# OCIALIST EDITOR MUST GO TO J

e emancipation of the Working class must be accomplished by the orkers themselves.



The Weather.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

\_No. 326.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1910.

WORKINGMEN.

Price. Two Cents

## CIALISTS ISSUE STATEMENT OF THEIR POSITION Organizer Coughlin, of the

ions and Socialist rty Perform Work Distinct Domains.

## INTERFERENCE

of Party to Give Suport to Labor in Every Struggle.

(Special to The Call.) LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The Socialist today issued the following

trade union delegates to the can Federation of Labor conwho are also members of ialist party, have been someabused, while also considerably d, by the ridiculous stories cirtheir attitude toward the federaand the dark designs ascribed to . It can be said that the number ialists in the convention is much than at any previous session. likewise, their total votes in the ention have proportionately in-

garding the attitude of the Sowithin the federation it ald be stated that no resolutions of lalist character have been introd nor will there be any. This de was reached at a well attended ng of the Socialist delegates held nesday evening. By this course common policy of the Socialist of America and the world totrade organizations is upheld

emphasized.

veral resolutions upon this suball to the same purpose, have
adopted by the national convenof the Socialist party in the 1904, 1908 and 1910 and by the

(Continued on Page 3.)

## AILS TO ARBITRATE SHEET METAL TROUBLE

he state board of arbitration has n a hand in the lockout of the metal workers. Late yesterday moon Chairman Rogers, accom-id by Mediators Reagan and Mc-26 Third avenue they already had Began as Blind Protest. conference ended with no re-

ts that they would man the jobs scabs, but so far they did not any, and the work was at a standat all the buildings of the mem-of the employers' association

was reported that work on the

the bosses put scabs on the job, expected that they will face a all tie up of all building trades on Whitehall building, as the Build-trades Council at its meeting last ay night voted to strike every where scab sheet metal workers ut to work.

#### **ALED FOR CUTTING** THE EAR OFF A SCAB

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Joseph the alleged car sla d to serve not less than six or more than thirteen years ix months in Auburn prison, by Se Marcus, in the Supreme Court,

the charge of having had a in the amoult upon Edward A. r. of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the on sailor, whose ear it was was cut off and sent by mail to bey Goulder, head of the Lake Association, at Cleveland,

## DENIES WRECKING OF BETHLEHEM STRIKE

Machinists, Explains Reasons for Settlement.

Recent articles in The Call by Robert J. Wheeler, member of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, have described the great strike in the steel works at Bethlehem, Pa., and given an account of the actions of various union officials in the settlement of the

A communication from Jacob Kep-pler, vice president of the Interna-tional Association of Machinists, replying to the allegations made and demanding an investigation at the A. F, of L. convention, has already been published.

J. P. Coughlin, general organizer of the machinists' union, now writes to The Call as follows:

"23 Park Row

"New York, Nov. 21, 1910. "There appeared in various issue of The Call a continued story purporting to be written by one Robert J. Wheeler, under different headings the last one under the heading, "The Wrecking of the Bethlehem Strike," and the members of our association oughly understand the purport of the articles, and the underlying motive for which those articles were printed and we desired to wait until the convened, to be certain that the other trades interested were satisfied that the settlement reached was the best at delegates and their legislative cumstances, and to show that the ma-

> "That it is apparent that they were satisfied is evidenced by the fact that there were no resolutions introduced and there was nothing in the repor of the executive council to indicate that any action on the matter would be taken. Consequently, we believe that it is doing but justice to our association if we take exception to the In Mass Meeting Draw Up articles printed, as well as to the added foot notes, evidently inspired by people who are unfriendly to our association, but we must expect to be abused in this life, if we expect to accomplish anything for mankind.

"A glance at the first article printed shows that the writer starts entered the lists to show doublefrom a gentleman who was much in this year. In the last article he did up their demands, which are to be not care so much to defend his presented to the companies some time 'personal friend' and it might be sugthis forencon. of the state beard, held a congested that the back-pedaling was called to gested that the back-pedaling was the state officials had congested that the back-pedaling was due to the 'personal friend's' action order the hall was packed to the doors, with the bosses before calling in the gubernatorial campaign in the gubernatorial campaign in New York state.

The state beard, held a congested that the back-pedaling was due to the 'personal friend's' action order the hall was packed to the doors. With not even standing room. Every messenger boy who attended the meeting was eager to learn how to improve the state of the sheet metal workers.

