600 PRARE STREET, NEW YORK

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3203 BEEKMAN.

ASTERS WORRY ABOUT UNIONS

ol. 3-No. 318.

rmed Over-Spread of Obstructive Dectrine and Militant Secialism.

TAR "UNDISCIPLINED"

Statesmen Swamp Workers With Advice-Decry Tendency to Overthrow Tame Leaders.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN.

(Correspondence of The Call.) LONDON, Nov. 4 .- In these days of miversal labor unrest nothing is more touching than the loud appeals which are being made on every hand in the bourgeois press as well as by "statesmen" on behalf of trade union princis, trade union organization, and ples, trade union organication, of trade union leadership. We mean, of course, not in France, but in England. It is barely ten years since a great campaign was carried on by the Times and the rest of the reactionary press. backed up by prominent politicians cause of the plight in which British industry finds itself in the world's

The trade unions were artificially restricting the output, impeding the wth of technical appliances, enbancing the cost of production by their wage and hours' policy, and generally exercising an effect upon the inds of the working class which was nothing short of disastrous for the position of England as an industrial

That campaign culminated in th which was to put an end to the trade union tyranny, Since then, though the acute stage has passed, the opposition to trade unionism never for a moment ceased. The employers banded themselves together in powerful associations, and on every occasion the so called organs of public opinion would break out in concerted attacks agains the organized workers and in outbursts of envy toward the American capitalists who so often succeed in keeping their shops open to every

Every One for the Workingman.

And now it is all changed. There is a hue and a cry from the columns actionary journal that trade unionism is a most valuable institution, that it must be upheld at all osts, and that it is the duty of all enlightened men and women to assist the workers in maintaining their or-sanizations in full vigor. Especially the leaders are coming in for a good deal of encouragement and praise ago figured in the capitalist imagina tion as the evil genius of the working class, battering on its poor pennies and misleading it into paths of

"It is essential for masses of mem idmonished the other day Sir Edward Grey, our foreign secretary, in a publie address at Darlington, "who have power that they should not throw away that power by want of discr-pline. Without order, discipline, sub-erdination, and trust in leaders a like a nation or like any mass of men becomes a mob, and like power to wheck and destroy and not to build up or to conquer." A most touching solicitude for the workers and trade unions!

simple. Our ruling classes have be-come a little slarmed over the rebel-Hous spirit. hich is manifesting itself out the length and breadth of

Workers Sick of Compromise.

The organized workers have beome heartily sick of the traditional unionist policy of compromising ers for the sake of avoid the hardships and trials of strikes pacifist policy is only playin the hands of the capitalist classes prepared to throw overboard ining," and of conciliation and ation in order to regain their om of action against the tyranny Dience of the employers' asso But the leaders are not wit s. But the leaders are not with a this struggle for freedom, and ght to fight the masters. The ers are still in favor of settling rences in a "peaceful" manner in r to avoid the unpleasantness, the use, and the bitterness of an open There are exclused by developing They are against the develop-of class antagonisms, and are all

nd on Pare 2.3

WOMAN FOUND DYING

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 13.-An inknown woman about thirty years of age was found along the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey one-quarter of a mile west of the Bound Brook station at 1 o'clock this afternoon with her right arm cut off near the shoulder and other serious bodily injuries.

She was brought to the Somerset Hos-pital here and is reported to be in a dying condition tonight.

The manner in which the woman was injured in the out of the way place in which she was found is a mystery to the railroad officials, but it is believed that she jumped unobserved from a moving passenger train shortly after it pulled out of Bound Brook. The hospital officials believe the woman to be an Italian. She was conscious when picked up and talked in a foreign language that the trainmen could not understand.

FRENCH FLOODS REACH THE DANGER MARK

PARIS, Nov. 13 .- The affluents of the River Seine have subsided somewhat, but the river through Paris continues to rise. The rise is expected to con-tinue for at least twenty-four hours. The customs offices near the Louvre,

which were completely flooded last January, were reinstalled at great ex-pense at the same place, but were no-teven raised beyond the danger of another flood reaching them. They are now again flooded.

The water has invaded the Austerlitz station and also an unopened branch station of the Metropolitan inderground railway near the Mira-

Many of the poor in the lower suburbs of the city have been compelled to leave their fromes.

PHILA. MEETING IN AID OF FRED LONG

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—"The romise of Socialism" was the subject of an address by Morris Hillquit, of New York, here tonight at the Labor Lyceum,

6th and Brown streets.

The proceeds of the lecture were for the benefit of the veteran Socialist and

the benefit of the veceran Socialist and old worker for the cause, Fred Long, who has been confined to his bed for meny months.

The hall was well filled by both So-cialist party members and trade unionists. The abilities of Hillquit as a convincing speaker are well known, and he was hever better.

SOC. VOTE DOUBLED IN INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13 .- The Sci cialists here have doubled their vote. Their vote in 1908 was 1,200, while this

Their vote in 1908 was 1,200, while this election it was 2,400.

In the 14th ward the Socialist vote had an increase of 450 per cent. One precinct jumped from 11 to 55. Predictions are frequently made that Indianapolis will elect several Socialists at the next election.

William H. Henry, secretary of the Socialist party local of Indianapolis, says: "The Socialists are feeling good and get-ting busy for good winter work. They will keep the branch ogranizations working through the winter months by holding ectures and supplying the members with literature which they distribute."

ILLINOIS EXPECTS 50,000 SOC. VOTES

mark estimated by the Chicago Tribune is proved by the fact that the Chicago Record-Herald of November 11, on a revised count, gives Gustave T. Fraenkel, Socialist candidate for state treasurer, 28,834 votes in Cook county and 846 in Montgomery county, leaving ninety-six counties not recorded at all.

At the ridiculously small count of 100 votes to a county for the Socialists, 30,-289 would be the Illinois total. This s that the actual vote will most like

BANDITS BEATEN FROM MINE; SUPT. SHOT

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 13.-News reached here tonight that bandits attacked the Santa Gertrudis mines seven miles from Parral, Chihuahua on Thursday night in an attempt to carry off the bullion, but the miners at the place were aroused and re-pulsed them.

Adolfo Soto, assistant superintend-

ent of the mine, was shot in the thigh and at least one of the bandits was shot, as blood was found on the earth as they left. Rurales are after them

in the mountains.

They have been operating in that region a great deal of late, robbing ranch houses and driving off cattle. Soto was educated at St. Louis College

BIRD DOG GUARDED MASTER'S DEAD BODY

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 13. states that Tate L. Earnest, aged fifty-one. cashier of the Snake National one, camer of the Shake National Bank and president of the Tennessee Bankers' Association, was found dead Saturday afternoon with his trained bird dog lying as a sentinel at his head. His gun had been discharged, it is supposed, while he was climbing a feace in huntlag.

AN FOUND DYING MILWAUKEE SENDS HER WORKINGMEN

Right From Labor's Ranks. Are Active Unionists.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13 .- The twelve Socialist assemblymen and two state senators who will represent Milwaukee districts in the next Wisconsin legislature, are nearly all workingmen stanch unionists, and active in organized labor's ranks for years.

Frank B. Metcalfe, the Socialist asemblyman-elect from the 3d district, a glass blower, employed by the Milwaukee-Northern Glass Works.

He is a delegate to the Federated Trades Council from the Glass Blowers' Union, and represented the union at the International Glass Workers' Union convention at Atlantic City last August.

He is a member of the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Although Metcalfe has been a hard worker for his party for years. this is the first time he ever ran for office. He is thirty-seven years old.

Jacob Hahn, the Socialist who was lected to the assembly from the 5th districts is a cigar maker. He is a delegate to the Federated Trades Council from the Cigar Makers' Union. He is thirty years old, and never before ran for office.

Vint a Machinist.

James H. Vint, elected by the Eocialists to the assembly from the 5th district, is a machinist, employed by the Milwaukee road. He is a member of the local machinists' union. He is twenty-nine years old, and goes into office for the first time.

Edmund J. Berner, the Socialist assemblyman from the 9th district, goes into office for the fourth time. He is a cigar maker, and for years represented the cigar makers' union in the Federated Trades Council. He is fortyfive years old.

Arthur Kahn, elected to the as sembly from the 10th district by the Socialists, is a baker and was at one time business agent for the bakers union. Lately, however, he has been employed as a solicitor by the Social Democratic Herold.

He has been prominently connected with trade unions, but this is the first time that he has been elected to a public office.

Fred Brockhausen, whom the Socialists elected to the assembly from the 11th district, will enter upon his fourth term. He is one of the most prominent union men in the state, at the present itme serving as secretary treasurer of the Wisconsin Fedcration of Labor.

"Kid" of the Assembly.

Max E. Binner, elected to the assembly from the 12th district by the Socialists, will be the youngest man in the assembly. He is only twentyin the assembly. He is only twenty-four years old. He was graduated from a Milwaukee high school and has been employed as a cigar clerk ever since. Michael Katzban, Socialist assembly-man-elect from the 14th district, is a CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—That the Socialist vote in Illinois will go over the 32,000

man-elect from the 14th district, is a A. Manyer

orie maker's union. He is thirty-eight

Near old.

A. Manyer

Fred Herman, Lincoln, Neb.

> Frank J. Weber, who was re-elected for the fourth time by the Socialists to the assembly from the 4th district, is business agent of the Federated Trades Council and general organizer

of the State Federation of Labor.
Gabriel Zophy, the Socialist senator-elect from the 7th district, is a car-penter contractor, living in West Allis. was elected trustee of West Allis six years ago on the People's ticket, and served for one term. He was born in Switzerland in 1869, and has resided in Milwaukee county for fifteen years. He is now treasurer of the Socialist party in West Allis.

William J. Gillboy, assemblyman elect from the 2d district, is a mathe Socialist party for many years.

TO PROBE PULLMAN SLEEPING RATES

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A sweeping investigation into the rates charged by the Pullman company for sleeping car berths and parlor car seats over some of the most heavily traveled railroad routes in the United States is to be instituted by the nterestate commerce commission at a searing to be held in Chicago beginning November 30. On that date Commissioners Edgar E. Clark and Franklin K. sioners Edgar E. Clark and Franklin K.
Lane will begin the taking of evidence
bearing on the reasonableness of the rates
and the profits of the company on complaints filed with the commission by the
state railroad commissions of Indiana,
Arkansas and Oklaboma during the last
three months.

The complaints attack the rates both

The complaints attack the rates both for upper and lower berths, not only on the railroad lines within the state, but on the principal routes to and from those states to several of the principal cities in the Middle West, including Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and in the Indiana case to Eastern cities. As in the previous cases heard by the commission, the petitioners ask a greater reduction in the rates for upper berths than for lower.

TO HOLD FEDORENKO BERGER ADVOCATES PROTEST MEETING

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

on Thursday Evening Nov. 17. The Defense Fund.

The executive committee of the Political Refugees Defense League of deportation in Winnipeg. Canada.

The meeting will be held at historic cooper Union, Thursday evening, No-tember 17, at 8 o'clock. Representative speakers from various progressive organizations will address the meet-ing, voicing our protest against an ex-tradition outrage. In order to defray

the expenses an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.
It is urgently necessary that public opinion be aroused and funds raised. so as to prevent the extradition or Fedorenko. While the case is Ca-nadian, it nevertheless has an inter-national significance. If the Canadian same. And, as a consequence, the right of political asylum will be de-

sian freedom, it is time to act! On our shoulders rest the burden carrying on the fight, and on our consciences will lie the blame if, through lax efforts on our part, Fedorenko, the inteprid revolutionist, is sent back into the clutches of the Bloody Czar Nicholas and the Russian autocracy. Do your share! Advertise this meeting among your friends. Tickets can be procured from Dr. Paul S. Kaplan. 230 East Broadway, New York city.

Money for the defense of Fordenko is coming in nicely. There must be no lag in contributions from now on. At least \$2,000 must be raised within the next four weeks.

It is urgently necessary that funds be raised, so as to prevent the extra-dition of Fedoranko. While the case is Canadian, it severtheless has an international elimiticance. If the Osmadian court et a precedent by examining the Dussian refugee, the American court will be emboldened to follow suit. And, as a consequence, the Right of Political Asylum will be destroyed. Hence all our friends are jurged to contribute. urged to contribute. Money is to be sent to Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, 230 East

Broadway, New York city.

Since our last report the following contributions have been received:

S. Shwartzman (collection) . . Cigar Makers' Union No. 90... Ind. Workmen's Circle..... S. L. P. Language Feder, mass

meeting. St. Louis. . . .

W. S. & D. F. Br. 52, Hartford. Freie Geseichaft Club

By Daily People (P. Joseph)... Brisk Ben. Rad. Assn., Br. 87... Scandinavian S. L. P. Federation, Brooklyn Workmen's Circle Br. 132 Workmen's Circle Br. 192

Anlash (.50), Sidovsky (.50), Ordonovich (.75)..... A. Margolis Pilsbury

Oscar Stein

Bmerica Polland Or .. John Markevitch, Archbald, Wm. Lebon (Volkszeitung)... Friend, Newport, Ky.....

N. B.—In our last report, the con-ribution credited "Section Detroit, S. , P.." should have been Detroit Protest Meeting.

SHOT DEAD BY MAN HE DISPOSSESSED

George Moore, the motorman, w 181 % Norman avenue, Greenpoint, who was shot in the head Saturday night at Norman avenue and Jewell street, by Joseph Pavone, of 86A Jewell street, who then killed himself. died at 3 a.m. yesterday in the Williamsburg Hospital, without having re gained consciousness,

The police learned yesterday that the probable motive for the tragedy Moore, because the latter dispe him a long time ago from rooms in ouse he owned.

STOPPED THE GAME TO SHOOT HIMSELF

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 13 .- Cha E. Keller, nineteen years of age, sos of Henry Keller, committed suicide it night while playing cards. Laying down the deck when it came his turn to deal, he exclaimed, "Hold on

alarmed companions could interfere, he fired a builet into his brain, dying two hours later, .
A quarrel with his father is sup-posed to have caused the saleids.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Played Out-Will Present Case at Convention.

(By United Press.)

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13 .- Declaring America has made arrangements for a that industrial unionism is the im-dered an autopsy, and at once em mass meeting to protest against the portant question before the convention extradition of Savva Fedorenko, the Russian political refugee now held for and that the entire structure of all deportation in Winnings Constant trade unions must be changed. Victor L. Berger. Milwaukee's Socialist representative-elect, representing the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, left tonight for St. Louis to attend the

labor convention, Berger will present the request that all unions be compelled to become members of their respective state organizations. At present this procedure

is optional.

courts set a precedent by extraditing is changing the entire structure of our the Russian refugee, the American trades unions, and the labor leaders courts will be emboldened to do the must soon admit it.

"As for the idea of an independent labor party—that has become impos-sible in this country. Last Tuesday the Socialist party polled about a mil-ilon votes in this country, and that is more than an independent labor party could possibly hope to poll. Besides, a union labor party could at best be only a makeshift in places where peo-ple are still afraid of the word Socialism, and that fear is vanishing.

Socialism the Correct Political Expres

"It is not the business of the trade union as such to go into politics. The unions have to take care lof the ecoomics, while it is the mission of the ocialist party in America, as in every other country, to express the demands of the working class in the political

Berger refused to comment on the report that he would again oppose President Gampers' re-election any-ing the house the contract of the management than men and the contract of the

of leaders could wait until the policy to be carried out was decided.

