....530 Brook Ave.

CLOTHES, HATS AND SHOES.
West Farms Clothing Co., Tremont av., Boston rd

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Silverstone Bros., 744 Westchester av., nr. 150th.

INSTRUCTION.
Bronx Prep School.....1613 Washington Ave.

JEWELLERS.
L. Gittleman....930 Brook Ave., near 149th St.

BROOKLYN

BUTCHERS.
Joseph Kunz.....1519 Myrtle Ave.

BAKERY.
L. Jahn.....844 Hamburg Ave.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. Sommerheim.....3009 Atlantic Ave.
261 Knickerbocker.....HARLACH.....377 Fulton
L. Greenblatt.....1116 Myrtle Ave.
H. Triebitz.....1704 Pitkin Ave.
Meade Shoe Co.....168-4 Myrtle Ave.
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J. B. Schierenbeck.....19 Bremen St.

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Martin Derz.....698 Broadway

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PROTEST AGAINST WARREN'S SENTENCE

Local Salamanca Adopts Vigorous Resolutions On His Case.

(Special Correspondence.)

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—On Monday 1 Local Salamanca moved into their new headquarters, room 5 Masonic block. Four new members were admitted. The Warren case was discussed and the secretary requested to prepare resolutions of protest for publication in the local and party press. The following was prepared and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone were kidnapped from the state of Colorado to the state of Idaho, and the United States Supreme Court legalized this kidnapping legal. And in order to prove that there is one law for the rich and another for the working class, F. D. Warren, editor of Appeal to Reason, circulated through the mails an offer of a reward of $1,000 for the seizing of ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, and bringing him from the state of Indiana to the state of Kentucky, where he was indicted for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel; and

"Whereas Mr. Warren was assured by the postmaster of Girard, Kan., that it was not unlawful to circulate such a reward through the mails; and in spite of this assurance from the postmaster Mr. Warren was indicted on the charge of circulating defamatory matter through the mails, and convicted by a packed jury and given a sentence of $1,500 fine and six months in jail; and

"Whereas the Federal Court of Appeals recently affirmed the judgment of conviction, proving thereby beyond any possibility of doubt the class character of our courts; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Salamanca, Socialist party, denounce the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals and the underhanded methods used by the prosecution as an outrage and travesty of justice, contradictory to the spirit of equity supposed to obtain in a free country.

"Further, that we commend Comrade Warren for his loyalty to the working class; extending to him our sympathy and offering him financial and moral support, and pledging ourselves to do all in our power to increase the circulation of the Appeal to Reason in this vicinity."

Ten thousand more Readers for The Call. Have you joined the committee?

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Bet. 76th and 77th Sts.
Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville.

CONDEMN CHICAGO'S ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—The meeting held on December 4 at Hull House, in Bowen Hall, by the Italian Garment Workers' Union of America to protest against the stand taken by the local Italian press in the garment workers' strike, turned out an even greater success than was anticipated. The big hall was crowded with strikers, Socialists and sympathizers.

Among the many speakers were Miss Pallan, Miss Starr and Miss M. O'Reilly, members of the Trade Union League. They were very enthusiastically applauded.

The sum collected in the hall amouted to $20, which, added to the $77.20 collected in the morning by the Italian Socialist women group, makes a total of $97.20, which will go for the benefit of the Garment Workers' Union.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

We, a group of workers, united in a public meeting Sunday, December 4, at 2 p.m., in Bowen Hall, Hull House,

Conscious of the deleterious work done by the local Italian press on the mass of unconscious workers;

Conscious, also, that these champions of a rotten patriotism cannot do any better than to make themselves as much "reclame" as they can by swindling the public;

Conscious that in the present garment workers' strike they have misrepresented the strikers and encouraged scabbing;

Therefore we protest with all our power against the lying tactics of the local Italian press and expose them to the public scorn.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Z. K.—The Grocery Clerks' Union meets every second and fourth Sunday at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. The secretary is M. Keirns, 587 Bay street, Stapleton, S. I.

"As I am a steady patron of The New York Call and read your paper pretty steady, I would like you to advise me in what way to organize a shoe clerks' union. We clerks are not shoe clerks but slaves. Kindly advise me at once, as we are all getting tired of this slavery. Our office hours are from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12 midnight, and Sundays from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. If any of us are married we have to get an introduction to our wives and children every Sunday afternoon." (Referred to readers.)

Kindly inform me through your columns the time and place of the meeting of the Boilermakers' Union.
L. Siegel.

Their headquarters is at Odd Fellows' Hall, 69 St. Marks place.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A meeting of the Newark Political Refugees Denfense League will be held this evening at 53 Boston street, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Frances R. Ross will speak before the New York Physical Culture Society, New Auditorium, 31 Orange street, Newark, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Motion and Emotion." Admission free.

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THE SUNDAY CALL

DECEMBER 11.

If you want to be your own or another's Santa Claus you can do it most generously by sending in a subscription for the Sunday Call. It is an all-the-year-round bringer of good things; it brims over with griping articles of momentous and timely interest. Every week is good, so this is no exception. Here are some of the articles:

Opportunism Dissected. Bebel's masterly Magdeburg speech, translated by Herbert E. Kinsey; concluded.

The Life of Father Vasiley. The first instalment of Mrs. Malkiel's translation of Andriev's searching psychological study has aroused more interest than anything in the fiction line we have ever published; a big serving is given this Sunday.

The Fourth Dimension. By George Allan England. It will delight you and hold you and make you ask for more.

The Society of Medical Sociology. By Courtenay Lemon.

Some Books on Religion. By George Willis Cooke. It gives important information additional to that given in a recent article, "The Evolution of Religion."

Fruit Growing in Central New York. You read the census returns? And you noticed the drift from the country? Herein is given one big reason.

Selma Lagerlof and Socialism. By Naboth Hedin. She won a Nobel prize; she has been put forward as a champion of the anti-Socialists. Here is a statement of fact by one who knows.

The Uplift. By Andre Tridon. A little play that has real power and sparkling wit.

Songs of the Army of the Night. A review by Jack Britt Gearity, and a most appealing piece of work it is.

The Macy Store. By Carrie W. Allen. The basis of Nathan Straus' "charities." Blood and meat and life are ground out of men and women and children—and a few pennies of the resulting profit are spent for advertising through "charity."

Woman's Sphere will contain "A Belated Account of a Woman Watcher," another reply to Mr. Barry, and a poem on the sentence of Fred Warren.

Then there are **Short Stories**, ones that are worth while putting in time reading; stories that concern real people, the joys, the sorrows, the hopes, aspirations, and just funny foolishness, of real people.

Short Comment. Covering everything under the sun, grave and gay, but always important.

News. Everything that is news, but without padding, without coloring, just as it is so, so you may know the truth.

Socialist News Page. It is the biggest one published and from it you can learn the state of the movement in New York, and east, west, north and south from New York, as you can learn it in no other English publication.

The Sunday Call is doing its best; it is giving the best. A lift now, through increasing the subscription list, will help it to a point where it can do still better.

Every subscription helps; it is up to you to get subscribers.

Socialist News of the Day

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Women's Committee Meeeting.

A meeting of the Women's Committee of Local New York will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp at 51 East 91st street. Members are urged to attend.

Roumanian Socialist League.

A general meeting of the Roumanian Socialist League will be held tonight at the Socialist party headquarters, 313 Grand street, at 8 o'clock.

All Roumanian Socialists and sympathizers are urged to attend.

Class in Grammar and Composition.

Comrade William I. Sackheim's class in English grammar and composition meets tonight at the Yorkville Socialist headquarters, 1461 Third avenue. The students are making fast progress, and those Comrades who are desirous of improving their English are urgently requested to join the class at once—tonight.

The instruction, though elementary, is thorough in every detail, and the students find the hints in composition and the clear explanations of the grammatical terms and rules, both interesting and easily understood.

Pupils are requested to be prompt, as the session will begin at 8 o'clock sharp.

Branch 7.

A regular business meeting of Branch 7 will take place tomorrow night at the headquarters, 112 East 104th street. All members are requested to attend this meeting, as nominations for the incoming year are in order.

All members are requested to pay their dues to date and bring their membership cards. The good work to be started in the branch demands, among other things, a better condition of our finances.

S. S. BROMBERG, Organizer.

To Aid Messenger Boys.

The Young Socialist League will hold a mass meeting tomorrow evening at 81 Columbia street. The meeting will be for the purpose of helping the striking messenger boys. Jacob Panken will make an address.

George R. Kirkpatrick Gives Masterly Address.

A splendid audience at the Washington Heights Forum sat literally spellbound during George R. Kirkpatrick's lecture last Sunday evening. The subject was "War and Militarism," and it was presented in a masterly fashion. With merciless logic, impressive statistics, made the more telling by his brilliant delivery and unfailing humor, he showed his audience how all through the ages war had been merely a part of that greater struggle, the class struggle. His revelations of the terrible cost of war—before, during and after a conflict—left his audience aghast.

No one living anywhere near the forum, 182d street, near St. Nicholas avenue, should miss the remaining two lectures of the series, or should fail to bring some friends with him. The other two lectures will deal with different phases of the subject, so no one need hesitate attending them because he or she could not be present at the first lecture.

Newcomers were, as usual, delighted with the beauty and charm of the hall, which is in itself an invitation to people to come again.

Miss Elizabeth Gates pleased all with her singing.

Mr. Kirkpatrick will speak again next Sunday evening on the same general subject.

Minutes of City Executive Committee.

December 5, 1910.

Comrade Mailly was elected chairman. Present: Cassidy, Ortland, Ellers, Dutton and Obrist. The minutes were read and approved. King excused.

Twenty-seven applications for membership were received and accepted.

A motion was carried that the local, in conjunction with Branch 1, issue pamphlets, and arrange with The Call, Socialist Literature Company and other book supply houses for their sale and distribution.

The organizer reported a meeting of the county general committee and also a meeting of trade unionists on Saturday afternoon.

In view of the fact that no hall can be had at the Labor Temple on Sunday, December 18, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the city convention on Saturday evening, December 17.

The organizer reported that a leaflet entitled "A Backward Glance at the Recent Election," by Joshua Wanhope, would be ready in a few days.

It was moved and carried that the Rand School be requested to institute courses in old age pensions and municipal ownership.

Inasmuch as word has been received that Comrade Warren will not be sent to prison until January 21, a protest meeting will be arranged at the Hippodrome for Sunday afternoon, January 8, with Warren and Debs as speakers, if possible.

On motion meeting adjourned.

E. J. DUTTON,
Recording Secretary.

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BROOKLYN.

5th A. D. and Branch 1, 23d A. D.—A regular business meeting will be held this evening at 15 McDougal street. All members should attend. Important business.

6th A. D., Branch 2—Simon Frucht, M. D., will lecture on "Trade Diseases," at the regular meeting to be held this evening at New Teutonia Hall, Harrison avenue and Bartlett street. All members are requested to attend.

10th A. D.—At 411 Adelphi street.

19th A. D., Branch 1—S. M. White will lecture on "Political Science" at the regular meeting to be held this evening at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. All members are requested to be present and to bring their friends.

20th A. D., Branch 2—At Maretta Mansion, Gates and Bushwick avenues.

Attention, Local Kings!

The members of Local Kings County are requested to note that Sunday, December 11, has been set aside for a general house to house distribution of literature throughout the county. The assistance of every member and sympathizer is desired. The party members should bear in mind that because election day is passed it does not mean that we should remain idle; there is plenty of work to be done and now is the time to bring home to the people how our so-called radical reformers in office act when it is a question of taking sides with or against the working class. At this time the excitement of the election is over and the voters' minds are not filled with various confusing campaign issues and they can more readily be approached. For this reason the December bulletin, dealing with the recent express strike, has been issued by the central committee and it is now up to the party members to give them as wide circulation as possible. All members who can should present themselves at their district headquarters next Sunday morning and give an hour or two for this work.

Members of labor organizations should also take in a supply for distribution at the meetings of their organizations. This is just the kind of reading matter for your fellow unionists.

There are still about 50,000 copies left at the organizer's office and district organizers are requested to call for their allotment at once and have them at the district headquarters for next Sunday's distribution.

This leaflet also contains an advertisement of the concert and ball to be given by the local on December 23. All leaflets should be distributed before this date.

E. LINDGREN, Organizer.

Young People's Socialistic Educational and Dramatic Club.

The Young People's Socialistic Educational and Dramatic Club held its first lecture last Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, room 16. Comrade Bremer acted as chairman. Comrade H. K. Garnier, the speaker, addressed over fifty members. "Is Socialism Materialistic" was the subject. After the lecture and a short discussion, the club held a short business meeting. A donation of $10 was received from the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association. A committee was appointed to represent the club at the coming convention of Young Socialist clubs. They are Comrades Brehm, Kaas, Ostermann and Fry.

The next meeting is to be held on Sunday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum at 3 p.m. It will be a social meeting. There will be dancing and the members are assured a good time. New members should come early in order to be admitted. Any person over fifteen years of age can be a member. Dues are 10 cents per month. No initiation fee.

That Merry Company.

The Merry Company met and made merry Sunday morning in the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn. As it was an off week only a fifteen minute talk was given and the rest of the session given over to rehearsing the operette. It was decided that since the boys are so modest about their ability and capability, some of the pluckiest girls would take the parts of policeman and captain of the Socialist Scouts. These two girls are Emma Gackenheimer, policeman, and Elisabeth Wirtz, captain.

It really is too bad that when we have the facilities and teachers willing to devote their time to making an enjoyable as well as instructive school, that more of our own Comrades in the vicinity do not send their children.

It is hardly possible that you do not realize the importance of the work of educating the children along broad lines. It is this work that will count in our future generation, which will make them free from dogma, and able to think for themselves and along lines that will be of benefit to themselves. If you have not already decided to have your children enroll, do so now. Speak to them about it. Show them this article and see if they will not be willing to come themselves.

Absolutely no cost connected with the school.

Next Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum. Do not let it escape you this week.

G. WEIL,
Secretary and Teacher.

BRANCH 1, RIDGEWOOD.

A very interesting discussion on "Socialism in Relation to Trade Unionism" took place on November 16 at the Queens County Labor Lyceum. The attendance of the members was very satisfactory. A number of Comrades took part in the discussion, which continued until a late hour, and there being no sign of a finish, the meeting concluded to adjourn until December 21 when the discussion on the same topic will be resumed.