An effort will be made by Berger to secure for Milwaukee an organizer of the American Federation because of the importance of this city as a la-

PROBLEMS FOR THE A. F. OF L.

CONVENTION TO CONSIDER ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13 .-- Among the most important questions that will be considered by the delegates from a hundred international trade unjons and score of state and city central councils at the convention of the American rederation of Labor, which opens here tomorrow, will be those relating to the writ of injunction as applied 5.00 during strikes, and the Sherman anti-5.00 trust haw and its application in dam-2.11 age sui's filed against the trade unions 2.00 for alleged injuries sustained during strikes.

The celebrated case against Gomp-2.00 ers, Mitchell and Morrison, three of 2.00 the chief A. F. of L. officials, who were sentenced to prison by Justice Wright 1.75 in the District Court at Washington. 1.50 was to have come before the United
1.00 States Supreme Court upon appeal for
1.00 a hearing last month, but Alton B.
1.00 Parker, who is chief counsel for the

strikes reported as still going on in 2.00 labor officials, secured a temporary 2.00 postponement.

dates for Congress to vote for a bill that will pull the teeth of the injunction buzz saw, and lived upon the hope that the Supreme Court would follow the election returns and reverse the findings of the lower court in the Gompers-Mitchell case.

Congress who will vote to amend the Sherman anti-trust law to absolve trade unions from damage suits when they desire to strike or boycott. Eight-Hour Day.

Demands will also be made that Congress dig the eight-hour bill out of a pigeonhole and extend the principle of the shorter workday system to government contracts. Plans will considered to effectually bar out all Asiatic laborers and restrict immigra-

Owing to numerous big strikes in various parts of the country during the year some agitation has again started favoring compulsory arbitra-The federation will doubtless oppo

tion.

The federation will doubtless oppose this method of settling labor disputes, taking the ground that "compulsory arbitration" is a contradictory term, and that such a system would be but one step removed from slavery.

The convention will reveal the fact that the principle of industrialism—that, organizing; all the workers of our industry under one control instead of many crafts—is making steady progress, numerous international unions having merged their interests recently or are preparing to do so.

Factional Fights.

It is likely, too, that the bitter war hetween the factional electrical workers which has resulted in tying up \$19,800 in Cleveland banks for two years, will be settled by compelling the rival organizations to hold a joint convention and adjust their awar affairs.

MURDERED GIRL FOUND IN WOODS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 13 .-The body of Marie Smith, the tenyear-old schoolgirl who disappeared on Wednesday after leaving the Brad-New Socialist Assemblymen Come It Will Take Place at Cooper Union Says Trades Autonomy in Unionism is ley schoolhouse in Asbury Park, was found by W. S. Bensen, this afternoon,

in the woods of Wannamassa, about 250 feet from the main road. The body was lying in a pool of blood. There was a deep gash on the top of her head, evidently inflicted by Coroner Purdy was not fied. He or

paneled a jury. The autopsy revealed that the body had been multreated after death.

There was great excitement in As-bury Park, and a crowd assembled at the undertaking establishment where the body was removed. Suspicion res upon a colored man who disappeared two days ago, and for whom the po-lice are searching.

Marie was the daughter of Mr. and

Mrs. Peter Smith, of Whitesville. For three days searching parties have been securing the woods and dragging the lakes of Asbury Park and Wanan and although the woods near the place Berger said:

"Trades autonomy in trades unionism is played out. Force of conditions trace of the little girl. It is believed the little girl was enticed into the woods, where the crime was commit-

TOLSTOY IN CONVENT LIVES ASCETIC LIFE

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.-It is stated that Count Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra and a typewriter followed him to the Convent of Koselsk, where the ount's favorite sister has long been a His flight, despite its suddenness, was

probably long contemplated. It is well known that since he made over his property to his wife five years ago there have been constant disagreements with his family in consequence of their worldly views of life and the manage of their more of the estate. The count was intensely grieved because of his insbility to persuade them to place the peasants on the setate in county comfortable circumstances as formed was offered him county the Nobel prize that was offered him and a large offer for the publishing rights of his works caused further friction. There was, however, no suggestion of a

Count Tolstoy was simply unable to ngs of his family at home, and em traced an ascetic regime.

STRIKES IN FRANCE INCREASING FAST

PARIS, Nov. 13 .- According to figres issued by the labor bureau the number of strikes in France is in-

creasing to an extraordinary degree. In September, 1909, there were only ninety-three strikes; this year 133 were recorded. The month of October shows a similar increase over last year's figures.

A curious feature is that strikes have extended even to agricultural laborers, more than twenty having taken place in October in the middle of the harvesting season.

FLEECED IN RUSSIA

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18.-John Hays Hammond, friend of Presi dent Taft and millionaire mining en-Gompers-Mitchell case.
It was also hoped to secure the election this week of sufficient members to the mines of the exar. Hammond ad-

mitted that he was going when he was seen by a reporter today.
"I shall go to Riberia," said Mr. Hammond, "solely in the interest of American capital. I may go at the end of the month, but I hope not to have to go before next apring. I am going to give American people the op-portunity of investing their money in Siberian mining enterprises. I shall be on the lookout for gold and copper mining properties. I hope to develop these to a large extent. This will mean the development of manufacturers, for the development of manufacturers, for where there are mines there must be

MUSTANG RUNAWAY

Five Hurt When Youth Blew Cig Smoke Up Benet's Nos

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 18.—
unaway, in which five were injured, o
urred at noon today while the peopwere on their way home from church.

A mustang owned by the Grimsha
Express Company was being hitched
wagon in Llewellyn avenue when an
ulachievous youth blew cigarette smol
a the animal's face.

Before William Coleman, the drive

TAXI BOSSES MAKE THREAT

Price. Two Cen

Going to Ilire Strikebreakers Unless Men Come Acress Quickly, They Say.

CHAUFFEURS ARE NOT ALARME

Expressmen Will Appear on Wage Today With Union Butters, But Little Eise.

BULLETIN.

At a late hour last night the ce who were preparing to turn to work today were greatly a the union button would not be all on the wagons today.

All were unau if this is true the strike will be renewed, and with a venge

The report came from Jeru Frank H. Platt is said to have marked that union men would be di-lowed on the wagons, but they mus tear of their buttons. The executive committee of the New

York Motor Car Owners' Asso met yesterday afternoon at the Hote Imperial and reaffirmed the dos of the association not to agree to closed shop. The following con vere represented at the meeth

New York Taxicab Company York Cab-and Taxi Company, Univ. sal Taximeter Cab Company, Come out Cab Company, Ing Mason to a Transportation Transport the R York Transportation Company, and

Garage Company. After the meeting the following statement was made by a represe tive of the association:

"We have decided definitely not to agree to any but the open shop, and consider that when the strikers agree to the open shop in their settle with the express companies the sing chauffeurs have no right to mand the closed shop from the i employes can return to work holds good. We will wait a reason time for them to accept it, and t if they still refuse our propositi we will proceed to put strikepres to work. It is not true, as the stri have said, that the Connecticut Company has accoded to the str demands. That firm is standing for the open shop, as well as the

Chauffeurs Will Stick.

The chauffeurs announce September had been begun more than are going to held out for the six months before. shop just the same. Tuey going to be misled again, they by any half-way settlements. Superintendent Heffernan, New York Cab and Tasi C.

and that the firm had sent autos, but has a number of had in commission. There was a tion at first, he sa'd, to attack t among the strike sympathic disturbances were very.

First Deputy Police ComDriscolf said, late yesterday, was no change in the police

was no change in the poster-ments regarding the protectic express companies' depots, is arrangement will probably today. There was still the the changeurs to deal with took a new man usually this to quality as chauffeur for

Quiet Day.

Things were generally quist the expressmen yesterday. many of them were stift sore smallstess of the cramb they the strike, most of them will return to their wagons today, the union buttons, but not smiles of triumph.

Organizer Ashten was not yesterday, and it was estd be been around strike bendquarday.

ERNHAR MERCHANT TAILOR

148 East 125th Street

D O you want a befter suit than the one you are wearing now, and for less money than what you have been accustomed to pay? Do you want to wear a Suit and Overcoat properly tailored after your own individual measure.

of real shad fabrica? Do you want to wear clothes that will give you entire satisfaction from every point of view?

If so, let us take your measure. Select from our extensive stock of high grade materials, according to your taste. Our expert union tailors and cutters will do the work in a manner that is sure to satisfy

Suit or Overcoat . . .

men on the boxes of taxicabs. If the consent of the occupant of the taxicao is not asked and given it is unlawful for more than one man to get on the seat of the cab. The inspectors have been working nights and have stopped almost all such cases. Deputy Com-missioner Driscoll, of the Pelice Department, has given Inspector Drea-nen the power of arrest, and it is not sary now for the inspector to cal a policeman to arrest a driver for violating the ordinance. The taxicab inspectors will continue this night innance are stamped out.

Herbert Lowseth, accused of hurling a bottle, which knocked John Fleurs, driver of a Park & Tilford wagon, to the street, causing the horse away was held in \$500 bail for trial by Masistrate Steinert in the West Side police court yesterday. Lowseth, who says he is only sixteen, lives at 167 Sterling place, Brooklyn. He is employed as a timekeeper by the Metropolitan Street railway at the barns, Sevenia ayenue and 50th street-

leurs, who is twenty-nine years and lives at 221 West 29th street, was driving through 50th street to th Park & Tilford stables when attacked His face was badly cut and bruised. In falling from his seat his body just cleared the wheels of the wagon, The horse was caught at Fifth avenue. Policeman Stuckle, of the Butler treet station, Brooklyn, doing strike lity, told the magistrate he saw Low-eth throw the bottle. Lowseth's father ent on his bonds.

LOS ANGELES PROBE VERY NEAR A FARCE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 .- Th local labor leaders who were subpoensed to go to Los Augeles to testify before the pecial grand jury investigating the Times master have been permitted to come

Assistant District Attorney McComas who is in charge of the case, notified them that they might go home and that they would be notified when to appear again A. E. Yoell, O. A. Tveitmee and An-Johannsen are those who have re

Only six witnesses have been examined so far by the grand jury. The entire proceedings have taken on the form of a

ending Money to Europe?

Drafts in Amounts from \$5 Upward TO-BAY at approximately the following itain & Ireland at \$4.861/4 lb.Sterling at 191/4 cts. per Lire uny.....at 23 8-4 cts. per Mark

OTHER COUNTRIES Proportie Our fees are very small. THE NORTHERN BANK

wuy, corner 215 West 125th St. Flace 6th Av. & 57th St. remont Av. 5th Av. & 22d St. St. nr. Willis Av. 1707 Amsterdam. & 125th St. (near 145th St.) White Plates Av. 3d Av. & 163d St.

STUDY COURSE IN ning?" SOCIALISM BEGINNERS is now running in the

outs the economies of Karl Marz ruage of workingmen and women. y scientific.

celutely scien-ific.

Of need to STLEY Socialism if you want to be sound to street to

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledred should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in the Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances have the following blank:

The Weekly Fledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1524, New York City.

ment of my weekly pledge

Fraternally yours, ****************** ***************** R. H. MACY & CO.

GENTLEMEN-Until such time as the pending trouble between your firm and the Carpenters' organization of New York city has been adjusted, I shall withhold my patronage from you.

Name.....

Address.....

Post cards reading as above are being circulated by the carpen ters as a weapon in their fight with the department store of R. H Macy & Co., at 34th street and Brondway. If you want to sting these rich and powerful merchants in a vital spot-namely, the pocketbook on account of their refusal to deal justly with their w can cut this out and mail it to them,

GIRL'S STORY PUTS MEXICANS CIRCULATE FICTION TO SHAME

Wealthy Young Woman Stolen by Charge Americans Who Burned Rodr .-Gypsies and Sold Into

Slavery.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 13 .- Stranger than fiction, and almost unbelievable, is the remarkable deathbed statement of Miss Jessie Habersham, daughter of H. G. Habersham, prominent canning broker, of Balitmore, Md., who died late yesterday at Seton Hospital, Cincinnati, a few hours after giving birth to a baby girl.

According to the girl's statement she was stolen from her home in Baltimore five years ago by a band of widely distributed over the country gypsies, sold to one of the tribe \$900, and then under hypnotic influence compelled to be the slave and wife of the king of the gypsies.

The long search for the past five years in every niche and corner of the United States, it is said, has ruined the girl's father's health, so that the sister superior, who notified him of his daughter's death by telegram, received a telegram stating that the was too sick to come to Cincinnati at luctors. The shock of the girl's abduction, it was further said, was too great for her mother, who died sev-

years old. Her large brown eyes and perfect features showed that she had been very pretty, but her years of suffering had emaclated her face.

Enticed Away and Sold for \$900.

She said that she had been enticed away from home by an old gypsy him outside of the city, bathing away from home by an old gypsy woman, who belonged to a tribe that the bath when we can imagine the infernal scene on the city of the can imagine the infernal scene on the city of th She was then sold by this woman to her nephew for \$900, and compelled by him to work hard, and to endure more than the hardships of the ordinary gypsies.

According to the story told by the oung woman shortly before her eath, some strange influence held her with the gypsies, and, although she made several attempts to escape, all were fruitless. It, was two years before she even had a chance to write to her father, and then the misters. to her father, and then the tribe heard Some Warm Sentiment, of her doing so, and quietly moved away before the police authorities could reach her. The father spent a small fortune in hiring detectives and

newspaper advertisements Carried Sick to Rooming House.

About five weeks ago the young woman was carried to a rooming house on 4th street by a gypsy who gave the name of J. H. Mitchell and said that he woman was his wife. He asked if the woman might be allowed to stay there until the child was born. No objection was made to this and Dr. Meade was summoned. He, with the help of a district nurse, cared for the woman until she became so low that they were compelled to remove her to the Seton Hospital. The child, howver, is well and healthy and is being held at the hospital.

The man who claims to be the hus-and of the dead woman called at the

While dying, with the babe in her the mother told the pitiable her abduction and hardships. arms, the It was during the awful storm of last Thursday morning that she was talk-

ning?" The sister nodded, woman went on to tell of ho instances she had slept under a wagon in such a storm. She also told how ernational Socialist Review she was compelled to read to the men the newspaper accounts of her ab of the fruitless search that

SOCIALIST CITY CLERK MAKES PREDICTIONS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—Los Angeles will be the next large city in the United States to come under Socialist rule. Oklahoms will probably be the first state to come under the control of the Socialists, and the United States will be the first country to be governed by Socialists, according to a prediction made by Socialist City Clerk Carl D. Thompson.

In talking of the victory of the Socialists, Mr. Thompson said that it was merely the beginning of a great Socialist movement that would sweep the entire country. MILWAUKEE, WIS., Nov. 13 .- Los

the entire country.

"The victory here is very complete "The victory here is very complete, but it was no surprise to me," said Mr. Thompson, "the only surprise being that Gaylord was not elected. I shall be watching now for our friends, the enemy, to say it was not a Socialist vote, but a protest vote.

"I expect to hear them say that this is the high water mark for the Socialists, and that from now on they expect the party to go downward.

"This is what they have said after every big victory of the Socialist party in this and every country for the last fifty years.

WRATHFUL LETTER

quez With Barbarous Cruelty

and Other Things.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13 .- The anti American agitators in this city are doing their utmost to cause a spread of the hostile demonstrations against Americans in other cities and towns of the country. A printed circular issued here and signed by students of the various colleges, makes a strong attack upon Americans and is being It says:

"The telegraphic report relative to the death of Antonio Rodriguez to Rock Springs places in manifest at tention before the eyes of the public the cruel, despotic and savage nature of the Americans of the South against the unfortunate Mexicans who have crossed the Rio Grande in search of work. In the notive before mentioned, it was stated that Rodriguez murdered at her ranch Mrs. Lem Henderson, but no motive is given for the Miss Habersham was twenty-five This crime itself is punishable by law,

"But nothing can excuse the furious

acts of the people of Rock Springs who overpowered the police, and forced an entrance to the jall, taking therefrom an unarmed man, carrying a lonesome plain of Texas, among cowboys filled with anger, and whisky among these executioners, alone, tied, beaten and with no hope, being led to the place of execution, and among the

"With his foot in the furnace Rodriguez died for the country he loved. for his Mexico, whose frontiers were so far; for his barbarous Mexico, justice still reigns; for his barbarous Mexico, where murderers are not burned alive; for his Mexico, where sentiments of humanity exist, and where tribunals are supplied to punish offenders against the laf. Barbarous Mexico they call our country, they who applied the torch to the clothes of Rodriquez; barbarous Mexleo, they who defied and outraged the law, snatching from it a man whose life ought o have been sacred, because it was under society s protection; baroppressed negroes; barbarous Mexico. they, those idolizers of the dethroned

king of the prize ring. Jim Jeffries!
"It would have been right a "It would have been right and proper for the courts of the United States to proceed against Rodriquez and punish him for the murder of Mrs. Lem Henderson. Society would have been satisfied, and civilization would not have been offended by those ing with Sister Superior Florentine, who call us barbarous, but the evil and in a very pathetic tone of voice proceeding of the residents of Rock d:
"Hear that wind and see that lightag?" The sister nodded, and the
uman went on to tell of how in many
what sentiments animate them against. our race. Whatever may be said about the harmony between Mexico and the United States, and in spite of the officious newspapers which pub-lish things to the contrary, it is known and exists only between the two chancelleries. Actually the Yankee does not honor us, nor believe in our civil-ization, and has not ceased to con-sider us overbearingly, believing us to be a people ignorant, idiotic, lazy and servile.

Sprinkled With Blood of Victims.

"Take the American magazines (the American Magazine. Scribner's, &c.) whi—ch have published in their columns everything that is prejudicial, exaggerated and malicious, invented solely by the Yankee writers in order to discredit not only the country in its march of progress, political and economical, but what is worse to misrepresent and disparage both our pationality and our progress. But here are those who have defamed us laid bare to the eyes of an indignant hu-"Take the American magazines (the those who have defamed us laid bare bare to the eyes of an indignant humanity. Look, they are not heroes of civilization nor of learning, they are not citizens who respect the laws of their country. They are not desizens of a country which they say is at the head of civilization. They are followers of Torquemada. They are the ones who invade the road of the law and anatch from the law its prisoners. ist vote, but a protest vote.

"I expect to hear them say that this is the high water mark for the Socialists, and that from now on they expect the party to go downward.

"This is what they have said after every big victory of the Socialist party in this and every country for the last fifty years.

"As a matter of fact, this is the bestiming of a tremendous development of the Socialist movement is America.

"At the next municipal election a great many cities of the size of Milwanse will be captured by the socialist. Los Angeles, Cal., will undoubtedly be the next large city to go Socialist. It only inches a less votes of doing this in the last election.

MYSTERY STILL IN PACKER'S POISONING

Had an Accomplice, Expert on Drugs.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 13 .-The preliminary hearing of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk will take workers is on. place the first part of the week," said L. Maury.

"One important witness, Dr. Gregory Ackerman, has been out of the ng the preliminary hearing until he returned. He will be here the first part of the week. The state has about completed the gathering of evidence. which I believe is sufficient to hold the woman."

No additional arrests were made today, but detectives are at work in Pittsburg, endeavoring to locate the workers. drug store where Mrs. Schenk is a: leged to have purchased arsenic.

A search of all the pharmacles : this vicinity failed to locate the place where the stuff was purchased. A rumor is current here today that a prominent Pittsburg insurance man is connected with the case, and his arrest is likely to follow. According to is expected to result from these meetthe story, he used Mrs. Schenk as a ings. catspaw in hopes of securing the big he millionaire packer.

Woman Denics All Charges.

Mrs. Schenk has recovered her comosure and in a short interview denies in toto the charges against her says they are ungrounded and that her arrest is the work of enemies. She says she is deeply interested in the condition of her husband and prays that he will recover.

"Unless something unforseen occurs, Mr. Schenk will get better," is the statement of Dr. Frank Lemoyne Hupp, who is attending the sick man. son, but no motive is given for the "He has had a hard struggle, but I the interests of Hart, Schaffner & causes that moved the man of crime, believe is out of danger, but it will be Many and others of the big strike. a long time before he is the man he

> master mind, far more clever than the woman who is now in jail, is the general opinion here. If Mrs. Schenk is guilty, and many believe she is not, it is believed that she worked under the directions of one who knew all about poisons, their effects and how could be best administered.

at the meddling of Mrs. Schenk's brothers has caused the couple to live unhappily is believed to have some thing to do with the case. Two years ago they were separated, due, it is claimed, to Mr. Schenk's relations, but later became reconfiled.

ON DEAD SROTHERS

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 13.-District and Justice of the Peace Smith, of thousands of strikers to go back to White Mills, today had physicians perform an autopsy upon the bodies of the two weak-minded brothers. Edward and Charles Kunkle, who are suspected of having been poisoned. The bodies of Edward, aged forty-two, and Charles, aged forty-nine, were found, the first in the barn, and the second under a bed.

The brothers were farm hands, and barous Mexico they those organized lived with their seventy-year-old assassins of defenseless strangers and father, Frank, who is a farm hand. lived with their seventy-year-old When the bodies were found by a domestic, the father manifested so strike are employed by the "king pin" much indifference that suspicion was aroused. It is known that the men gave much trouble to their father, and that he wished he was able to place his boys in some institution.

After the autopsy today portions of the intestines were sent to Scranton time.

house, and he asserted that when he creased, or entirely wiped out, did so there was no body under the bed.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN READERS

The Call is now on sale

in addition to all the newsstands on the elevated and subway stations in Manhattan and Bronx, on all newsstands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated system. On New York elevated and subway stations The Call will only be on sale on week-days, while on the newsstands of the Brooklyn elevated stations The Sunday Call will also be on sale. All those who desire to hur The Call sire to buy The Call and cannot find it with their regular news dealers will always be able to buy copies at any of the news-stands mentioned above, as The Call will be kept on sale all day. Readers of The Call who are anxious to increase its circula-tion are urged to take notice of this and inform their friends and shopmates about it so that they may not find any difficulty in obtaining the paper regu-

GARMENT STRIKE LIKELY TO SPREAD

Millionaire's Wife Believed to Have Scab Work Being Sent Out From Chicago - Small Bosses Are Signing Up.

> CHICAGO, Nov. 13,-The beginning of a nation-wide strike of the garment

Over 1.000 of the employes of the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Fred Kahn Tailoring Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., walked out when the concern refused to stop accepting scab work from Chicago.

From the sentiment expressed in other cities to which Chicago strikebound firms are sending work, strikes are expected.

It is almost positive now that be fore the end of the week at least five cities outside of Chicago will be involved in the strike of the garment

The garment workers in other cities have warned the employers against accepting work from strike-bound firms.

Only a few of these concerns have heeded the warning, and meetings of the employes are being held. A strike

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- Over 112 talinsurance money that was carried by for shops have signed up with the Garment Workers' Union and several thousand strikers have gone back to work under union conditions into shops where none but union people will be employed and none but union work done.

The 112 manufacturers and tailor contractors have signed up with the union as a result of an agreement made among the smaller shop owners

Marx and others of the big strikebound concerns, after these tried hard That the crime was the work of a to induce the smaller business men to stick with the Clothing Manufacturers Association.

> Large sums of money and police protection was offered many of the small contractors, but these realizing that after the strike was over that the big concerns would do their best to eat up the little fellows, refused and lined up with the strikers.

> The action of the smaller contractors and manufacturers was mainly a move for self-preservation, but in the present strike it will benefit the strikers to a large degree and hurt the big concerns more or less.

Advantage to Strikers.

By signing up with the union and greeing to the closed shop the little Attorney Simons, of Wayne county, fellows will make it possible for many work.

By going back to work the several thousand garment workers will be in a position to aid financially their comrades still on strike.

The Sears, Roebuck & Co. tailor of the cutters in the establishment have walked out on strike, thus tying up the entire clothing output of the company.

There are about 250 small and large tailor shops in Chicago affected by the strike at the present time. These employ approximately 20,000 garment concerns.

that at the rate at which the small concerns are signing up, every one of that recently he was heard to remark the shops, with the exception of the largest ones, will be on the union fair list within a week.

This will mean that at least 20,000 out the contracts with other firms?" strikers will be back at work by that

the body of Edward Kunkle was found clothes, the output of label clothing of the conciliation and arbitration that the body of Charles was discov- will be materially increased, and the ered under the bed. In the meantime sale of scab-made clothes, already in a local constable had searched the great disfavor since the strike, de-

Will Aid Big Strike.

Then again when 20,000 garment workers are at work earning weekly wages, the balance on strike against the stubborn big concerns will be able to stay out on strike without the suf-fering and privations that would nec-(ering and privations that would use ner: essarily result for all, if none of the ner: "What we



Ironing Day Troubles

are unknown where Gas Irons are in use They are adapted to all kinds of work where irons are necessary in the home, laundry or factory. They save time and are economical in the use of gas.

Thousands of Gas Irons are in daily use in this city, and are giving absolute satisfac-tion to tailors, cloak and neckwear manufacturers, and makers of men's and women's wear of nearly every description.

Gas Irons cost \$1.50 and upwards. One important feature is that you can always regulate the heat. They may be considered indispensable.

Full particulars at any Gas Office. Consolidated Gas Company of New York GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

MASTERS WORRY

(Continued from Page 1.)

class-consciousness and class antagonism, hatred between one class and another. It will have to be brought about by other methods than these. Authority, discipline, the maintenance of work soon restored a seneral brought. Authority, discipline, the maintenance of order—these are necessary, and must be acted upon if we are to keep society together."

Small wonder that the entire "enlightened" bourgeoisle has suddenly lost by the Labor members when

lightened" bourgeoisie has suddenly become aware of the great value of trade unionism, as hitherto understood: that is, on the basis of peaceful negotiations with the mastera, of collective bargaining, of cancillation and arbitration, and implicit trust in the leaders. "Order and organization," insisted Sir Edward Grey, in the course of the above mentioned adition to be desired, not only the special course of the above mentioned adition to be assisted." dress, "are essential to the use of power and the conduct of business and a trade union can no more conduct its own affairs without delegat shops are now completely tied up. All ing them to officials and carrying out the bargains made by those officials

workers. The balance of those on secretary, "there can be no progress,

was delivered by Sir Edward Grey, as that District Attorney Simons refused workers on strike in Chicago at the totalk.

It seems that it was hours after union wages and making union during big lifetime. humbug. In speaking thus Sir Edward Grey was worthily continuing the work of his late colleague on the the work of his late colleague on the directorate of the Northeastern railway, which finds itself at present involved in great difficulties with its men. Sir Edward's words found a sympathetic echo throughout the capitalist press. The Daily Telegraph, for the A. F. of L. dees in the Unit States. instance, a sheet which has always been distinguished by its hatred of the

cesarily result for all, if none of the concerns signed up, as these at work will be enabled to materially aid the thousands on strike.

A bitter fight has been going on between the small manufacturer and the clothing trust for many years.

The big concerns have forced an association backed by millions. The association backed by millions. The association was formed for the purpose of crushing the little fellows out of the field.

Driven to the wall, the little fellows were forced to accept work from the association of big fellows at prices dictated by the large concerns. They had to obey the association is order to remain in business.

ADVERTISING FOR

SCABS IN THE CITY

The Daily Trade Record carries this advertisement:

"Help Wanted: Cutters and garmens makers of all kinds wanted to go to Chicago. Steady amployment at good wages guaranteed in first class shops. Apply today from 2 a.m. to 4 p.m., room 1507, 695 Broadway. New York city."

All garment workers are warned to remember there is a strike on in Chicago and not to be misled by such advertisement.

of thoughtful men for many cer

Prodigious! It is quite surpr Prodigious: It is quite sup-that the Daily Telegraph did not up its words by calling upon the ernment to save the threatened "t tures of civilized society" by p down the vandalous strikers w in favor of the stale theory of the harmony of interests,

"Whatever the methods," declared that old trade unienist leader, Thomas Burt, "of improving humanity and raising men to a higher position than they occupy today may be, it is not to be reached by declaring in favor of class-consciousness and class antagon.

"Author of the stale theory of the trade unique that the methods," declared that old trade unienist leader, Thomas in Fost, a more refined and education in the content of the trade unique that of the trade unique that the content of the trade unique that the content of the trade unique that the tra treat contracts with emp waste paper." But these

Turning Point for Social

These are true and excellent They just express what the ca are really afraid of in connecti the present trade union troub than shareholders can manage a great business by a series of general meets with the masters and the sum of the course, the repudiation of the ments with the masters and the

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

(Continues from Page 1.)

States.
It is hardly probable that the

16TH ST. UPHOLSTERING C



HOW TRANSIT GAME WORKS IN BOSTON

Clique of F nancial Sharks Delude Public by Selling Themselves Own Property and Using the Press.

(Correspondence of The Call.) By J. D. WILLIAMS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12. nething like two months the Boston Elevated Railway Company has been running a series of maps that are explanatory of the development of the transit facilities of Boston, since anteed. the control of the transit situation by the present corporation.

Nearly every person, unless, indeed. extremely dull, must know that this advertising, run in all the Boston napers, and in papers covering practically the remainder of the state advertisements that cover from a quarter to a half of a page, were run, not to point (for be it known the elevated mistakes). No, the elevated has something up its sleeve. It wants the position to have covered up excessive papers to attend to other matters, and to let them alone. It remains to be seen whether or not the advertising will accomplish this.

The elevated partly exposed its hand the other day at the hearing before way commission and the transit comcompany wanted the proposed consoliwith the West End Street wilway made a fact, the company wanted the present leaves of the several subways and tunnels extended to the time when the bonds on these subways and funnels mature, and that the company also wanted the co-operation of the business interests and all others. What the elevated really wants is peace and in supplying them. quiet while they put through the various schemes they have in mind, up at the legislature this next session for the benefit (?) of the public.

ons for Consolidating. A glance backward at the traction latory of this town will show just the imculties this outfit labors under, and the plums they have their greedy Somewhere back in Boston's istory street car service was instiduted, the old horse cars flourished, different localities composing hat is known as Boston, had their arate services; travel was expenive; some bright minds, correctly inerpreting the situation, sa wthat tho be practiced nomies that could corrupted. All the painful tale of pitalist development from competicombination had to be por-

However, obedient to an economic ge, this development went steadily with its repetitions of all that is le in capitalism. Opposition was aten down or corrupted, public ights were disregarded and outraged, id so, due to a series of consolidas, the West End Street rallway inally appeared as the survivor of this cess. Personally the men who conrolled and financed this corporation ere no better or worse than those of smaller corporations they had uthlessly brushed aside.

re Better Interpreters of the Sys

crowd that were the "inside of the West End railway had tter interpreted the needs of the dtuation. The rise of a more or less mprehensive street railway system ade the public overlook the peculiar transactions by which this was accomished, for a longer and a quicker This was legally ride was promised. mmated in 1887 when twentyven corporations were made one. All evious records for orgies of corrup- property. on were eclipsed, the methods of the Courts Came to the Rescue. ate were proven to be a gentle art,

apid transit. Who is there that rembers the long line of snail-like introduced. een Scollay Square and Boylston eet, that wonders at the storm of otest against this condition?