Today a short business session will be held, followed by a lecture on "Co-operative Society," delivered by a well known and competent lecturer. A large audience is expected. Discussion free. Questions will be answered.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

The subject of Dr. Suedekum's lecture on Sunday evening in Imperial Hall will be "The Co-operative Movement," instead of the "Conservative Movement," as announced in yesterday's Call.

ORANGE, N. J.

The Orange branch, Socialist party, will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting tonight at the Temple of Honor Hall, Park street. Comrade Killingbeck will talk on organization and Comrade Wilson on the Catholic Church. Every member should attend.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

A special meeting of the Socialist Educational Club of Hudson county will be held at the clubhouse, 256-8 Central avenue, Jersey City, this evening.

A reception and dance will follow the meeting and a warm lunch will also be served.

All members are urged to attend with their wives or lady friends, and bring their certificates and membership cards with them.

The club has arranged a series of Sunday night lectures which will begin in January and continue throughout the winter.

NEWARK, N. J.

The following resolutions, signed by Samuel R. Young, chairman, were adopted at the Socialist meeting held at the Turnbull Auditorium, December 4. A thousand people were present.

"A great calamity has come to our city. One of the numerous factory buildings took fire and death came and claimed about twenty-five lives and injured as many more.

"We mourn the loss of our fellow-workers and our sympathy goes out to those bruised and wounded, to those bereaved and afflicted and their relatives.

"While we rejoice at the manifestation of sympathy that finds expression in the giving of dollars; we would condem a system of injustice that does not allow the workers, the real producers of wealth, returns enough from their work to make charity needless in crisis like these.

"We recognize that much may be said in censure. The owner ought to have been willing to spend more money to make the building safe. Inspectors might have been more rigid in their requirements. The lessees should not have ordered such overcrowding with goods and employes, nor the locking of doors. They were all greatly to blame.

"But were these sinners in these respects above all of their class here in Newark? Are not the conditions of this firetrap duplicated everywhere? Are there not factories in abundance where locked doors and barred windows, defective fire escapes, inflammable material and lack of fire drill invite even worse horrors? Are there not department stores right on Broad and Market streets where the conditions are very bad?

"Let us place the blame where it belongs, on the profit system that insures the goods but not the workers. That bends all its enegies to the conservation of wealth but take no account of the destruction of the humanity necessary to its production and distribution.

"These dead and wounded form but a single item in the long roll of this year's dead and wounded, amounting to hundreds of thousands of our best and most valuable citizens. Under this frightful and criminal economic system their loss is not felt because they can be replaced. Their places are always quickly, easily and cheaply filled.

"So while we tender our heartfelt sympathy, let us warn the workers of our city that our safety and comfort and means of life and happiness are not the concern of the master class, which has millions for charity but not one cent to promote a society founded on justice. Every step forward toward that end has been won by the sacrifice of life and reputation by the workers themselves, and we urge upon the workers generally such unity of action on the economic, industrial and political field that through our efforts society may be reconstituted in accordance with justice.

"We may be censured by the mouthpieces of the capitalist class for trying to make political capital out of this fearful trouble. Even the workers themselves may call in question our efforts to open their eyes as in bad taste. But we would be true to our convictions even in times like this and so we offer for their consideration these foregoing resolutions."

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Local New Rochelle will hold a meeting tonight at 8:15 o'clock in Metropolitan Hall to discuss the past election and welcome new members.

Frank Bohn will address the meeting. The public is cordially invited.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Longood branch will give a dance and entertainment on Monday evening, December 12, at 431 Brookline avenue. There will be homemade candy for sale. Admission 25 cents.

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WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

BRANCH NO. 3, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Teutonia Hall, 23-25 Bartlett street, cor. Harrison ave. Our doctors, John Bailey, 68 McKibben st.; Aaron Roecheah, 62 McKibben st. Fin. Sec., J. Finkelstein, 105 Varet st.; Hospitaler, B. Kaminshine, 593 Gates ave.; Rec. Sec., J. Cohen.

"THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE" (Arbeiter Ring). General Office, 89-91 Delancey st., N. Y. City. Tel. 3626 Orchard.

AUSTRIAN WORKMEN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, Branch 42, Workmen's Circle, meets every Friday evening at 326 E. Houston street.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, BRONX, meets every Friday at the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton ave., 2d and 4th Fridays, for routine business, and 1st and 3d Fridays for discussion and lectures. P. Lerner, fin. secy., 800 Freeman st. I. Kosovsky, Hospitaler, 455 E. 173d st. Dr. H. Cohen, 500 E. 172d st.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE., 1751—Cozy 4-room flat; all improvements; light, airy; $19. Janitor.

MANHATTAN ST., 48, near Amsterdam ave.—4 rooms and bath; $16 and $18.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 348—Beautiful 5 rooms; improvements; small families; low rent; $19.

8TH AVE., 2014 (155th elevated)—3 and 4 rooms; hot water, ranges; $11-$13.

28TH ST., 437 W.—Two single flats, 5 large rooms, bath; $22; small house.

40TH ST., 403-405 W.—4 extra large rooms with improvements; $14 to $18. Janitor.

49TH ST., 516 W.—3-4 large, light, newly decorated rooms; $9.50-$12.50; quiet house.

94TH ST., 79 W.—Corner flats 6 rooms, bath; rent free to Jan. 1; $25.

114TH ST., 25 W.—6 rooms, bath, private hall; latest modern improvements; $27-$28.

139TH ST., 47 W.—5-6 rooms, bath, new improvements; $20 and $23.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

EAST END AVE., 44—5 elegant, large rooms and bath; newly decorated; rent $15.50.

60TH ST., 345-347 E.—2 and 3 large, light rooms; reasonable rents.

65TH ST., 311 E.—5 large, light rooms, all improvements; near station; $20.

77TH ST., 334 E.—3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $12-$16.

78TH ST., 243-253 E.—4 handsome light rooms, bath, hot water, elegant; $16-$18.

81ST ST., 238 E.—5 large, light rooms, separate bath; private halls; $19; quiet house.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

BROOK AVE., 346, near 142d st.—Five light rooms; range; inducements; rent $14.

HOE AVE., 1512, near 172d, Bronx—3-4 rooms, steam heat, improvements; $15, $16, $19.

3D AVE., 3746 (near 171st st.)—Four large front rooms, steam heat; $18.

134TH ST., 463 E.—Six light rooms, bath, hot water, steam; near L; $25.

150TH ST., 304-306 E. — Five-room floor through; clean, quiet house; improvements; $15; adults.

163D ST., 506 E. (near I.)—Six rooms, bath, hot water; $21; two weeks free.

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NOTICE.

Andreas and Adolph Spuhler should communicate with Uncle Fred Spuhler, box 691, Decatur Adams Co., Indiana.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Oklahoma, the Land of Now," Elias W. Thompson.

Public School 59, 228 East 57th street: "Songs That Never Die," Frederic Reddall.

Public School 186, 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Wild Life Near Home," Professor Silas A. Lottridge.

Cooper Union, Third avenue and 8th street: "The Rolling and Forging of Iron and Steel," Professor Bradley Stoughton.

East Side House Settlement, 76th street and East river: "Unconsciousness," Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence.

Public Library, 66 Leroy street: "Foods," Dr. Jerome Walker.