Finally, after mature deliberation (very mature and very deliberate) the wise (?) scheme of allowing the city to build, and the street railway to perate, a subway, was born.

Bad as this was, it was better than Sale of Factory Samples

Furniture from Maker to User. SPASS SED \$ 1

Save Dealer's Profit 40 PARLOR SUIT \$20

CHESSLER SAMPLE FURNITURE CO. la and 175 East 60th St., nr. 3d Av

AMUSEMENTS,

Y. HIPPODROME OTACLE-CIBCUS-SALLEY.

PEOPLE'S SIX GHAMBER CONCENTS
SYMPHONY
F. R. ABENR, Director,
Tickets, 12th Cents,
1st Concert Nov. 1st
Sills p.m. Max Droge,
Concert Services,
1st Concert Nov. 1st
Sills p.m. Max Droge,
Talkenstein, accompanie. George Fallsrestein, accompani perse Quartet; Corelli, Cello Sona Quartet, G.majer, Op. 18, No. 2. 54. (Stur. 2002). A. Lenatic, Mgr

RESTAURANTS.

CARY ST E Rouston

the suggestions of the West End, for their proposals included a double track and an elevated structure across the Common; also for the city to construct a street back of Washington street, and to give it to them for an levated structure. All the sub subways and tunnels have followed the same plan as the Tremont street subway, which was the original.

Lease for 24 Years at 7 Per Cent. In 1897 the lease of the West End to the newly formed Boston Elevated Railway Company was under consideration. This lease was subsequently The first proposition called for a lease of ninety-nine years' duration with a guarantee of 8 per cent. The time limit of twenty-four and a frac- prosperous, but the elevated is extremely tion of years, and the payment of 6 per cent on the common stock guar-

The needs of the community are considered secondary to the stock jobbing possibilities by the gentry who are in control of any metropolitan lines. amalgamation is not so much desired ern and the Old Colony, and the Middle as the ability to constantly create new bodies having new blocks of securities to sell, and thus, by leasing to themto make people acquainted with the selves their own property at a high st manner of traveling from point rate of dividend, earn from practically the same properties dividends on to point (for be it known the elevated by the same properties dividends on in existence, rounds out the immediate later amalgamated, leaves them in s earnings by this process. the elevated entered on its sphere of activity, promoted by practically the "insiders." it found a monopoly already to hand, if it could lease the West End and use the earnthe joint board, composed of the rail- ings of this corporation to pay dividends on both securities, and also use mission. President Bancroft said the the credit of the West End in its financiering.

City's Growth the Prime Factor.

Boston's growth, and not the ele-rated's sagacity, has dictated all transportation improvements. One by regard to giving them the right to finance one these subways and new come into existence because there was an insistent cry for better transportation facilities and money to be made electric road is to be encouraged, and the in supplying them. The clevated has Boston and Eastern, that seeks entrance. never anticipated traffic needs, but hus always been a long way behind them. Any one using the Sullivan Square terminal, or the Dudley street "Mazo." will appreciate this. Yet this corpora-

When the elevated was chartered they were given the right to build and own in perpetuity elevated structures; were given a charter that allowed ilar companies were then taxed, a provision was made that this should be binding for twenty-five years. The elevated used this provision to suc-cessfully resist the half fare rate for school children. Finally they made this contract airtight by inserting the tuted. that 5 cents should be the cost of a ride in one general direction any line owned, leased or operated by uld more than offset the reduction them if this ride was continuous. As r fares due to longer hauls, if the lines the 3 cent fare was then being agi-vere consolidated. Much opposition tated, the company was especially ad to be overcome, legislators had to jubilant at having effectually laid this issue for twenty-five years. charter was so arranged that it could not be changed except with the connot be changed except with the con-sent of the state and the clevated. Although the fare could not be lowered neither could it be increased.

Expansion Meant Greater Facilities Boston grows. The need for better facilities to transport its citizen presses forward, more and better mus the equipment to answer these demands that the lines converging in Boston be brought into coser unity, but it is not necessary that this have a stock jobbing accomcent fare provision in its charter an obstacle to consolidation. The connecting north and south reach from N. H., to Newport. R. I. Obviously 5 cents would be too small a fare for such a ride. This road wishes o retain all the good things in its charter and jump over this 5 cent ob-

stacle. To open up the charter discussion might lead far afield. The elevated prefers to let "sleeping dogs lie." Then, too, the courts (ever the complaisant courts) have rendered a decision that s truly remarkable. The decision is that a corporation may purchase a controlling interest in another cordictate its policy, and yet poration. does not lease, own or operate said

No. 613, the original holding bill, was equal opportunity. By the aid of these introduced. This little bill contained institutions and the advantages of a only twenty-three lines, including its gracious environment, prosperity and only twenty-three lines, including the felicity have come in abundant measuremen Scollay Square and Boyiston changed the railway map of Massa- ure to their descendants and the missance of the structure of the s changed the railway map of Massa-changed the railway map of Massa-railway map o merger" fight.

The bill No. 613 also provided for

the consolidation with the West End.
The West End lease expires in 1922. The crowd that were the moving ruption of this signal course of bounty spirits of this corporation have prob-ably long since sold all their holdings and it has become an investment stock It probably would be exceedingly diffi-It probably would be exceedingly diminate in the agencies actively administer their property of moral and social improvement has consolidation on proper terms could been accompanied in eminent degree not be reasonably opposed. The Elevated uses as an argument that consolidation would lead to many economies, among them the doing away the past year has been charged, it has been charged, it has a people to make pubmies, among them the doing away with the double system of accounting.

A leased line would have little to account for, so this argument loses force; however, in general these arguments are sound When it comes to the holding bill proposition, however, the economies will be made through having many separate corporate bodies, by virtue of the authority vested in as they claim. Wonderful logic this.

The latest bolding bill sent by reference to the railroad and transit commission will be reported back to the incoming day of November, in the year of our

to the railroad and transit commission will be reported back to the incoming legislature. This bill will be fought for tooth and toe nail. The bill, stripped of all frills, provides for a virtual monopoly on the part of the clevated's "salect few" of the trafsportation facilities, first of the eastern part of the state, and finally of all the state, due to an absorption of the various lines by holding their stock, and to also acquire controlling interest in electric roads when any shall be built.

This is to be accomplished by what is

known as "pyramiding," a process by a controlling interest in one concern is used to purchase in this corporation's name stock to a controlling amount in another corporation; then by your control of the second concern to repeat this pro-ess as regards a third, and so on, until. the price of the original investment.

Stocks More Important Than People.

The elevated is in the hands of financial capitalists. To their minds schemes for marketing securities and playing for his stakes in stock manipulations are of far importance than the economies ade by combination. These eco mies make good talking points in marke letters and prospectuses, but the joyful stock manipulation makes

prospect of stock managements, them lick their chops in advance.

Not all the lines of Greater Boston are the elevated is extremely

The following lines connect directly with the elevated: The Boston and Northern. the Old Colony, the Boston and Worces ter, the Middlesex and Boston, the Lex ington and Boston and the Blue Hillrailway.

voluntary bolding associations stock of the Boston and sex and Boston and the Lexington and Boston. The Massachusetts Electric holds the Boston and Northern and the Old setts Electric holds Colony, the Boston Suburban the other proposition to own stock in urban is one of the Kidder-Peabody ducks," and if the holding bill "lame through will undoubtedly be unloaded on the elevated. Likewise the the elevated. Likewise, the Stone & Web the Blue Hills rail way. None of the others are considered in a class with the elevated. The electri roads have yet to prove themselves paying

If financial interests now dominating the elevated can play to their hearts' on-tent with the credit of the corporation what will happen only the future will dis-close. The New Haven is to be menace-

by a high-speed electric road to Provi-dence because the house of Kidder Pea-body was "double crossed" by Mellen in New Haven improvements. still retaining this Boston and Lo Butler Ames into Boston proper, is to be fought.

Opposed to Public Welfare.

The elevated crowd want credit to give they want the existing leases extended of the Tremont street subway, Washington street tunnel and the East Boston tunnel want the rentals fixed now for properties

at are becoming increasingly profitable This bill means much to the people of Masachusetts. The excessve earnings o the elevated have to be covered up, and so a stock jobbing saturnalia must be insti-tuted. This issue ought to be squarely Everywhere and always during the ent of our transit system we hav found private greed opposed to the welfare, until we might say with priety this situation has become a nui sance. Every move these trolley free booters make is always, so they say, in the public interest; yet ever and always is the public handed a lemon.

If the public can build subways, car own streets and highways, then they can own and operate the surface and elevated streets. As the only excuse for these properties is the convenience of travel for our citizens, then in the lines that run over, under and upon said streets. mon sense why not start an agitation tha 'll allow the public to administer their own transportation facilities?

their true value and operate them with due regard to public decency and public

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GOD'S GOODNESS

Governor White has issued the fol-

lowing proclamation: One hundred and thirty-four years ago the province of New York be-came a state and entered upon a career of singular blessing and achieve ment. In the first year of its inde-pendence a constitution was adopted, the framers of which declared that they aimed to institute such a government as is "best calculated to cure the rights and liberties of the good people of this state, most conducive of the happiness and safety

of their constituents in particular, and of America in general." the founders of the he purpose manifestations of divine care and pro-

In the year which approaches its close we have experienced no interand favor. The advance of our people in the things that minister to the well-being of nations and the worth of human life has suffered no intermis-

point Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our ten, as a day of General Thanksgiving.

Done at the Capitol in the city of Albany this twelfth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hun-

HORACE WHITE.

CIVIC FEDERATION'S PROSPEROUS ITALIAN HARMONY SCHEM

Will Regulate Corporations, Railroads, and Industrial Accidents, and Conciliate Everything.

The Civic Federation sends out the following report announcing its plan has been in this country fifteen years. for promoting harmony between the He resided in New York for years, but clashing interests of capital and labor. | several months ago left that city, and

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will be held Chester. It was stated by his fellow January 12, 13, and 14, 1911, in New York city. The state councils, organized by the federation during the post ance year to promote the unification and spending some time in Chester, where co-ordination of state and federal laws, will hold their first national living, Morone removed to this city, meeting at the same time in conjunction therewith. In addition there will be special meetings of the various departments of the federation. The im portant topics of the hour, in wnich the federation has been especially interested, and which will be considered,

"Regulation of corporations and ombinations.

"Regulation of railroads and mu nicipal utilities.

"Compensation for industrial acci

ients. "Arbitration and conclliation The announcement of the meeting

hus describes the program: "State and federal regulation of con porations and questions dealing with the limitations of combinations in ce straint of trade, whether in manufacturing, finance, labor, agricultuce, or other fields, will be considered at this and Cottage streets, where a score of meeting. A feature of this part of the persons were passing, one of program will be a thorough exposition of the new act, which went into effect in Canada, May 1, 1910. This act pro vides that upon application of six citizens who complain against a cor poration, a judge may order that a commission of three be named, one nember by the complainants, one by and another through his abdoman. the corporation, and the third by the two thus selected. The commission is required to make an extended inquir, and publish a report, which must be accepted by the corporation within New York by way of a freight train, ten days upon penalty of a fine of \$1.000 a day.

State Regulation of Railroads,

While the United States Supren Court is expected to define clearly the Sherman anti-trust act in th Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases, and in the injunction and antipoycott cases against the officers of the American Federation of Labor that decision will not necessarily have any bearing on the forty or more state aws on the same subjects

The need for uniformity in state rifled, was found later, Thomas Shelregulation of railroads and other public utilities, the co-ordinating of the laws governing the state railroad commissions and the interstate commerce law, made evident at the recent hearings on the railroad rate question, and also the regulation of public utilities by commissions will be discussed.

The controversy over the proposition to increase railroad rates, now before the interstate commerce commission, is of tremendous concern not only to the stockholders, merchants, manufacturers and other shippers, but to the brain, caused either from a also to the 3.000,000 employes working on the railroads and in the shops of the railroad supply manufacturers, It indirectly affects the millions of de sitors in savings banks and policy holders in insurance companies which are large investors in railroad securi

Compensation for Industrial Accident

A proposed uniform bill on compensation for industrial accidents will be presented for consideration. This measure is the result of a year's careful study of the question by a con mittee composed of members of official state compensation commissions, the commisioners on uniform state laws of thirty-two states, representatives of the American Bar Association in eigh-Armed with this remarkable decree, commonwealth was to create a self- teen states, representative employers, strewn on the ground about him, leav-Armed with this remarkable decree, commonwealth was to create a selfand those of the porch climber were
and still retaining the charter, this
governing community in which men
acorporation needs but one thing to
should attain happiness and cultivate
the social and individual virtues unthe socia dents. This is clearly proven by the increased cost of insurance resulting under the application of the New York compensation law which, in some cases, has doubled the rate and some cases, has doubled the rate and which, if generally applied, would work a hardship on New York emand Iodine," Dr. William L. Estabrooke. ployers who have to compete with employers in other states.

In view of the recent street railway strikes in Philadelphia and Columbus and the express strike in New York city, there will be considered questions of and the express strike in New York City, there will be considered questions of special interest to the public at this time, to wit: How far is the Canadiau conciliation and arbitration act applicable to and desirable for the United States? Can the state laws on mediation and arbitration be made effective in handling inbitration be mane enective in manning in-dustrial disturbances in general? Shall special legislation be advocated, applying to street railways and other municipal utilities? Shall the Erdman act, which is so effective in the case of interstate is so effective in the case of interestate railways, be extended to telephone, tele

railways, be extended to telephone, tele-graph and express companies?

To promote harmony between these clashing interests, the National Olvic Federation is organizing councils in every state in the Union, composed of representative men from the commercial, manufacturing, mercantile, banking, insurance, professional, labor, agricultural and other important interests. Delegations of the state councils will attend the annual meeting and determine upon a definite program and method of work.

lest and Mest B SHOE STORE IN EAST N. Y. A. SONNENSCHEIN

SHOT ON THE STREET

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 13.

Dominick Morone, a prosperous shoe-maker, in the Italian colony in this

city, was murdered on the street at

6:30 tonight, by two strangers, who

of the New York Black Hand organ-

Morone, who was forty years old,

New York because he feared venge-

he was not able to make much of a

and has been living very quietly, con-

ducting a shoe shop on School street.

He was a man who seemed to have

mething on his mind, and was ap

parently always looking for some one,

the other residents in the Italian col-

The "some one" he was looking for

arrived this afternoon, in the persons

of two strangers, who made their ap-

pearance in the Italian section, and

inquired where Morone resided. They

vere told, and they went to 2 spo

near Morone's house on School street

but did not go to the door. At 6:36

tonight, after the men had watched

Morone's house for hours, he ap-

peared, and, locking his door, walked

up the street. The two strangers fol-

He turned around, and as he did so

the two men pulled revolvers and com-

menced firing. Morone turned and

then fell on the sidewalk dead.

ran up the street for fifty feet, and

bullet had passed through his heart,

found by the police, though it is be-

which was passing near the scene

Morone had no family. A suspect was

taken off a train at Goshen who an

swers the description of one of the

murderers. He has been brought to

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 .- Caught

running from an alley in which a dead

don, twenty-five years, a negro, of

Mole street, was held without ball by

Magistrate Carey at the 15th and Vine

streets station today to await the ac-

The dead man is John Williams

driver of the wagon of the Salvation

ty-nine years old. So far the police

have been unable to ascertain the ex

act nature of his death, but special

policemen are working on the as

sumption that he died from an injury

blow from an instrument or contact

with the pavement when he was

Suspicion that Williams met his

leath by foul play is further strength-

ened by statements made by Assistant

Superintendent Henry Smith, of the

Industrial Home, who declared that

the driver was not a drinking man

that at a recent medical examination

his heart was pronounced sound. Fur-

thermore, the man was known to have

had \$14 in bills in his pocket shortly

before his body was found, all of

The negro showed fight, but after

sharp tussle was subdued and dragged

dead man. Keys and papers wer

ing no doubt that his pockets had been

rified. Only a few cents in change

and Iodine," Dr. William L. Estabrooke.
Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue: "The Reign of Terror,"
Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro.
Public School 51, 523 West 44th street:
"Irish Music," Mrs. Helen O'Donnell.
Public School 62. Hester and Esser
streets: "The Painting of the Eighteenth

streets: "The Painting of the Eighteenth Century," Dr. George Kreihn.
Public School 185, First avenue and 51st street: "Dante and His Friends," Mrs. Mary E. Knowlton.
Public School 185, Avenue A and East 77th street: "Longfellow," Mrs. Grace D. Van Name.
Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "France During the Are of Chivalry," Professor Louis A.

Amsterdam avenue: "France During the Age of Chivalry," Professor Louis A.

Loiseau.
Public School 188, Lewis and East
Rouston atreets: "Land of the Panung
and Yellow Robe," Dr. Charles S. Brad-

dock.
Public Library, 112 East 98th street:
"In the African Jungles," Miss Ida Vera

Bimonton.
St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "The Conflict with Cruelty," Dr. Albert Leffingwell.
St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, near Eighth avenue: "Patrick Henry," Dr. Frederic B. Robinson.

LECTURES TODAY

Then an investigation found the

Army Industrial Home. He was thir-

tion of the coroner.

thrown to the ground

which had disappeared.

was left of his money.

LIST OF PUBLIC

to the patrol box.

HIS BODY ROBBED

with his pockets apparently

DRIVER KILLED AND

this city.

lieved they made their way back to

The murderers ran in the opposit

lowed him. At the corner of

strangers called to Morone.

and did not associate very much

money and liked to spend it.

of some organization.

FRENCHMEN EXPECT ANOTHER COMMUNE

Say Acis of 1871 Will Be Repeated by More Coherent and More Disciplined Forces.

PARIS, Nov. 18 .- The bitter attacks made by the Socialists at the opening of the French chamber upor Premier Briand and Police Prefect went to the little country village of Lepine for their ruthless repression of countrymen here, tonight, that he left the railway men's strike have given level headed Frenchmen food for much anxious thought,

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the distinguished economist, is frankly pessi mistic as regards the future.

In the Economiste Français he re marks that the present situation is the most serious and disquieting that has been witnessed since 1871.

In all probability he thinks the ony here, although he had plenty of abortive efforts to bring about industrial war just made will be renewed before long.

Next Assault Will Be Wider.

Only determined optimism or absence of reflection could leave a doubt hat when the next assault is made it will be conducted on a wider scale and with more method than that which society has now so happily resisted The success of that resistance should not therefore cause the country to relapse into a false sense of security, o when the day comes for the fresh attack there will be a danger that all the elements of order will be submerged and that another commune like that of 1871, supported by more coherent and more disciplined forces will be established by the co-operation of the great syndicates, railway men postmen, all the different branches of labor, and perhaps even school teach ers and the lower ranks of the great

direction, and no trace of them was Despise and Disregard Governm

All those elements are now organ sed in permanent groups under recog nized leaders, and with a simple pro gram comprising a rise in all wages, s diminution in the hours of labor, s reduction in the age for pensions restrictions in the authority of all masters and foremen. It is not governmental revolution that the lead ers have in view. Governments ar of indifference to them; the despise them and disregard them They would allow a government and a parliament to exist, and would be sat sfied with reducing them to im potence

Any steps the French cabinet have contemplated to consolidate it ominal victory in the chamber the other day when a note of confide in the government was passed by 415 to 116, are shelved for the momen by the resignation of the ministry which is announced today, but the measures will have to be taken without much delay to counteract strike tyranny in France is agreed to on' all hands outside of the sy

The Liberte thinks there are three hat are called for above all others: First, a revision of the law granting he syndicates of various trades the itself, which was framed to allow the working classes to defend their professional interests. Nobody can protend that ladies' tailors and dock laborers or miners and theater machinright to federate. It is clear that this city fur article is against the spirit of the law ists have any interests in common. The and gross negleonly object for which such syndicates dent Lawrence can federate is a political one, and not tried before 5p professional. professional.

Secondly, Liberte proposes to con-fer civil and commercial status on the will syndicates—in other words, to bring them, as corporative bodies, within the common law as to rights and responsibilities.

Lastly, the chamber should without delay pass the famous "status of funcionaries," which has been in proce of elaboration for the last five years By this law the chamber would be forced to define the rights and duties of state employes. After giving them the constitutional guarantees for the justice and protection to which they are entitled, the chamber could and would refuse them the right of coaliion and striking.

These three measures are evidently required without delay and unless the government proposes them they will be considered to have fallen short of the hopes they have raised, and unless they succeed in passing them through the chamber their task will not have been fulfilled.

Chambers of Concili

Suggestions are being made for "char and conciliation" and "arbitratigovernment attempted both to and arbitrate with greater auth-hind them than any extraneous could have, yet this did not pre ted would ale pirit of the

CIG. KLEIN and ASS

The 750th the of The Call o

UNION LABEL GO

GREAT BARRINGTON. 13.—The total amount taken by the bers who held up J. R. Hein, master for the Woroncoo Come Company, Deputy Sheriff Fred S. dell and C. C. Robinson, superint of the company, will reach de 220,000.

The sum was ye \$10,000, but A. D. Robin the company, gave out today payroll Saturday was \$20,0 From this amount

had been paid off before the place. A part of the \$20 was in checks for the tea teams being engaged on the search convinced the posse bers are no longer in the It is believed that they escap-the guards were stationed.

WOMAN STABS HER FATHER AND HUSE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., N Angered when accus spent the night away from h another man, Mrs. Ida Th into the kitchen of her home chester this morning, and harp butcher knife, it is stabled her father, James Edu just above the heart and through stomach. Then, with the fury mad woman, she turned usband, Edward Thomas, and him several times across the fa

Edwards is in the hospital s die, but Thomas, the husband so serious. Mrs. Thomas was ; and held without bail by Ms Passon for a further heari row. Because of the conflicts which were told of the Thomas was also placed in his injuries were attended. police are investigating the

MANY INDICTMEN

One of the biggest batches ments ever returned at any the history of Queens county, cated, will be handed into o the next few days as a result months' investigation a
Deputy District Attors
Train into the graft cas
upset Queens for the past
former grand jury held a 1
five indictments returned
dividuals



WM F. McDADE 51 PIKE ST., MIDDLETONS Ready Wednesday, November 18.

Price, Cloth, \$1.



LABOR LAWS OTHER COUNTRIES

rican Legislators Can Learn Some thing from Experiences Abroad. pection Nowhere Vigorous.

ld labor legislation in six Euro Germany, Italy, and Switzer the subject of an article in Bulletin 89, of the bureau of the Department of Comand Labor. All of these na labor problem and have at stricting the gainful employ f children and by providing officials whose special task it ure compliance with the term The experience of Ger nd of Switzerland in this direc sullarly suggestive for the tates, because there, as in this y, there is division of legislative nistrative powers between

E. C. W. A. Veditz, is not confined sentation of the details of th erning child labor, but dis well the relation of the and labor laws, the organizaactual work of the labor in and the present extent and of child labor in these coun

at of the countries included are not all found in legislative nts. In many cases the laws es constitute merely a frame which is filled out by means of decrees, ordinances, police ulations, and other legislative or strative measures. These meas netimes constitute a relaxation rules laid down by the statute n, for instance, the administrato set up "exceptions" to and laws, and exercise this power in a manner and on such a scale as ally to abrogate the law Some es, on the other hand, administra measures result in a much stricte ation of child labor than appear the face of the law

n Years in Austria

trian legislation fixes the regu age of factory employment for at fourteen years, but chilof twelve and thirteen may be red if such employment does not with school, is not detrimen to health, and does not exceed regular industrial employment in upations regarded as dangerous or is no employment under four is permitted, and in many the syment of children of fourteer fifteen is much restricted. The rs of labor for children under six ist not exceed eleven, though few influstries twelve hours are

PIANOS

L. NR. SOTE ST. (MANHATTA M., NRAR ISIST ST. (BRON ELN AVERUE BEG

UNION LABELS.



re Label. It is the only guaran the product is hade votion Labor. a)ware look for the Label. Bread bearing his label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when

buying bread.

MUNICIPALITY HALLS eria Scheutzen Park Stolaway ave., Asteria, of beautiful Park in G -torto J. LINK, Pro

MA SUT IL AND DE. while labor Grander by the labor L

Hall Large Meeting Ros

and Societies at low rate . H. T.

53 CLINTON ST

ours of 8 and 5 is prohibited for all children under sixteen, except that in industries with special needs night work is permitted for children of four-

The complaint is frequent in the reports of the labor inspectors that the staff of inspectors is insufficient to carry out the laws with any degree o severity and that the increase in the number of inspectors has not kept pace with the increase in the numbe of establishments subject to inspec Only one-fourth the children under sixteen actually in industria employment have the benefit of an inspector's visit during a single year. A large number of establishments subject to the law have never, according to the reports, been inspected even once, and to inspect all of them with

the present staff would require fifty-A recent Austrian official investigainto the extent and nature of gainful employment among school under fourteen years of age children under fourteen years of age of the lactories into non-industrial pursuits not indicates that in various parts of the and into non-industrial pursuits not reached by previous legislation. The mpire the proportion of these children regularly at work varies from 20 to nearly 60 per cent. A large pro of the working pupils are employed in agriculture and domestic oftentimes at kinds of work which require more strength than ably be supposed to possess. Orphaned nish a relatively larger quota of child in any way punished. laborers than the other pupils. everal of the provinces it was discovered that half of the working pupils work before they were eight ers under fifteen years certain restricyears old and a considerable number

Twelve Years in Belgium

age of six years.

work are much restricted. For an extended list of occupations regarded as dangerous or injurious, employment and even presence in the factory is entirely prohibited. For children under thirteen the hours of work per day must not exceed six. For children under sixteen the hours in many inthe cotton industry the limit is eleven and one half per day, or sixty-six per week, and in other textile industries the limit is eleven per day. Night work between the hours of 9 and 5 is prohibited for males under sixteen and all females under twenty-one years in a list including many indus-

In Belgium, also, the number of inspectors is reported as inadequate, and inspectors complain that the fines tmposed for violation of law are altogether too low to produce proper deterrent effect, particularly in view of certain manufacturers to circumvent

In France the age at which industrial employment may legally begin is thirteen, but if the school requirements are satisfied and a physician's certificate of physical fitness can be secured, employment may begin at dangerous, injurious, or unhealthful, prohibited, or even presence in cerain classes of factories. The hours of abor are limited to ten per day. Night work between the hours of 9 and 5 is prohibited for all children under eigh

In France the official statistics sh that the number of inspectors has increased over 30 per cent during the past fifteen years, while the number of stablishments inspected has doubled and the number of persons employed therein has increased 65 per cent. At first the end of 1908 there were still 173,-000 establishments, subject to inspection, that had never been visited at all. Many of the visited establishments had not been inspected for two or three years, for in 1968 the officials were able to inspect only 162,000 establishments, each departmental ineast once an average of over 1,200

Certain provisions of the French law, like that of a medical examina-tion of all-children believed by the inpectors to be engaged in occupation injurious to physical development, are considered by most of the inspectors to be somewhat illusory. Much the same thing is true of the provision that all child laborers must have an age certificate. Frequently the certificates are altered or carelessly made out, or actually forget. This has been the case to a norable extent in con-nection with the large numbers of Italian children imported into France by padrones for distribution glass works and the yards of France, as well as for employment in boot-blacking and chimney sweeping. This system of importation became so serious as to lead to international negotia-tion between Italy and France with a view to its curtailment.

nspection Almost Worthless

Inspection Almost wortness.

The French inspectors complain of leniency in punishing violations of the law, just as in other countries covered by this study. The inspectors report great resourcefulness, both on the part of employers and children, in escaping detection. To stimulate the agility of children in disappearing when the inspectors visit their works. when the inspectors visit their works some glass manufacturers have offered prizes for the children who could hide elves most quickly at a given

The German child labor law pers dustrial employment to begin at ourteen years, although work not exat thirteen if the required school attendance has been completed. For
occupations considered as dangerous
or injurious, the employment of children is prohibited, or is permitted only
under special regulations. For children under sixteen years the hours of
work are limited to ten, and night
work is prohibited between the hours
of 5:36 and 5:36.

In many respects the most radical
departure is child labor legislation on
the Continent is found in the German

TOPPISON'S FOOT SAN U.Borax lodine & Bran **ACTS LIKE MAGIC** Weary Feet

tempts to regulate the employment of This law owes its enactment rated by a national organization of school teachers who became convinced school teachers who became convinced that the factory laws had in many instances driven the child laborers out of the factories into home industries reached by previous legislation. new law is not proving easy of enforcemene, and some time will be re-quired to draw valid conclusions in quired to draw valid conclusions regard to its actual effects. The G man inspectors are able to visit only about half of the establishments substates of the empire only are inspected. Here, as in other counonly a small proportion of the

In Italy the law fixes the age at which industrial work may be begun at twelve years, though for all worktions are imposed, including the reof physical fitness, and in dangerous and injurious occupations employment is entirely prohibited. The hours of labor are limited to eleven per day between the ages of twelve and fifteen to September) is prohibited for per-

The Italian experience with their factory inspection has been too short to justify any general conclusion with regard to its efficiency. The system in fact, does not yet apply adequately to the kingdom as a whole, but only to

Switzerland's Many Laws.

In Switzerland the federal law prohibits the factory employment of chil-dren under fourteen years, but for dangerous or injurious occupations. which include an extended list, employment may not begin under six-teen. The maximum hours of labor per day under sixteen years are eleven. For all employes under eighteen years night work between the hours of 8 and 6 (or between 8 and 5 during June, July and August) is entirely prohabited.

Switzerland presents a bewildering variety of cantonal labor laws, as were as considerable divergence in the enforcement of the federal law. The matter of the revision of the entire law is under consideration, and the enactment of a new law is expected in

Switzerland at an early day.