Sunshine Chapel, 550 West 40th street: "The Small Farm as a Cure for Discordant City Conditions," Mrs. Mary R. Cranston.

Y. M. U. A. Hall, 5 West 125th street: "The Passion Play," Dr. John C. Bowker.

Y. M. H. A. Hall, 92d street and Lexington avenue: "Slavery," Dr. David S. Muzzey.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 309, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple. Carl Wulff, Rec. Sec'y, 86 East End ave.; Ludwig Becker, Fin. Sec'y, 1612 Second ave. Employment office, 142 E. 59th st.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 590.
Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 105 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every 1st Monday, 8 p.m.

BAKERS' UNION, Local 22, meets every 2d and fourth Wednesday at Bohemian National Hall, 73d St.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' UNION of Brooklyn, meets every first and third Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 949-51 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Socialist Party, New York County, Headquarters, 239 East 84th St., Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 3080 Lenox. Organizer, Edward F. Cassidy.

Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Eldridge and Rivington streets. H. I. Cohn, Organizer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union, No. 407. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 243-253 East 72d street. E. A. Fritzman, Fin. Sec., 154 West 116th street; Carl Sauer, Rec., 605 Tinton ave., Bronx.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' L. U. No. 497, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple. Peter Reuter, Chas. Prick; Rec. Sec'y, Otto Engel, 227 W. 60th st; Fin. Sec'y, John Huber, 304 E. 89th st. Employment office at 243-247 East 84th st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local 281, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave. Frank Trampe, financial secretary, 422 Bleecker st., Brooklyn.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 137, meets the 2d and 4th Thursday, at the Labor Temple, E. 84th st.

PAPER CIGARETTE MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 90, T. W. Int. Union, meets every first and third Fridays in the month at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Abe Shelmet, secretary.

CEMENT ASPHALT WORKERS' UNION of New York and vicinity, Local 84, A. F. of L. Meetings every first and fourth Wednesday at 316 East 63d street. Secretary's office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Mondays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 160, meets each Tuesday, 8:15 p.m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. W. Lally, 1158 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, cor. sec.

CHAIRERS' LEAGUE OF N. A., meets first and third Saturdays monthly, at Shuetzen Hall, 19 St. Marks pl., N. Y. City, 8:30 p.m. Frank Schiele, Fin. Secy., 1852 St. Marks ave., Brooklyn.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 164, meets the 1st and 4th Friday evenings in the month at 145 Bowery street.

WOOD CARVERS AND MODELERS' ASSOCIATION, meets every first, third and fifth Friday. Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., at Labor Temple.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON CO., N. J., Inc., 256-258 Central ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J. Club meeting last Wednesday of the month, 8 p.m. Trustees, officers and house committee every Wednesday, 8 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS OF AMERICA, Local No. 11. Meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 56th street.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS, Local Union 119. Regular meetings first and third Saturdays of each month; 8 p.m. sharp; 13 St. Marks place. Business office, 23 Duane street.

Local 8, Bro. Chandelier and Brass Novelty Workers of North America, meets second and fourth Friday every month, at 206 Second ave., bet. 12th and 13th streets. Secy., F. Frank, 2028 Gates ave., Brooklyn.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

6. MORRISANIA—Sec., C. Holzhauer, [illegible] 144th st., New York. Phys., E. Walter, 638 Eagle ave. Every 1st Mon., Metropolis, Turnhalle, 503-507 Courtland ave.

8. PATERSON, N. J.—Fin. Sec., Chas. [illegible], 96 Jefferson st. Every 3d Mon., Patersonia Turn Hall, Cross and Silkman sts.

14. BRANCH GREENPOINT, meets the 3d Sunday of each month, 9:30 a.m., at Bedford Hall, cor. Bedford and Gallyer sts. Fin. Secy., Stamer, 98 Monitor st., Rm. 20C.

17. EAST NEW YORK—W. Wehrich, [illegible] more ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Samuel H. De Costa, 170 Harbey st., Brooklyn. Last Mon. of m., 675 Glenmore ave.

18. WAKEFIELD—Sec., J. Haas, 749 E. [illegible] st., Williamsbridge, N. Y. Phys., Dr. Scanlon, 4817 White Plains ave., Williamsbridge, N. Y. Every 3d Mon., 2338 st. and White Plains rd. Geo. Sunderman Local.

22. BRANCH NEWARK, N. J. Headquarters Labor Lyceum, cor. 10th St. and 19th ave. Fin. Secy., John Frankenpetal, 449 S. 6th St., Newark, N. J., meets every 4th Sunday of each month, 2 p.m. Branch Secretary, Dr. E. Mautner, 571 Parkside Ave.

23. BLOOMINGDALE—P. Street, 600 [illegible] ave., New York. Phys., Edmund [illegible], M. D., 433 W. 47th st., N. Y. Every 1st Mon. of m., 424 W. 46th st.

24. HARLEM—Sec., E. Rauch, 303 E. [illegible] st., New York. Phys., Fritz Neumann, 225 E. 86th st. Every 4th Monday, 225 E. 84th st.

25. YORKVILLE—Sec., Th. Sullivan, 1054 First ave., New York. Phys., Geo. Sauder, 244 E. 51st st., N. Y. Every 3d Sun., Croll's Hall, 146-147 E. 53d st.

33. ASTORIA—Fin. Secy., Jos. Mayer, 30[illegible] ave., near B'way. Phys., Dr. Paul G. [illegible], 30[illegible] Steinway ave. Meets every 4th Sunday in the month, 9:30 a.m., at Metropolis Hall, 412 B'way.

43. HARRISON, N. J.—Secy., Christian [illegible], 147 Kearney ave., Kearney, N. J. Phys., H. Allen, 200 Davis ave. Meets every 2d Tuesday, Labor Lyceum, 15-17 Ann st.

54. STAPLETON, N. Y.—Sec., George [illegible], 2[illegible] Broad st. Phys., M. Kraemer, [illegible] st. Every 4th Sun., Labor Lyceum, [illegible] st.

60. RIDGEWOOD—Paul Krueger, [illegible] st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., W. S. Lloyd, 197 St. Nicholas ave., Brooklyn. Every 1st Sat.: Queens County Labor Lyceum, Greene st., bet. Wyckoff and Cypress aves.

65. WILLIAMSBURG—Sec., Wm. Schmidt, Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Hy. Kuse, 217 Bushwick ave. Every 3d Mon., Muller's Halle, 257 Montrose ave.

78. BUSHWICK—Sec., Joseph Jostes, [illegible] Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn. Phys., J. [illegible], 820 Central ave. Meets every 2d Sunday in the month at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Dues received every Sunday, 7:30 to 8 p.m., at F. Frey's Hall, [illegible] Myrtle ave.

81. MANHATTAN.—Meets every third Sunday in the month at G. Gehn's Hall, [illegible] Eighth ave., 10 a.m. Dues and [illegible] paid every Monday, 7-9 p.m. Fin. Secy., Carl Heninc, 308 Columbus ave. Phys., Dr. Stedman, 471 W. 141st st. Tel. [illegible] Audubon.

89. METROPOLITAN—Sec., Adolf J. [illegible], 301 Fairview ave., Ridgewood. Phys., Dr. Daniel Freiting, 453 Ralph st., Manhattan. Every 4th Sat., Fred Jacobs Halle, Fairview ave., cor. Himrod st.