A striking feature of the study in switzerland relates to the employment of school children outside of school A recent investigation much detailed inform showing the employment of very large children working long hours and at night under such condi-

ARTILLERY GALORE.

Not Guns, but Fistic Warfare, at Long

The boxing tryouts at the Long Acre Athletic Club continue to trot along at an active gait. Last Saturday night the management put on a bunch of talent which earned the upproval of the fighting bugs present.

Charley Deller started the ball rolling by stopping Joe Ritchey in the Young Jack O'Brien followed, and made Young Joe Gansholler "quits" in the next. Kid Corbett and Young Michaels were seen in an unnumber. Young Erne's punches took the starch out of Tommy Quinn after the second round. Batthe club. Tommy Connelly proved too good for Dodo

Burns. good sparring exhibition, merited the lead, represented a gain over thos applause showered on them. Mike the preceding year. Decreases through his cleverness, easily bested Young Stanley. Daniels peppered Stanley persistently with straight jabs to the face. Young Seiger, a local midset, edged out as a winner over Young Leary, of Jersey, in a dandy six-round affair. They were in great shape, and surprised all by the fast pace they set. It was Seiger's fine work in the last rounds which earned him the victory.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer PHARMACIST,

2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St

Key West Co-operative Cigars 5c each, \$2.25 per bex of 50 Better than sold at 10c in Non Union Trust Stores.

TRY THEM.

REGULAR MEETING

Brooklyn Call Conference 24 and 4th Tuesday Evenines

EXPORT \$35,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS

1910 Largest Exporting Year on Record Canada Our Heaviest Purchaser. Takes \$13,500,000.

Exports of foreign merchandise from the United States in the fiscal child labor law of 1963, which at- year 1910 were the largest on record, der the direction of their parents. 000,000 in 1909, \$28,000.000 in 1903. to the systematic investigation inaugu- the former high record year, and an decade 1900-1909. From 1865 to 1895 from the United States fluctuated between \$11,000,000 and \$23,000,000 per annum; since that time it has averaged about \$25,000.000 per annum while in the year which ended June 30, 1910, the total was \$34,900,722, a gain of 25 per cent over 1903, of 41 per cent over 1909, and of 33 per cent ade ending with that year. Even with the large increase

by the figures above quoted, foreign merchandise contributes a very small proportion of the total exports from the United States. Thus of the \$1.-745,000,000 worth of exports during John R. McMahon. Elizabeth. quirement of a physician's certificate total. This condition is in marked which ended with June, 1910, aggregating \$2,462.000.00u, \$487,000,000, or and 6 (or between 9 and 5 from April 20 per cent of the total, represented the value of foreign and colonial merchandise exported.

Traditional Trade Routes

These relatively large exports of foreign and colonial merchandise from the United Kingdom are due, in part, to her geographic position as the in sular center of a great empire with colonies and dependencies for which she serves in some degree as a distributor of their products to the markets of imports of raw materials. Freights to Edmund Otto, Weehawken, paratively low, for the reason that the chances of obtaining return cargoes a British ports are more favorable than elsewhere. Moreover, for certain artifor years the termini of traditional of London in the case of wool, tea and sugar, and of Liverpool in the case of cotton; though Bremen is now draw ing away considerable quantities of cotton destined for consumption German, Austrian and Italian mills while the United States obtains in creasing quantities of wool direct from the producing territories. British exports of foreign and colonial merchandise also include goods which are exported in bond, having been worked up or otherwise enhanced in value, while the United States classifies as "foreign exports" only such of the imexported from the country in substantially the same condition as that in which it reached our ports, omitting from that category all exports of foreign merchandise which undergoes in this country any process of manufacture by which it is changed in form or enhanced in value, such being classed as domestic products.

Large Increase in Rubber.

The principal articles imported into the United States and subsequently experted to foreign countries without are india rubber, hides and skins, a works, fruits and nuts, fibers and textile grasses, lead bullion, can sugar cotton and lumber. cruses occurred in india rubber, from tling Crunger beat Young Lynch in a \$2,000,000 in 1909 to practically \$3.-great struggle, and amid a terrific 000,000 in 1910; manila, from \$500,000 spector visiting during that year at din. So pleased was the crowd that to \$1,333,333,33 1-3; sugar. from \$61. the lads were re-engaged to meet at 000 to over \$1,000,000; cotton, from art works from \$500,000 to \$1.750,000 while in each of the remaining articles Dan Daly and Young Ritchey, in a \$1,000,000, and with one exception Thomas, of the French navy, and in curred in exports of foreign lead and seaman's togs, knocked out Young base bullion from \$3,333,333.33 1-3 in
Raymond in quick order. Kid Daniels,
through his cleverness, easily bested
and in conee from 13,250,000 pounds to 11,323,333.33 1-3 pounds, though little change occurred in the value, \$1,145,000 in 1909 and \$1,135,000 in 1910. A less important group of for eign exports with values ranging from \$200,000 to \$850,000 per annum, includes raw wool, furs, crude c silk, tea, vegetables, fibers and manila, iron and steel manufactures, automo-biles and horses. The importation and subsequent exportation of foreign and colonial produce is an important fator in the commerce of the Unite Kingdom. Of her exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, aggregating about \$445,000,000 in 1909, those or raw wool were valued at \$70,000,000; foodstuffs, about \$50,000,000; raw cot-ton, \$25,000,000; hides, \$22,000,000, yarns and textile fabrics, \$35,000,000. and metals, \$30,000,000. Canada Our Heaviest Buyer.

The principal countries to which

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been re-ceived during the week ending Saturday, November 12, 1910. The total for the week amounts to \$292.30. All errors or omissions should be at once reported to the Manager of The Call, so that any mistakes may be rectified. As far as possible the Comrades are re-quested not to send cash by mail, un-less registered, as several contribu-tions have falled to reconstructions. tions have failed to reach us during the last few months.

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MUSIC

TSCHAIKOWSKY'S FIFTH READ BY MAHLER

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

As the main offering of the first sunday afternoon concert of the Philharmonic Society of New York for season, Tschaikowsky's great Fifth Symphony was rendered in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday, under Gustav Mahler's direction. The good sized audience present included many music students who, under the system just adopted by the manager, Loudon Chariton, are seated at rates appreciably lower than those regulariy charged.

The overture to Weber's grand "Der Freischutz," three exopera. erpts from Berlioz's lyric drama The Damnation of Faust". of the Will o' the Wisps," "Dance of the Sylphs' and "Rakoczy March"and Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz" made up the balance of the program.

Both in ensemble presentation and in detailed execution, the Tschaikowsky masterpiece was shown in its ful glory; in the recapitulative fina movement the work of each of the several choirs was of a particularly finished order, the strings putting forth some of the smartest playing heard since Mahler assumed charge

corded the "Rakoczy March" to remost vividly to those familian with the stage version of the open the opening scene whereof the Mag-yar march forms a musical perspec tive, luring Faust to rejuvenation

and damnation! "The Freischutz" overture and "Me phisto Waltz" rounded out a really brilliant concert performance, an one in no way detracted from by the

GLUCK AND MOZART AT DAMROSCH CONCERT

absence of a "star" soloist.

Repeating a program devoted ex lusively to works of Cristoph Willibald von Gluck and Wolfgang Amedeus day afternoon, the Symphony Society of New York held the attention of second large gathering in the Nes Theater, yesterday. As usual, Walter Damrosch conducted; the soloist was the Spanish baritone. Emilio de Go-

Something of novelty attached to the rendition of the overture to Glucks opera of the eighteenth century, "Iphi-genia in Aulis," in its original form, shout that contest we are

with the introduction me opening aria, "Diane (baritone). The overture was tention directed to the ac voice, sang with impa recitative and aria, and was applauded by his audience. S music from the ancient much of it in the slowest mea ety, was delightfully played. A air, "Peuvent ils ordonner."

ceptably sung by Mr. Gogorsa Mozart compositions made up mainder of the concert. The (G-minor) symphony, the pant from the ballet, "Les petits the overture to the opera. "The riage of Figaro," engaged the or tra, while the celebrated "Ser from the opera, "Don Glovanni," given by Mr. Gogorsa.

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ELISH POLITICS ALL MUSSED UP

of Lords Question Falls Through loatst Split - May Be General Election.

ODON, Nov. 13 .- The confusion which American politics is just ng is more than matched by utter demoralization which now is in British public affairs. Ten ago there was every reason to that a modus vivendi had been between the two principal , by which a calm settlement be reached on non-partisan of the great constitutional quesof a second chamber in place of esent house of lords.

Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, and Chamberlain were ready to te an agreement at the price of rable concessions. Before givfinal consent Mr. Balfour thought rould be best to secure from the rence permission to consult with members of the last Unionist et in order to make sure he was cting with the full support of his party. The result was a threat of reht by a sufficiently numerous section of the old guard to compel him to theraw his assent to the compro-

Three more meetings of the conferees were held, but no fresh basis of agreement could be found.

Pallure Due to Unionist Split.

The members of the conference deed not to disclose the details of the negotiations, or the cause of their but it is well understood pg the leaders of both parties that collapse was due to a Unionist plit as outlined above.

It is also known that both sides

ally resent Irish domination of the s holding the balance of power in house of commons, and they are mined to eliminate this factor.

It has developed clearly that it is in any event to obtain a m of home rule demanded by John dmond and John Dillon. The Radicpostion led by Mr. Lloyd-George Winston Churchill is unyielding this point. Moreover, the Unionists ready in sufficient numbers to abestible for the Nationalists to place the government in a minority.

Premier Asquith can therefore reoffice for another year if he open split in their ranks, will

ladly postpone a general election.

The present indications are that Mr.
signith will decline both alternatives.
So will not be driven from office by an attack of the Nationalists nor re-main by favor of the opposition.

May Move for General Election.

He and his radical colleagues esbelieve that the sudden depecially believe that the sudden de-moralization of their opponents gives them the opportunity to snatch an independent majority in the house by an Immediate appeal to the country.
There is no public indication of his decision beyond his sudden visit to King George at Sandringham yester-

unpopular throughout the fremely unpopular throughout the country, and if the impression beneral that the Unionists are little doubt that the Liberal and seek to remove them.

n both sides are inclined to the of that an immediate election this result in a practical repetition The Irish and orites would hold the balance

Who is going to win that type-iter? The person that gets us the st subscriptions.

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Sunday Call Will Get a Week

We're going to talk Sunday Call all this week. Every day we're going to say one thing or another on the Sunday, edition of this paper.

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Fatherland in order to procure mil-

and the other is the egoism in our

Romagna, spoke on the revolutionary

side and said even the revolutionist

been present at official banquets; with

having, in interviews with bourgeois

the militant workers. He had the

other day rea, in the Paris Temps

how highly the bourgeoisie values our

reformists. This chief organ of the

French bourgeoisie wrote, on the oc-

casion of the railway strike, that if

instead of Jaures they had had in

France the Italian reformists, no po-

lice would have been needed against

this strike, for the reformists them-

selves would have made an end of it.

To this testimony of good character

given them by the French bourgeoisie

the reformists would soon be able

to add a second, that of the Italian

After many more speeches from all

three sides, the various resolutions

represents the opinions of the middle

the reformists got at the Florence

ist, resolution, with the anti-Repub-lican addition, had an absolute ma-

The day after fhis vote was taken

the revolutionary wing met to discuss whether they could, after what had

appened, remain in the party.

The majority, however, decided on

a declaration that in the interests of

the proletariat they would remain in the party, in order to hinder it from

ming a governmental party, and sinking to the bourgeois level, and that their responsibility to the proletariat should be kept quite distinct from that of the reformists.

ction, while that of Lazzari sharply

revolutionists.)

(Applause among the

enough for him.

Revolutionist Talks.

Tomorrow we'll tell you a few things about The Call. Be sure to read them.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Activity of Reformists Almost Drove Revolutionists Ou' of the Session. N.w Redical Paper.

MILAN, Italy, Nov. 5 .- The eleventh annual conference of the Italian Socialist party was held at Milan last week. The first item of importance was as to whether or not the order of the day should be reversed. Turati selfishness. We have two great enewas to open a discussion on "General guiding principles of political action.' which would include a whole series of questions. The intransigents moved that Turati's speech be postponed until after their reckoning with the past actions of the parliamentary group

Turati opposed this motion violent-ly, and it was subsequently lost, the representatives of 6.510 members of the party voting for, and of 11.838 against. vote quite solidly for their motion, and the so-called "discontented Reformvoted with the other Beformists. Logical and justifiable as the demand for the reversion was, it did not really make much difference in practice, as the discussion opened by rati was capable of being widenel to every possible subject, so that there day, but the general expectation is every possible state, that he will announce at an early date was nothing to prevent any Comrade the dissolution of parliament at the

Interesting Triangular Debate.

The next day Turati opened the discussion. In defending the parliamentames general that the Unionists are directly responsible it will react to the government's advantage. All depends, however, on the exact form of the issue. The Radical wing of the deterioration of the party was not due to them; the causes lay much evernment should succeed in making deeper. It was the business of the conofficial policy one of practically a ference to examine into these causes

> of the Fatherland, the Reformist in these words? Might not a Socialist state be threatened by another not yet Socialist state? Must we not on the common ground of the Fatherland and decidedly rejects ministerialism as unite with the capitalists to defend the well as every electoral coalition. rights of the proletariat? (Great disorder, dissentient voices, ories of

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WILLIAM MORRIS' **WORK FOR THE PEOPLE**

Second Lecture Before the Socialis! Literary Society of Philadelphia by Charles Zu:blin.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 13 .- The second lecture in the course of the Socialist Literary Society of Philadelphia was given this afternoon at Cherry streets.

Charles Zueblin, formerly instructor of sociology at the University of Chicago, lectured on "William Morris, Master Craftsman."

Den Beemt String Quartet, which has been engaged for the season. Admission is free at these lectures

and all are invited. Professor Zueblin said in part:

"William Morris was the most versatile man of the nineteenth century. His Ideal Home. if we give Goethe a place in the eighteenth century. Yet Morris' earliest activities were almost exclusively aesthetic. Born, as Ruskin was, of wealthy parents, brought up in the beautiful country of Essex, ensigned by his parents for the church. with a knowledge of architecture such as was probably not possessed by any professor in the university. He knew rural England and he knew Gothic architecture. During his Oxford cialistic dream career the shaping influences of his life were not his studies or his teach- crowned by such products as the tapes They were the companionship After order was restored by the of Edward Burne-Jones, the inspiraresident, Reina went on to say: "How tion of Ruskin and Rossetti and the could Chiesa better express his anti- subtle influence of the gray walls militarism than when he said: You of the university city. By the age of burial in bring forward your anxiety for the twenty-four he had demonstrated his right to a position among the poets than any man of his time to a modern lions for armaments. Do not disturb of England. yourselves. We can defend the Father- a year to be apprentice to an archiland without your millions. We our- tect. He had tried to follow Roselves are there for that. Finally, settl's injunction that the only way a Reina spoke against a clause of the young man could save his soul was by revolutionary resolution which de- becoming a painter. He had finally clares it to be the duty of the party discovered that his mission in life was to support every strike. The party not merely that of a poet, although human ideal, which he himself p must have the courage also when neche was always a great poet; was not the mouth of his hero John Bull:

mies to fight; one is the ruling class, Art for the People,

"The most important artistic event of the nineteenth century was William Mussolini, a delegate from the Morris's determination to abandon the fine arts in order that he might, in own words, 'relieve with beauty resolution was not clear and decided of interest and of incident the blank ceilings and the spiritual blank spaces Believing that these minor arts have a subtler and profounder influence than ing arranged sporting feasts and asked the line arts can have, and that no The intransigents did not the king for medals; with having patronage of painters, sculptors, musicians and such individual artists can produce a general diffusion of the sense of beauty, he devoted himself to the development of democratic art which meant for him 'art made by the people and for the people, a joy to the

maker and user." "The versatility of Morris was only less remarkable than his achievements. As poet, he made an unusua! use of the materials of classic and street, Norse mythology, furnished notable contributions to romantic poetry and epic poetry, and the poetry of his later romances give him a high rank up among the second group of Vic torian poets.

"As designer and decorator he performed work which in quantity and quality is unparalleled in our day. To eccomplish his work he developed the arts of dyeing, weaving, printing on The chief practical question is, Will be overwhelmingly defeated.

The chief practical question is, Will revolutionists all presenting "csolutionists all presenting "csolutionists all presenting "csolutionists be able to acquire itions, and several delegates speaking ilmit the coalition policy to exceptional crowned promptly a broad, genution on each side. In defense of Chiesa, on each side implication policy to exceptional circumstances, urges the party to increased propaganda and ignores the pendently, he revived the art of printing and established the Kelmscott press. These activities did not exhaust his energies, and, as lecturer large requested to join, thus encourage large report of the Bronz will avail themselves of the opportunity and register at once. Socialists and revolutionists all presenting resolution properties to tapestry weaving, after which, indelimit the coalition policy to exceptional circumstances, urges the party to increased propaganda and ignores the properties.

The discussion took up three days—
That of Turati emphasizes the of Morris e Company.

You might inquire of the Bronz will avail themselves of the opportunity and register at once. Socialists and revolutions are the properties of the properties of the properties of the opportunity and register at once of the properties.

OPTICIAN AND OPTICIAN AND OPTIC was ready to take up arms in defense lution, a further resolution was drawn of the Fatheriand, the Reformist up, which calls upon the sections to the made, with great demands on his time considerable contributions to Reina asked what better anti-militar- deny their support to the Republican time, considerable contributions to ism there could be than that expressed party in view of its behavior in the education, social reform and socialistic Romagna.

The resolution of Morgari-Salemini
The pointing of the middle

propaganda. "As the most conspicuous workman of his time, he speaks with as great authority on the ethics of work as Ruskin did on the ethics of wealth For the Turati resolution 12.991 Morris' philosophy of work is summed votes were given, which was supported up in paragraphs to be found in the by all the Romagna and Emilia delepamphlet on 'Art and Socialism.' gates. That is 5,000 votes less than First, 'It is right and necessary that First, 'It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do; work conference. The Morgari resolution received 4,574 (1,400 less than at Florence), and that of Lazzari 6,053 to do; work done under such conditions as would make it neither overthe number of those who abstained from voting was only 932, the reform
transport from the manufacture of those who abstained from voting was only 932, the reform
transport from the men should have work to do; work dones under such to do; work done under such conditions as would make it neither overthe men should have work to do; work dones under such conditions as would make it neither overthe number of the manufacture of the latest to do; work dones under such to do every man willing to work should be insured; honorable and fitting work. healthy and beautiful house, full leisure for rest of mind and body.

A Worker With His Hands.

"Morris' philosophy of work is illustrated in the products of his hands, as well as in his literary activities and teachings. He gave a modern significance to the mediaeval office of 'mas ter-craft,' and revived the l ing of the term 'manufacturer.' Mor-ris' earliest activities foreshadowed his To this end a committee was appointed to keep the revolutionary faction in touch with each other, and to prepare the way for another newspaper for this wing. It was stated that ten weekly papers are already on the revolutionary side.

In the full session of the conference, Bisolati resigned his post as chief editor of the Avanti, and declared that he would never return to it. Trevers was elected as his successor, but asked for time to think it over before accepting. A epecial conference will have to be called to deal with all the unfinished business.

poets, architects and painters, aiming to reorganize the department stores. Such seemed the futile task of the young artists who decided in England in 1861 to reorganize the arts of dec-

oration through a commercial firm. "Morris furnished the capital, the managing capacity and most of the designs. Finally the firm triumphed and gave us, not only beautiful prod-ucts of Merton Abbey, but paved the way for Tiffany glass. Rockwood pot-tery, Crueby liles and Eastwood for-

"Morris' factory at Merton Abb became noted not only because of the beautiful products which emanated from there, but because of the idea conditions of labor which prevailed. Although Morris was a Socialist or perhaps because he was, he did not undertake to modify the conditions of 3 o'clock in the large auditorium of the wage r; seem as he found it. He Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and save the workmen the highest wages known in the trade and an eight-hour day, encouraged the trades unions and furnished the most beautiful work and workshop in Engand, and then outside the factory labored with his men for an ideal condition of society Music was furnished by the Van There were no free lun hea, no libraries, no paternalism a frank endeavor to do the nest which present industrial condition permitted, not forgetting that while his isolate t efforts might be insignificant, society night progress toward a nobler conception.

"Much of Morris' mature, middle age inspiration came from his ideal home in rural England, Kelmscott Manor. In that portion of southwest Oxfordshire he in-tensified his love of the Gothic which in the beautiful country of Essex, en- led to his great activity in the essence, joying the maximum of freedom as a for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings to Oxford de-land evolved his poet's utopin. 'News from Nowhere,' the characters of which in that future state of society of the next century make a pilgrimage from Morris' London home to his country home, giving the greatest possible testimony to the very practical though idealistic mind of the so

"The last days of Morris, which were try and the Kelmscott Chancer, joint consummation of the friendship, sympathies and co-operation of a lifetime,' were of the master workman, and his burial in dignity and simplicity was un-surpassed. He had contributed more appreciation of the art made by the worker and for the worker, a joy to the maker and user.' He had left as his memorials workmanship which in quantity and quality has probably never been equaled, and he had emphasized that the artistic ideal and the technical execution were after all subordinate to a higher essary to declare against a strike. A at all that of a painter, was certainly strike is not necessarily Socialistic; there are some which arise from crass the lesser arts of life.

selfishness. We have two great energiables. The same that of a priest, but was to revive the lesser arts of life. The lesser arts of life sake that ye do them."

Socialist Notes

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to p.m. undess otherwise urdered.

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OTHER MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Bronx Forum Casses.

The classes of the Bronx Forum will start tonight at its clubrooms, 1363 Fulton avenue, Bronx. The first lesson in American history will be given at 8 o'clock p.m. The English history class will start Thursday, November

creased activity. The instructors are the very best and the forum is to be congratulated on securing their services.

At Yorkville Socialist Club.

The study of phrenology has been greatly neglected in the past. The average individual knows very little or nothing about the subject. In or der partially to remedy this defect and give those interested an opportunity of becoming wiser, Jessie Fowler, of the firm of Fowler & Wells, has been invited to lecture this evening at the rooms of the Yorkville Socialist Club, 1461 Third avenue, under the auspices of the Progress Literary and "Socialism and Phrenology." An invitation is extended to all to be present and participate in the discussion which will follow the conclusion of

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL

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WANTED-Young man with some p rience in drug business, to sell to the trade. Apply to the Celtic Rheumatism Remedy Co., 543 Third ave.

Questions and Answers

Editor of The Call:

Will you favor me with a reply to the following question?

Are there any night schools that are devoted to the instruction of botany to young men in New York? If there is, where, and whether free or tuitle is charged? Also the length of time the JOSEPH HEIN.

[We know of no such night schools You might inquire of the Board of

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.



When you are trou bled with your eyes have your eyes examined and. if glasses are neces

DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE 202 East Broadway. Tel. 2365 Orchard

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Dr. S. Ingerman and Del Anna Ingerman have moved to 1842 Madiron avenue, between 126th and 121st streets. Telephone call,

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UNITED JUURNEYMEN TAILOUS LOCAL No. 380.
Headquarters, Cub and Beeding Boss. 100 W. 21s 18. Pro- denionment between 18 p. to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every 60 Monday. A. m. Delegate Body meets every 60 Monday. operative Loague. Meets every Than at University Settlement, Edelds agion streets. H. I. Cohn, Organise

AND JOINERS, Local College Labor Level Ave. 5 pm. at the Brooklyn Labor Level 144-855 Willoughby ave. Frank Transaction Secretary, 428 Blacelor vis. South PAPER CIGARRYTE MAKERS USING Local No. 56 .T. W. Int. Union, mosts of first and third Fridays in the month at C ton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Abe Sectional

WOOD CARVERS AND MODELSES AS CIATION, meets every first, third and B Priday, Board of officers meets every see and fourth Priday at 8 p.m., at Labor temper

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orse of S. Y. See.

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"Peneday, Labor Lyeoum B-17 Am pt.

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25 Broad at. Fray., M. Krunger, 67

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56. RIDGEWOOD.—Full Krunger, 559

46. R. Nande ave., Brookirs, B.

ard. Greene da., tet Wylond and Cynos

WILLIAMSBUEG.—See., Wit. Labor Lyeoum

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HANKATTAN - Manya overy Chin the menth at G. Gentre I Empth aver. 10 Les. Part at I Carl River. 10 Les. Part at I Carl River. 10 W. Crimer pt.

BY EAST TREADWAY TO

OR SITES!.
CHARERS' LEAGUE OF N. A., meets of third Saturdays monthly, at Shuckens 2 2 8t. Marks pl., N. Y. City, 3:30 p.m. Psychiele, Pln. Secy., 1833 St. Marks ave., 35

17. RAST NEW YORK—W. Weblish, more ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Pays, H. Be Coste, 170 Barkey St., Last Mon. of M., 678 Gleemore hy

to the Interests of the Working People.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

ELIOT HEROES.

to make the most possible of their opportunity. Four of them had visit to the anthracite regions which "Rooseveit and Mitchell made their tounded up goods worth \$60,000 and would probably have gotten border on the inferno followed that of investigations of the anthracite regions that amount of the distinguished was away with the whole lot had the strike not been terminated so Roosevelt and his ex-labor leader. Waiting proof the comfortable seats of all night, and in order that the months are the strike not been terminated so Roosevelt and his ex-labor leader. Waiting proof the strike not been terminated so Roosevelt and his ex-labor leader. abruptly. In their willingness to steal they were only working out coal fields, so it is said, for the purto a logical conclusion the same idea that underlies their willingness pose of making some observations and that prosperity was rampant through- arise until the sun had cast its charm to betray their class. Most of them have no intention of sticking investigations as to the condition of out the coal fields; that the miners ing rays into the room, to the job they take during labor troubles. All they are after is the into profits that the few may riot in good things of life. What an infamous called to a most diabolical act of one into profits that the few may riot in good things of life. few extra dollars they get for helping beat down the wages of men luxury. When Roosevelt and his body- libel on the truth! Careful indeed was of the coal company's clerks, who do want to stick to the job, who must have the jobs in order guard arrived at Scranton they were the labor scavenger, the well-groomed stripped a young boy of eighteen of

But these Eliot heroes, men who assert their "freedom from union dictation," men who "proclaim their Americanism," are as the first time in his life he had had defy exaggeration. Here is where to go home in torn underclothing. ready to steal the goods of the employers as they are to steal jobs. It is natural. They wish to get the greatest possible amount of bishop sat Mr. Roosevelt, friend of murderous mine owners association! more horrifying sights that Roosevelt money in the shortest possible time, and they find stealing, on the the workingman. It was he who in Upon the breast of these rugged he- and his lapdog might have seen whole, much more lucrative than working.

This attempted theft of \$60,000 worth of goods brings out another significant fact. The express companies, through the regular did not obey, blow their brains out, ing evidence of servility that thrift of spectacular self-exploitation, while men working for them, lose very little. Yet these men, all of and them poor, handle millions on millions of dollars' worth of goods in sages to Congress, but never one in the course of a year. In a society that, in effect, teaches that stealing the interest of the working class. Not would have seen women old and empire I heard of such things hapat which you are not caught is the best way to wealth, in a society where gambling and speculation-both of which are stealing-bring enormous fortunes, it is wonderful to find this great body of under- SOME THINGS THE CITY DOES paid workers faithfully and honestly carrying on their business week after week with practically no loss to the company.

Yet within a few days of bringing Eliot heroes into the business it is found that there is a conspiracy to get away with \$60,000 worth of goods." Probably if all the facts were known it would be found that from the first the scabs started in stealing. There was no reason, to them: why they should not, for stealing the parcels intrusted to the companies would be quite as legitimate a source of graft as life of large masses of the populastealing the jobs of the strikers.

Heroes? The scab is one of the worst developments of society. He is fully as contemptible as the time-serving hypocrite or the economist who praises him.

MR. DIX'S IDEA.

John A. Dix, governor-elect, is going to give an economical administration. He is going to stop the waste of public money, and rections to deal with evil doers, nor he is going to see that the state gets a "fair" return for the money it expends. Or at least that is his announced plan six or seven weeks before he assumes office. At the present time it is exceedingly easy for him to hold to theories of economy in administration.

But the very men who campaigned so vigorously for Mr. Dix, the powers that placed him in office, are the ones who profit by pub- function about it, necessarily so from lic expenditures. Naturally the greater, or more generous, the expenditures the more profit these men will make. So they are not going to have a tight-fisted administration, no matter what Mr. Dix thinks of it.

Besides the authorized expenditures, the ones Mr. Dix would look upon as perfectly legitimate, have been made so gorgeously necessities of all the inhabitants of ample that the capitalists who deal with the state are fairly well pleased with them. This year there will be millions on millions of dollars spent on contracts, but Mr. Dix probably has no intention of interfering with these. What he really means by economy will the parks, they are the sole municibe shown as soon as he comes into power. He may dis- pal subject concerning which our citi- inspect and deliver daily seventy-five charge a few workingmen or minor officeholders. He may cause the reduction of a few salaries. But he will never interfere with the susiness graft of the capitalist class. As a business man himself, he would doubtlessly consider that an unpardonable crime.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S POPULATION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S POPULATION.

According to the census returns New Hampshire has a population of 430,572, or an increase of 18,984 in ten years. As Manchester and Portsmouth and some of the smaller industrial towns increased fully that number in the past ten years, it is evident that as whole New Hampshire is actually losing people outside the a whole New Hampshire is actually losing people outside the industrial towns.

New Hampshire was never of really great importance as an agricultural or grazing state. But there are certain minor crops at flourish there and cattle were formerly profitably handled. There has been a steady and marked decline in agriculture. Because of the exactions of the railroads and the commission men the farmers mot get a profitable market. And that fact, which is true of Vermont as well as of New Hampshire, is one of the factors in the present great increase in the cost of living.

Both states show a heavy loss outside the manufacturing cities. Both states show that agriculture has been seriously injured. full effect of this killing of agriculture here in the East is felt in those very manufacturing towns which have apparently grown greater and more powerful at the expense of the rural sections. hey are suffering from it, and there is no reason to doubt that there vill in the end have to be a sane, organized move to restore agriculture to its proper place in both New Hampshire and Vermont

SIGNIFICANT OF CONDITIONS.