108. BRANCH HELLGATE, W. B. D. N. meets every first Sunday in the month at Heck's Hall, 1064 Third ave., cor. 62d st., New York. Phys., Dr. [illegible], 171 E. 66th st. Fin. Sec., A. [illegible], Schoenhof, 1126 Park ave. Fin. Secy., [illegible] Hoge, 302 E. 62d st., New York.

119. BRANCH NORTH MORRISANIA—Meets every first Sunday of month. Dues and payment of sick benefit every evening from 7:30 to 8:30, at Harmonie Hall, corner 167th st. and Park ave. Phys., Dr. [illegible], 1064 Prospect ave. Fin. Secretary, [illegible].

[illegible]. BRANCH FORT GREENE—Meets every 2d and 4th Sunday of each month, at Turn Hall, 115 N. Elliott st. Fin. Secy., [illegible], P. O. Box [illegible]. Phys., Dr. [illegible], 1[illegible] st. Rec. Secy., J. O'Connell, 2[illegible] st.

[illegible]. BRANCH BAY RIDGE—Meets every 1st Thursday at Fred Lange's Hall, cor. 86th st. and 3d ave., Bay Ridge. Fin. Secy., [illegible], 7[illegible] ave.; Fin. Secy., [illegible].

The New York Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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THE CHAUFFEURS' STRIKE.

The strike of the chauffeurs, which broke out in connection with the strike of the express companies' employes, has ended in a draw. The men do not gain all they have demanded. On the other hand, the companies have been forced to make some concessions in regard to hours of work and pay, and the men may also gain something on the points that both sides have agreed to submit to arbitration.

But the strikers have also gained other advantages, in addition to those—not very striking ones, it must be admitted—extorted from the companies. Their union has greatly increased its membership. This is most important. A strong union commands the respect of employers as well as of arbitrators. A strong union compels concessions by its mere existence, without resort to the weapon of the strike. A strong union wards off aggressions by the employers, just as a weak union or the entire absence of a union invites aggressions. A strike that results in augmenting the strength of the union cannot be considered a lost strike.

Another gain to the chauffeurs, as a result of this strike, is a more lively consciousness of their strength. Having stood together, shoulder to shoulder, for several weeks against the companies, they cannot but have acquired a more distinct sense of their community of interests, as opposed to the community of interests of their exploiters. Having fought a good fight, they cannot but have acquired a fund of experience that will stand them in good stead in future fights, which are inevitable. And their display of first rate fighting qualites must also have made a wholesome impression upon the companies.

But the chauffeurs will not have learned all the lessons of the strike, they will not have utilized all the advantages of their partial victory, if they do not also take to heart its most impressive exhibition of shortcomings and defects in existing methods of labor organization, as well as of the limitations inherent in the purely economic organization of labor.

As to the former point, it is certain that if the chauffeurs were closely affiliated with the express company employes, department store teamsters, etc., their strike, as well as that of the expressmen, would have been far more efficacious. The multiplicity of unions, variety of leadership, and conflicts of orders make themselves felt most painfully in time of strike. But they operate at all times as hindrances to the progress of unionism. The more unions there are in any given industry, the less is the total number of men in these unions. And, conversely, one or a few powerful unions in any given industry are sure to attract to themselves the largest possible number of men employed in that industry.

And as to the second point, Is there a single chauffeur that has participated in this strike who has not arrived at the conviction that the economic organization alone is but an insufficient weapon, and that in its struggles against its oppressors Labor must also resort to the political weapon? Almost from the very beginning of this strike, as of the expressmen's strike, Mayor Gaynor and the police became factors whose good or ill will was almost, if not quite, decisive. Can there be the slightest doubt that under a city administration controlled by Socialists, with the weight of the administration and the police thrown into the scale of the strikers, the cause of the latter would have been infinitely stronger? The influence of the government, local, state, and national, is potent in the determination of every conflict between capital and labor. But in conflicts between the so-called public utility corporations and their employes, this influence is practically decisive.

If the chauffeurs, and the expressmen as well, will take these lessons to heart, their gains from the recent strike will be great and enduring. And the gains will not be confined only to themselves, but will also redound to the advantage of the entire working class.

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"FIXING" THE SUPREME COURT.

The appointments to the Supreme Court of the United States already made by Taft or about to be made by him will fix the character of that tribunal for many years to come. They outweigh in actual political importance all the noisy state and national elections that have taken place during the past decade.

In these noisy elections the people vote for lawmakers and executives who dare not make laws and dare not execute laws of which the courts have expressed their disapproval. But the men appointed, or to be appointed, by the President to the United States Supreme Court, make and unmake laws at will, declare laws not to their liking "unconstitutional," derive new laws out of old and forgotten "precedents," establish policies and change systems. Our present system of governing the Philippines and other colonies, for example, was devised not by the Congress, but by the Supreme Court of the United States when it decided that "the Constitution does not follow the flag."

The courts of this country, and particularly the United States Supreme Court, have become the supreme political power in the land. And because this is so, the President, who is himself one of the worst reactionaries in the country, is most anxious to pack the Supreme Court with men of his own type of mind.

Lurton and Hughes, who have already become members of this supreme tribunal, are such men. Their minds have never been penetrated by a single ray of modern thought. They are willing tools of the plutocracy from conviction and from habit. And the men whose names have been mentioned in the papers as the ones most likely to be nominated by the President to fill the other vacancies that have arisen, are, if possible, even more outrageously reactionary than Lurton and Hughes.

The name of Justice William J. Gummere has been mentioned. Gummere is the author of an infamous decision that declared the life of a workingman's child to be worth just $1, and no more. In any truly democratic community this author of revolting injustice would long ago have been driven from public life, while in private life he would have been shunned by all decent men.

The names of Judge Pollock and Judge Hook have also been mentioned. The former sentenced Fred Warren to a fine and a term in jail. The latter confirmed the sentence. They have earned the confidence and the thanks of the plutocracy. The former has the backing of the "standpatters" of Kansas; the latter, that of Senator Bristow, who is "insurgent" and "progressive." Obviously there is no difference whatsoever between standpatters and progressives when it comes to the question of the courts. Even the most radical progressives, Republican as well as Democratic, Senator La Follette as well as Senator Gore, let the appointments of Lurton and Hughes pass with hardly more than a ripple of dissent.

CRIME AGAINST CRIMINALS.

By HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS. By the Prison Reform League. 443 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Organized government is organized crime! one is impelled to exclaim after reading through this book. In its 300 pages the reader goes through the modern chamber of horrors—American prisons. Before his eyes are marshaled scenes of maniacal cruelty, bestial degradation. There the wardens and keepers, impervious to any human sentiment, fulfill the law of revenge upon the captives of society. Bodies writhing in the agonies of the most refined torture, torn flesh, broken bones and the human soul itself dragged through the vilest pollution; all with an object in view—to deter and warn others from the path of crime. The theory upon which our penal institutions are conducted is adopted from Christian theology. Man has a free will. If he does evil, he goes to hell. So man can freely choose to conduct himself according to law or not. If he does not, man must be punished for his wilful misconduct. His punishment will serve as a deterrent to others not to do as he did.

The facts related in this book are all of real occurrence. Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, secretary of the league, was himself an inmate of San Quentin penitentiary in California, and part of the book is filled with what he saw and experienced.

Incarceration as a punishment means that the criminal must be transformed from a human being into an automaton. His individuality must be crushed. His will must be broken. His manhood utterly destroyed. But man's will is the blossom of a thousand centuries of evolution. It cannot be annihilated by a mere order. The result is unvariably a conflict between a terrorized criminal and a brutalized keeper, a conflict in which the helpless rage of the criminal is met with blows and tortures which in their brutality equal anything that a Spanish Inquisition could devise; and humiliations worse than blows; all with one purpose in view—"to break the will." If the criminal comes out of jail anything but physically a wreck and morally and mentally a maniac, then the law has failed of its purpose.

We read the findings of the Illinois legislative commission, for instance, which investigated the state reformatory at Pontiac. William Hamlin, age nineteen, was manacled and hung up for thirty-eight hours by his hands tied behind his back and then pulled up to his head. His back was broken in two places. He was also given the "water cure." Hamlin died. Unreformed, we presume. "He wouldn't give in," said Captain Renoe, "and it is our practice to break a prisoner's will." In some penitentiaries they use a "humming bird." "Chained naked in a metal tank, the victim is tortured with electricity until his muscles cord and he faints from pain." The board of inquiry of the Texas legislature reports: "The whipping of convicts until their bodies were a mass of bleeding wounds numbers more than 400 that the commission has positive evidence of, and the inquiry is not completed."

The author takes the reader through the horror-filled shambles of San Quentin, Cal., through Southern convict camps, and through county and city jails, and shows him men, women and children tortured, degraded and brutalized—all in the name of Justice.

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The author points out that capital punishment is an application of this theory of revenge and deterrence. In practice it defeats its own purpose. Juries refuse to convict persons accused of homicide because of the death penalty. The annual number of homicides in New York state from 1889 to 1905 averaged 1,500. The number of annual executions averaged 5.5. In Illinois from 1890 to 1899 homicides averaged 315 a year; executions, 3. In Chicago during the twenty-nine years ending December 1, 1906, there were 2,113 known cases of killing and thirty-eight executions. In Connecticut the decade of 1897 to 1906 showed an annual average of eighty homicides and one execution. In Ohio during eight years homicides averaged 300 a year and executions 2.3. The records of other states show a similar state of facts. Wherever capital punishment was abolished, the percentage of convictions rose enormously. In Wisconsin the percentage of convictions is 40.5. In Maine it is 64.5. In Rhode Island 6.5. In Michigan 28.2. As it is, there are now many highly useful occupations, such as that of railroad brakeman, which show a far greater mortality than the occupation of murder.

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The book has no literary merits. It is not literature. It is an unadorned recital of the crimes of society. Personal suffering caused Colonel Griffith to see our penal system in its true light. But with this exception, he still labors under the obscuring ideas of bourgeois ideology. So he quotes Judge Lindsey: "I find the home always more or less to blame than the school. There is a disposition upon the parts of thousands of parents in every city to shirk duties because of the idea they seem to have that it should be all performed by the school. Such parents are certainly dangerous citizens." And the author invokes the shades of Spencer, Huxley and Buckle against the trust of parents in public officials.

Evidently Judge Lindsey and Colonel Griffith relapse here into the belief of a free will on the part of the parents. Has it occurred to these moralizers that the "dangerous citizens" have no choice in the matter and are compelled to grind out profits in shops and mills instead of devoting their time to their children? Evidently Judge Lindsey knows only one "Beast in the Jungle," the one which opposes his election to office. It is remarkable that the author quotes Taft with evident approval. The front page of the book bears the following extract from Taft's speech:

"I believe and regret to say it, that throughout this country the administration of the criminal law and the prosecution of crime are a disgrace to our civilization." This is an extract from a speech delivered by President Taft before the Yale Law School on June 28, 1905. In this speech Taft repudiated everything that modern criminology teaches. Taft advocated a more cruel penal system; the curtailing of right to trial by jury and of the right to appeal; the building of more jails, etc. The writer of these lines has taken issue with Taft on this subject in the columns of the New York Times of August 12, 1905. What other motive should prompt the author to give an apparent indorsement to the views of Taft, so contradictory to his own views, bit an innate sycophancy before high officialdom? It is the same motive that prompts the author's fling at the "Reign of Terror" of the French Revolution. The cause which the author defends is worthy of a knight of less fear and reproach.

COAL, ETC., AND INTERMEDIARIES.

By D. S. WEBSTER.

When the wintry winds commence to blow the careful, foresighted man begins to think of filling up his coalbin. His next step is to enter upon some abstruse calculations. He figures up the tons burned last winter. He does some more figuring and begins to entertain a wild delusion that he can possibly save a half ton this winter. This means a saving of some three or four dollars. This is a harmless amusement—it hurts no one, not even the coal dealer, and gives the careful man a deal of pleasure. But he doesn't know enough to stop here. He figures those $3 by interest, by compound interest; he puts them into Wall Street, or a get-rich-quick scheme; he sees them in action, growing and gathering unto themselves more and more dollars. He sees himself rich, filthy with coin like Morgan or Rockefeller—oh, an imaginative mind can go far with a half ton handicap.

The error in this mathematical convulsion consists in not figuring in the coal dealer, whom one might refer to as the "niger in the woodpile," and who has various little trade tricks to circumvent the careful man's conspiracy.

Of course, every one cannot be careful and foresighted and have coalbins and think in tons. Some persons have picayune minds and can only think in pailfuls or shovelfuls. It requires a considerable grasp of things—especially things—to conceive of a ton of coal in one place at one time. To some small minds — contracted probably from the cold—a ton of coal is a vaguely abstract proposition, analogous to an irresistible force or chalkless milk or Kansas justice. They can only think of coal in the concrete—in chunks, as it were, one chunk at a time—"10 cents, please."

At this time also Tammany Hall begins to think of coal. A ton or two of coal effectively placed is able to keep any Socialist out of Congress and Tammany grafters out of prison.

When one begins to think of coal—that is, when one hopes he will be able to get a ton of it—he naturally thinks of other things connected with it. He begins to think of its price. This generates heat, one of the properties of coal. Thus is one led to picture its cheerful glow and genial warmth in the parlor stove, or the steam pipe, or the radiator, or whatever metamorphosis it happens to take. And this leads to a very sad thought—a metamorphosis generally indicates a loss in substance.

Another inseparable property of coal is Mr. Baer. But we must go softly here, for after Mr. Baer comes God. It seems strange that God should come after Mr. Baer. And it seems strange that God's infinite love for His children should have such difficulty in percolating through Mr. Baer.

Back of Mr. Baer stands God. Mr. Baer has never said just how far back, but we fancy it is some distance. God cannot be expected to be trailing around with Baer on joy rides, or to Newport or Palm Beach or Paris. Possibly God would object to those places. And at times, no doubt, Mr. Baer is at liberty to practise the doctrine of free will. In fact, we are sure of it, especially at the beginning of winter.

God seems to be hampered with too many intermediaries who are not what might be called good filters. Besides the Baer transaction, there is that of the gift of all the oil to Rockefeller, the event taking place probably at midnight in some lonely spot. Mr. Rockefeller, with his noted reticence, refuses to divulge exactly where.