The problems that will confront the American Pederation of bor when it opens its session today are indeed significant and ominous. There has not been in a long time so many industries affected by strikes. There have not been so many industries in which re are threats of strikes. Practically without exception the strikes asses been caused by the fact that the workers could not live on the sages they were receiving. While the cost of living had steadily increased employers fought with might and main to keep wages

As wages just suffice to furnish the working class with necesse, it tollows that, during these last few rich and opulent years, in crops have been bountiful and when millionaires have evolved billionaires and capitalism has grown fatter than ever, there has an enormous amount of privation and suffering. Those who had steady work could do nothing more than struggle along.

and steady work cools do nothing more than struggle along, real little less well than formerly. Such conditions have found expression in strikes. The contain will have to consider them and will also have to consider great and pressing matters. This is a year of working class, and to make it intelligent and effective, the convention should ap with progressive working class politics as it exists in the

MOTHER JONES' LATEST VISIT TO THE ANTHRACITE FIELDS

Mother Jones, the friend of the nongah mine sent 700 souls, the souls water on their heads acros miners, the Socialist apostle, is now seventy-seven years old, but her activities in behalf of the oppressed are is vigorous as ever. Only lately she paid a visit to the anthracite fields. Her account of her visit, written for The Call, is as follows:

WHAT I SAW IN THE ANTHRA-CITE FIELDS.

"My work in connection with the Mexican cases being completed at Washington, and feeling assured that the victims of this 'bloodocracy' would The scaps brought in by the express companies evidently wished the way of organization and educa- their brothers down in the valley 'had sky-pilots and some public officials at Presidents. who, while rresident of the may follow fawning! United States, sent hundreds of mes-

shocked the civilized world, did he find it in his sterile conscience to send of the future dwarfed morally, me a message to Congress demanding protection for the men whose labor feeds the mammoth maw of industry and warms the fireside of the world. Roosevelt's real interest in the working class is only aroused when he eeks their votes. On the left of the beauty, pet of the mine owners, deco-

coal barons.
"What would Christ have said if not be rearrested on their liberation he could have looked down upon this from prison, I decided to visit the trinity of sleek parasites as they, sat outside of the house was illuminated boys in the anthracite regions, in- at the bishop's table gorging them- by sixty dollars' vestigate conditions, and see what selves with the richest of food and the lights, while the blodsuckers were progress, if any, had been made in finest of wines, while thousands of feasting inside. There were forty

the slaves whose lifeblood is coined never enjoyed to such an extent the this was going on, my attention was received by the Bishop of Scranton, vassal of the Civic Federation, to avoid all his clothing for owing the comwho wined and dined them and who Latimer and other points where the remarked during the meal that it was misery and wretchedness of the miners at that time, and the child was forced honor of sitting between two twenty-one of his comrades rest in walking over a mile before he got from On the right of the eternal peace, murdered victims of a under public gaze. order to show his friendship, sent roes, true to their brothers, loyal to their tour of investigation, if they 2.000 guns to Colorado to shoot the their class even unto death, there had so desired. Roosevelt's real mis miners into subjection and, if they flashed no radiant gem as scintillat- sion to the anthracite regions was one

through the anthracite regions he

strippings for a distance of would have seen the motherhood tally, physically and spiritually in the mills where they are required to work four miles each way going and con pittance. He would have seen the victims of his shop sat the \$6,000 Civic Federation award was so favorable to the coal barons that they have forced upon the rated with diamonds, gifts from the miners ever since poverty and degradation.

"In Wilkes-Barre, where they were

received by a prominent divine, the worth of electric the table, but not a single working man among them! Mr. Roosevelt was "Had Roosevelt followed my trail est of his salary-paying master.

AND SOME THINGS IT OUGHT TO DO

What do the 1,450 acres of park

Some of the figures relating

school authorities for fifty more the year. By way of illustration of size, its supply bureau proclaims

division must in the average purchas

Every workingman with boys and girls of school age knows that we

year.

By MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

familiarity. A card in the budget ex-hibit puts the question clearly before Supposing we look for a little at three municipal departments that us: come closely in touch with the daily land in Manhattan mean to the peotion; parks, water supply and education. We will take these three bethem to us. Their greenues and beauty are enjoyed by many thou-sands in the course of the summer. cause no one of them has anything of that police function, so to speak. which as yet characterizes much of Moreover, the Zoological Park, the our municipal work. They were not Botanical Gardens, and the Aquarium. called into being like the Fire De- real municipal institutions, though in partment to safeguard property and charge of private societies, afford entertainment and instruction to thou-sands more. The park concerts are another source of pleasure. This sealife, nor like the Department of Corlike the charities to hustie the sick son 239 concerts were given in thir-and dying poor out of sight, nor like the Tenement House Department to the Tenement House Department to most a world in itself, so many and check the greed of capitalist land- so varied are its forms of educational lords. Even the great Department of activity. Elementary and high schools. Health has something of this police trade schools for boys and girls, public school libraries, lectures and even ing schools for adults, these are but a the nature of much of its work, and part of its work which is constantly also because disease in the tenements growing with every season. This very the nature of much of its work, and is a menace to the well to do living year, for instance, it has added the Manhattan Trade School for Girls to within the city limits.

These three departments came into existence for the well being and the were 832 kindergartens in the depart-The water supply is the very life of the people; it is impossible to imagine living in New York the placards hanging on the walls in without the public schools, and as for the budget exhibit that this particular general show a stiff backbone. When the "la" or any other corporaparks our papers set up a shrick | pupils through the elementary schools that makes the wolkin ring all around as compared with the year 1900.

Yet, great as is the work these deit may be because the pres-New Yorker is other than indifferent Board of Health protests that it is

where the municipality is concerned.

These departments mean comparatively little to the millionaires like liquid mud. Our large parks are and to people in comfortable circum-stances. Of course, such persons come in touch with them, but only to a lim-tied extent. They do not drink the companies. Their children do not go to the public schools, but attend high-priced fashionable private schools. Where the neighborhood can turn out on hot nights to get what coolness and As for their attitude toward the parks, only last summer we heard loud cries grass, where a mother can carry her of protest from them because the baby, where the grandmothers and tenement house population, given the grandfathers and the small children freedom of the lawns in this season of can go every day, not merely on a drought, have worn the grass off and rare Sunday or holiday trip. It is a spoiled the beauty of the landscape pity, too, that Blackwell's Island can apoiled the beauty of the landscape pity, too, that Blackwell's Island can for the time. But the rest of us, the not be turned into a park for the peo enormous majority of the inhabitants ple of Manhattan and Queens. It is of New York, are dependent upon these departments for the education of our children, for much of our pleasing girls of school age knows that

of our children, for much of our pleasure and comfort, and even for our very existence.

Once a group of Zunts visited the East to see the marvels of civilization. When their visit was at an end and they had seen all the sights, they were asked what they thought was the strangest and most wonderful thing of all. They answered that the greatest marvel was that the white man could some be forced to supplement the marvel was that the white man could soon be forced to supplement the open a faucet anywhere and have poor and scanty home meals of the flow from it a stream of water. It children by lunches or dinners proseems that the Zunis must often climb vided generally, not as a charity, but down hundreds of feet from their dwellings into a canon, and then place a jar under an opening in the rocks to collect the water that trackles slowly collect the water that trickles slowly down in drops. They appreciated the seeming miracle of a great city's water supply better than we do to whom it is a commonplace. At the budget exhibit the crowd gapes in mild wonder at the model of the Catskill Aqueduct, now in process of construction, with its capacity of \$60.000,000 gallons daily, but on the whole we take our city water-supply quite as a matter of course.

Our parks, familiar as they are to

us. do not lose their charm by that | scheme is only a makeshift. What we ought to have is a system of edu-cation such that no visiting teachers would be needed. A card in the Budget Exhibit, says: ple? Beauty. Rest. Health. Joy. Are teachers will help the child these worth paying for?" The popular verdict is that they are worth payteachers will help the children to get the school habit. Will help the chil-Will help ing for, and that the parks do give the children in overcrowded classes Will help to keep the children out of court." No doubt these claims are borne out by the facts. But we ought to have a school system that the classes would not be overcrowded, that the children would be glad to go to school and not glad to get out and go to work in a factory instead. We ought to have such a system, not merely of education, but of society, that we should have no use for a ept a few abnormal whose faults would be due to causes to be dealt with otherwise than by

The municipality takes up work only under the pressure of and in many directions and will continue to grow. To the present that pressure has come mainly from the middle classes who are running give to the proletarians what they ment, and a cry is going up from the fear, for one reason or another, to rement house population will prove a source of danger unless it has some some education for us recreation. are laid down and enforced against too general unsanitary conditions. far the proletarians have only

ple in New York city will wake up to the knowledge that with the vote in the laugh on him, and in this way. their hands they can make the city government their own, and instead of fault, and often well merited fault, is getting but a part of what they should have, they can have all the municipal departments run with a view to the special well-being of themselves could reach the city in a considerably

HIGHER WAGES.

The Socialist party fights side by ide with the labor unions in their struggle for higher wages.

elected to office, always strive to have the wages of civil service employes increased.

fair wage clauses be inserted and lived up to in all contracts let by the government. The Socialist party would make it

ing the government undertake great public works of a useful character. The Socialist party advocates that minimum wage be enforced by law

other things that would benefit the wage earner, such as, for example, the poor commuter seems to be in old age pensions, abolition of child labor, fewer hours, better sworkshop

class party that devotes all its ener-

on after the arrival of his first Soon after the arrival of his first baby, his wife went upstairs one even-ing and found him standing by the side of the crib and gazing earnestly at the child. She was touched by the sight and tears filled her eyes. Her arms stole softly around his neck as she rubbed her cheek caressingly against his shoulder. He started allebity at the touch

"Come Over Into Macedonia and Help Us!"

Every candidate for whom Col "-Boston Post, Nov. 9, 1910.

Oh, Teddy, won't you come and help At next election? That's a dear, not

veldt, and sho For your opponents, raise a row abo Our "immorality," the nasty stew , We'd plunge the country in, if we'd

for the "antis" till thy muzzle Sweet Hogadore! Direct

Which knows no brother; madly reas and prance our doctrines, do a hula dance "Inlook" trimmings. Rave and

anash betimes st us, there's a darling. For potent aid. A truly pricele

Twill be to us, thou Infinite Buffoo ome, with Gargantuan adjectives o

of Socialist-baiting venom; help t win! Denounce our future candidates like

sin! Against us blast thy Jericho-shaking launch thy Jovian bolts. For, if

Grant but this favor, all will go apac To bring us victory. Rake up muck and silt

fling against us, sate thyself with Wallow in frenzied falsehood, do th

loudest, brazen-lung-est Our prospects. For, as history plainly

shows. thou wilt make the Red Socialism flourish as ne'er yet until.

Bursting its bud, it ripens into bloomperfume. save thee, still rooting in

Letters to the Editor.

T, R. AND G. O. P.

Editor of The Call:

The proverbial Thompson's colt which jumped into the river to get out of the rain, has heretofore been unanimously conceded the most stupic "The visiting creature known to civilized man; bu who, to the accompaniment of fireworks and brass bands, deliberately placed himself under a falling structure in order to mingle with the debris, is respectfully called to the attention of the thinking public in this connection. New York, Nov. 10, 1910.

CONGRATULATIONS AND \$25 FOR

THE CALL,

Editor of The Call: After going through your paper thi morning I feel so happy that I must congratulate you on the result. Your has been a determined and persisten

uphill fight. The expression of my capitalistic mind can only be found in dirty dollars. So inclosed please find a check

for twenty-five. Having followed for twenty year such glorious men as John Swinton and Hugh O. Pentecost, I begin to se

the light, Keep it up. New York, Nov. 10, 1910.

P. R. R. AND COMMUTER,

Editor of The Call: The commuter has always been the

subject of comic jokes and comic ple tures (so-called), but never before was the joke so truly on him as nov Moreover, it seems as if the Pennsyl vania Railroad Company is to have

The commuter was at first very at

actual fact, and possibly it is true now that the tunnel has been com pleted. But this is where the com muter, is now having the joke turne on him. At first he was permitted to use the tunnel in connection with his railroad ticket, or else he could use the ferry from Jersey City to the foot of West 23d street, New York.

Next, the P. R. R. thought it would e a little more to their advantage if they would charge an additional 10 cent fare each way, or from \$4 to \$5 per month on commutation tickets if their passengers preferred to use the tunnel,

When our commuting friends hear: this, they scratched their heads and said they preferred to use the ferry anyhow, rather than ride under-ground, and so they acted according by. But the railroad officials are also wide awake, and are now going to discontinue the ferry between Jersey City and West 23d street, and thus

for it. Can be overcome this? That re mains to be seen. And I, for one, am waiting to find out whether corporations are forever to have their own way. JOHN STOCK. New York, Nov. 7, 1919.

LIBERTIE PAYRE

Editor of The Call:

of the party in its n will be welco pirit of fraternity exis If you can assist us with our catalogue. If you can thing yourself will n of our work, and fraternal greetings, from I rades to yourself and your am fraternally your

ERNEST H. J. 69 Greville Road, Sc England.

Financial Secretary: Miss son, 76 Alma road, Cliff England.

A WORKER FOR THE CAN Editor of The Call:

Frank B. Baker, of our commenced the campaign of 191 by distributing Socialist I o'clock Wednesday vember 9. He was a h distribution of literature campaign just passed through his work we had five in a little town two miles from here. We all fe throughout the country into the new campaign for (which should commence at all Socialists) with renewed

Financial Secretary Local C

Cattaraugus, N. Y., Nov. 10,

Potpourri. LOST, STRAYED OR STO

COURAGE. By W. R. Van Trenck

fear not, Pilgrim upon earth

To tread thy path as thou strong man walks alone, Your hopes may fly and all yo

Your woes may multiply ere But fear not, Pilgrim upon ear Pursue your path, erect, and Pursue your path, and think

The day breaks, thither wen

THE LAST RESORT.

By Ellis O. Jo

well appointed offices. Spre him on the table was a report of a warrant which been issued for his arrest,

LET HIM DARE usband live happily togethe Mrs. Strongmind—I should do. I'd just like to see him

THE RETORT DISCOURTS

Mrs. Pourleigh—And what
ou be now if it wasn't for my t
Mr. Poorleigh—A bachelor, m
Lippincott's.

John Simple: "What is sell, Bill Sharper, that you be perienced during your long a

citing career?"
Bill Sharper: "The worst or got was No. 34 at Portland last year for stealing a pair of

The intrepid general we er wavering female trees "Women," she cried, "wi

at the old point or force them down a little further.

By William Restelle Shier.

Socialist party candidates,

Socialist party representatives upon egislative bodies always insist that

possible for all classes of workers to command higher wages through hav-

in all the poorly paid trades.

The Socialist party is a working gles toward promoting working class interests.

vided generally, not as a charity, but as a right. For the past few years the Public Education Association, a private society, has maintained a few visiting teachers to keep track of backward children in the public schools, to visit their homes, to talk with their parents and to lend a helping hand generally. The services of these teachers have proved of great value and the Board of Education is now asking an appropriation of \$25,000 with a view to taking over the work and appeinting twenty-five such teachers. It is to be hoped that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will grant the money. Yet the against his should, elightly at the touch, "Darling," he murmure "Darling," he murmure

children unfortunates

Some day or other the working peo-