Then Andy, hearing of these dispensations, demanded something to hold in trust and administer for the people, and he got steel. Andy, of late years, seems somewhat undecided as to whether the trust came from God or the people, but he still holds the steel. And Roosevelt — well, Roosevelt got his!

Now, this intermediary business is getting to be a trifle archaic. It may have been all right when the Black Death was fashionable to have an ecclesiastical mediator to arbitrate the matter; but nowadays we don't trouble God with these small trifles. We take a wash, and look to the drains, or fire the health inspector. The mediator is out of a job, God does not seem offended and the people are decidedly healthier.

It may be just possible, therefore, and since the 300,000 Socialist votes it looks highly probable, that we may be able to have direct dealings with God in regard to coal and oil and beefsteaks and things.

It may be a deep metaphysical problem to know whether God prefers Baer, et al. to the common people. Baer is the only one who seems to have the information on this subject, but the revelation to Baer seems, in the light of the higher criticism, to be a trifle apocryphal.

Therefore, to sum up, I believe that in a short time it will be safe to bounce the intermediary, take the goods and leave the solution of the metaphysical problem to Dr. Aked.

MEAT FAMINE.

"What has become of your zoological garden?"

"Well, we thought meat was too valuable to have it loafing around in cages to look at."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

"THE DAYS THAT YET SHALL BE."

By GEORGE VAIL WILLIAMS.

To Eugene V. Debs, that great soul whose whole life is one continuous effort to make a better world for posterity, these lines are affectionately dedicated by the author.

As we sadly muse in sorrow
On the darksome days of old,
Wondering if ever morrow
Will destroy the curse of gold;
Sounds a voice within, so tender—
Cheering words, prophetic, render
And reveal the golden splendor
Of the days that yet shall be.

None shall sell unto his neighbor,
None shall of his neighbor buy.
Just a little healthful labor
Will each human need supply.
Gone the crazy market scramble,
Gone for aye the bloody shamble,
None for filthy gold shall gamble
In the days that yet shall be.

No more sons of bitter anguish
Shall unwelcome come to birth.
None shall e'er in hunger languish
For the mortal bread of earth.
Plundered, outraged women sighing,
Nursing babes with hunger crying,
Children 'neath their burdens dying
Shall not darken days to be.

Then shall rise the stately palace,
Peaceful home and temple fair;
In their hall of pleasure's chalice
Every life shall freely share.
Human souls, no more benighted,
By the ghost of care affrighted,
Shall by learning's lamp be lighted
In the days that yet shall be.

Might of man to rule his fellows
Shall at last be overthrown,
And the words of "lord" and "servant"
Evermore shall be unknown.
None shall lisp the name of "debtor,"
None shall forge a cruel fetter,
Men will think Love's bond is better
In the days that yet shall be.

Nature shall bring better races
To a glad and joyous birth;
Nobler forms and fairer faces
Than were ever seen on earth.
All the world shall love the lover,
None shall ever scorn a mother,
None shall ever hate his brother
In the days that yet shall be.

Let us sow the seed, my brothers,
Tho' we ne'er behold the dawn,
Quite enough for us that others
Pluck the fruit when we are gone.
Blest to know that when we're sleeping,
Braver souls our mem'ry keeping
Shall provide a richer reaping
For the souls that yet shall be.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY.

Editor of The Call:

Will you kindly help us again this year to remind people to do their Christmas shopping before December 15.

The public begins to realize the injustice to the workers of the late holiday rush, but needs constant reminders to be considerate.

Since merchants are now willing to do their share by displaying holiday goods in November, can we not by united effort stir the public conscience against thoughtlessly making Christmas a season to be dreaded by thousands of workers.

We are grateful for the help you have given us before in extending this appeal, and we trust we may count again on your influence.

If you can use any of our printed matter we will gladly send it. Yours very truly. MISS EDITH KENDALL,
Member of the Governing Board, Consumers' League.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

GOOD OPINION OF A CALL READER.

Editor of The Call:

I beg to inclose herewith a copy of a letter which I have written to our President in behalf of Mr. Fred D. Warren, of the Appeal. It may be all very well for the cause for Mr. Warren to go to jail, but he should not be sent to jail to serve an unjust sentence and make this personal sacrifice, and we should ever protest against such treatment.

I desire to express my appreciation of The Call as a newspaper. When I first became acquainted with it it was a delightful discovery to find how clean it was, how much news it contains—news in many cases that you do not find in capitalistic papers, but of vital interest of thinking people, and the able editorials from day to day.

You may be interested in knowing of an experience I had last spring with New York newspapers. I was taking on Sunday a Brooklyn paper, one or two New York capitalistic papers and The Call, and the drain on my pocketbook was being felt, so I decided to dispense with all of them and see which I could do without. I started on a Monday to go without any paper and I did not miss the other papers—in fact, they made me tired to read so much trash—but on Tuesday morning I couldn't stand it any longer; I had to have The Call, and I chased around to get a copy of Monday's issue, too, and I haven't had any use for any other paper since. The Call suits me all around, and I hope it will have the rapid increase in circulation it deserves. Your circulation ought to be at least 150,000. Let us all work to put it there.

HENRY C. BISHOP.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1910.

THE CASES OF WARREN AND ROSENHEIMER.

Editor of The Call:

Allow me to say a few words about the Warren case.

I have read several publications in your paper relating to this case.

Warren has committed no crime, his only offense being that he had courage enough, and dared to publish in his paper, that our courts do not practice what they preach, and the recent decision of the court in the Rosenheimer trial seems to bear out Warren in his statement when he said that there are two laws in this country—one for the rich, and one for the poor.

If a striking workingman remonstrates with a strikebreaker for depriving him of his job, he is arrested and thrown in jail, but Rosenheimer, a millionaire, who killed a woman with his automobile, as the trial showed, was set free.

It surprises me that the judge presiding at the trial did not apologize to Rosenheimer for having caused him any inconvenience.

This miscarriage of justice in the Rosenheimer case, compared with the decision in the Warren case, should show any clear-thinking man that Warren told the truth. J. WEBER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1910.

THE BRONX PROPOSITION.

Editor of The Call:

Now that the city convention is near, let me, a former member of Local Kings County, butt into New York affairs. I hear that the Bronx wants a divorce from New York and wants to run a separate local. I hope it will not. I sincerely hope that one of two things will happen: Either that Local Greater New York be formed, the combined local of the four counties in the greater city, or that a central committee of the locals in Greater New York be organized.

Party machinery, as governmental machinery, should be reduced to an absolutely necessary minimum; the superfluous red tape may be all right here in Washington, but we are pets of Uncle Sam, and we get paid for it. But in our party the business on hand is fighting the good fight.

Combine offices, with increased efficiency, we would have then so many men and so much money to fire at the devoted head of capitalism.

Now, therefore, let us conserve. Subdivisions are all right. They save time and energy. But we could never have thirty locals in Kings. We have one. We pool our common interests. Why not, then, combine locals? Not, indeed, Local Bethesda, Maryland and Local Seattle. Nor yet Local Honolulu and Local New York. Honolulu is already in the co-operative commonwealth and they couldn't stand us New Yorkers. But all the counties of Greater New York belong together. Therefore, brethren, let's get together! W. M. F.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1910.

GALLAGHER.

Editor of The Call:

It may interest Call readers to know one reason why Gallagher has not been brought up for trial on the charge of attempting to kill Mr. Gaynor. It seems that if the Mayor should die before one year has elapsed since the shooting from the effects of the wound, Gallagher would be guilty of murder. As the bullet has not been removed from Mr. Gaynor's neck it was deemed wisest to hold Gallagher for the full year. S. G. RICH.

New York, Nov. 30, 1910.

AND STILL THE NINTH.

Editor of The Call:

Since the criticism of campaign methods is now the topic of discussion, permit me to say a few words.

An "Inactive but Interested Observer" remarks in a letter that the literature published by the campaign committee of the 9th Congressional district was not in accord with the "true, clean, straight Socialist point of view." In order to prove this allegation he does not cite any pamphlets published by the above mentioned body, but, instead, he refers us to a circular issued by the Professional League and ballots instructing how to split for London, published by a somebody whom he does not know. Does he wish us to conclude that if a certain organization (not Socialist) indorses a Socialist candidate, the party has abandoned its revolutionary principles? Is the fact that such ballots were published by some unknown person a valid reason for condemning the whole committee without investigating their own literature? I at least beg to disagree with that gentleman.

Again, in order to emphasize most strongly that "race prejudice, nationality," and God knows what else were appealed to, he quotes the following figures: Russell, 1,300; London, 3,400. Surely if he had thought a little more he would not have jumped at such a conclusion. He would have doubtlessly seen that since Meyer London, who took a most active part in the cloak makers' strike, ran in a district, thickly populated by cloak makers, his vote would naturally exceed that of any other candidate on the ticket. M. A. SLAVIN.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

THE SHOE MAKERS' CONTROVERSY.

Editor of The Call:

It is not my purpose to argue the policy of either the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union or the Industrial Workers. But while you have editorially and otherwise led the union men of this city to believe that the policy of your paper was to remain neutral in all labor disputes involving segregated unions, it has become quite apparent to any one who is a regular reader of The Call that in this dispute between the lasters and the boot and shoe workers in the Wichert & Gardiner shop you are only too willing to lend a listening ear to any and all erroneous statements that they may make. If your representatives saw fit, they would have no trouble in finding out the exact facts as they exist.

The Boot and Shoe Workers is a bona fide shoe workers' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with constitution and bylaws that have been formulated in regular convention.

The agreement entered into by the firm and its employes was not an act of treachery on the Boot and Shoe Workers' part, as claimed, but was open for the disapproval of any of its members. It was accepted by a majority vote.

The price list was signed by a committee appointed by the lasters without any coercion whatsoever, and does not expire until April 15 next, and the Boot and Shoe Workers is bound to see to it that this part is fulfilled. The members representing this committee at first denied they signed it, but are now resorting to the excuse, "Me no understand."

This union of Industrial Workers of the World may claim to be Socialistic, but it is not my conception of Socialist tactics any more than were the tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance conducive to the inculcation of Socialist thought and unity of the workers. For myself, I would say that I have always been a union man and lived up to the rules of my shop and union, and, furthermore, have voted the Socialist ticket straight for fifteen years, first S. L. P. and after the unity convention in Rochester have voted Socialist party. Have read The Call from the first issue and induced others to read it, and when you in your paper brand others and myself as scabs because of our adhesion to the Boot and Shoe Workers, I am [illegible] that The Call is not free from some of the old Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance intolerance.

A. F. OF L. UNIONIST.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1910.

[The writer is quite in error. The Call has taken no sides in this controversy, but has impartially published assertions of both sides. The Call would cease to be a true labor paper if it published the views of only one side, whatever that be.—Ed. The Call.]

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

"CON TALK."

By Lewis Brooks.

"My best asset is honesty!"
All business men declare.
Perhaps this priceless jewel
Comes high because it's rare.

"And honesty's my policy!"
But you can bet they know
That while all right in theory,
In practice it don't go.

This sequel now will put you wise,
"Con talk" is mighty cheap;
So just be sure the door is locked
When you lie down to sleep.

HORSESHOE LUCK.

There is a legend that the devil once asked St. Dunstan—who was noted for his kill in shoeing horses—to shoe his "single hoof." Knowing who his customer was, Dunstan held him tightly to the wall and proceeded with his job, but purposely put the devil in so much pain that he roared for mercy. And it was not until he promised that he would never again enter a place where he saw a horseshoe displayed that Dunstan would release his captive. This story in some measure explains the almost universal belief that a horseshoe over the doorway of a room or house will bring luck to the dweller therein.—St. Louis Mirror.

A SCARECROW.

Miss Brush—I suppose you don't mind my being in your field, Mr. Gobel.

Farmer Gobel (heartily) — The longer you stay, the better, Miss. For is, the birds 'ave been very troublesome some this season.—London Tatler.

A HERO.

Kicker — My great-grandfather carried that drum all through the Revolution.

Snicker—And whenever he sighted the enemy he beat it, I suppose.—Brooklyn Life.

A STRIKE AMONG THE POETS.

(Conspicuous among the few British industries that have not "come out" recently are the ballad makers. But there are signs of trouble even there.)

In his chamber weak and dying,
While the Norman baron lay,
Loud, without, his men were crying
"Shorter hours and better pay."

Know you why the plowman, fretting
Homeward plods his weary way
Ere his time? He's after getting
Shorter hours and better pay.

See! the Hesperus is swinging
Idle in the wintry bay,
And the skipper's daughter's singing
"Shorter hours and better pay."

Where's the minstrel boy? I've found him
Joining in the labor fray
With his placards swung around him
"Shorter hours and better pay."

Oh, young Lochinvar is coming;
Though his hair is getting gray.
Yet I'm glad to hear him humming,
"Shorter hours and better pay."

E'en the boy upon the burning
Deck has got a word to say,
Something rather cross concerning
Shorter hours and better pay.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make as much as they.
Work no more until they find us
Shorter hours and better pay.

Hail to thee, blithe spirit! (Shelley)
Wilt thou be a blessing? Nay.
Soaring, sing above the melee,
"Shorter hours and better pay."
—Punch.

THE WHEREFORE.

"Your daughter practices on the piano faithfully, I notice. Now, mine hates it."

"Mine does too. But she'd rather practice all day than help with the housework."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AT THE DOOR.

"Yes, my mind is made up. Tonight I shall ask her to be my wife. B-b-by Jove, I h-hope she's out!"—Woman's Home Companion.

POSITIVE KNOWLEDGE.

Englishman—Have you any Dreadnoughts in America?

Yankee—Surely. I married one.—Town Topics.

Incidentally, it occurs to us that one Charles E. Hughes recently dodged this avalanche and sought shelter in the Supreme Court. Yet there are those who would have us believe that Mr. Hughes is no politician.—Brooklyn Times.

"Your wife looks charming tonight, Mr. Blinkers," remarked the hostess at the reception. "Her new costume is simply beggars description."

"Well, I don't know about that," joined Blinkers, "but it almost beggared me."—Chicago News.

As the revised returns come in it almost looks as if Judge Parker might have been elected something this year.—Ohio State Journal.

Most of those emigrants who are reported by the census to have moved from Iowa to Canada must have been Republicans.—Baltimore News.

Men do it, but did you ever hear of a girl backing out on her wedding day?—Atchison Globe.