"Now, as to the strike at Bethlehem: In the first place, the strike a but it is expected that another lehem: In the first place, the strike ference will be held today or tobegan with the machinists, and a row. The bosses gave out stateglimpse at the partisan report of glimpse at the partisan report of the government investigators will convince any one tant it was a blind protest against existing conditions at that plant. Men were compelled to as, on the first day when the were locked out. The bosses are ritising for scabs in all capitalist so and also a great number of employment agencies are on the sut for strikebreakers, but it as they are unsuccessful. The ste who were out yesterday rest that plant. Men were compelled to work from sixty-two to eighty-five hours per week for wages ranging from \$1.70 to \$3 per day. In some cases wages were slightly higher, but those cases were rare. Among the men there was very little organizacases wages were slightly higher, but those cases were rare. Among the there was very little organization, which, of course, was their own fault. After the men came out they were partly organized, and attempts were made to collect funds, and the writer of the articles tries to place the blame on the machinists for not supporting the men on strike. A reference to the report of the committee handling the funds will show that the machinists contributed over one-third of the \$7,000 collected, notvithstanding the fact that there were eight other organizations interested; collected from the machinists was do nated despite the fact that the Maat the time of the strike over \$15,000 localities, to machinists who had paid their dues regularly and were en-titled to benefits and support to bet-ter their conditions.

"As for the statement that Vice President Keppler told these men that they would receive full financial support, that is an untruth, and is known to be an untruth by the writer of the article. I believe that this settles the financial question covering the strike at Bethlehem.

(Continued on Page 4.)



## MESSENGER BOYS PLAN'BIG REVOLT

Demands on Their Employers.

New York has never seen a mas meeting of young workers quite like out with a hue and cry that he had that which took place last night at 205 East Broadway, when about 800 teledealing and to pose as the champion graph messengers, from both the of his 'personal friend,' a style copied Postal and Western Union Telegraph companies, met to discuss their griev evidence previous to November 8 of ances, appoint committees, and draw

> messenger boy who attended the meeting was easer to learn how to to prove the almost intolerable condi-tions that these boys have been compelled to slave under.

A committee of sixteen was elected from the employes of the principal of-

(Continued on Page 2.)

## N. Y. TIMES INTERVIEW

Miss Helen Marot, of the Women's Trade Union League, was an indig nant woman yesterday over the ap-pearance in the news columns in the ew York Times of an article making it appear that she thinks Theodor

The story was evidently a fake, but The story was evidently a take, but train hands deserted Miss Marot immediately appealed to The Call to state her repudiation of the alleged interview, as published in the Times, and her denial as to hold-great activity tonis

'A young man came around from the Times." said she, "and asked fo the Times, said sae, and asked for some news. I talked with him at some length, and replied to his questions as to what I thought of Mr. Roosevelt. Imagine my feelings when I saw in the Times this morning such a distortion of my words. What I did say was that I thought that Mr. Roosevelt is not nearly as dead as a to think, and that I thought it likely he will appear next time with a strong labor platform, and will make a bid for labor's support. I also said that I thought the only vote which a workfor inports support. I amo said that it thought the only vote which a work-ingman could not throw away was a ballot for the Socialist party, because eyen to gain immediate needs, the best way to force the capitalist parties to grant them would be to put the strong pressure which a big Socialist vote would inevitably apply. I am certain-ly glad we have The Call to set us right in these matters. The capitalist papers simply cannot be depended on te do us justice.

## DIAZ EMERGES TO RUSH TO SCENE OF UPRISINGS Russia Grief Stricken Over

Mexico's Tyrant Determined to Preserve "Law and Order."

## MANY BEING KILLED

Close Censorship of News . Makes Full Details Unknown.

10th regiment of the regular infantry was rushed from here to Orizaba at 1 o'clock this morning by special train. General Luque, who put down the recent uprising in Yucatan, was in command, and it is announced that he was reinforced early today by two companies of infantry which took part in the recent fighting in Puebla.

There have been insistent reports of serious trouble at Orizaba, but owing to the strict censorship which has been maintained by the government which has seized all the telegraph lines, it is impossible to get at the facts in the matter. Last night, how ever, there was a strong indication that the trouble was serious. This was the delaying of a special train sent to Orizaba and from which the train hands deserted and fled

The war, office here is great activity tonight. All attaches are working at top speed and troops are being sent out to all points as fast cured for their transportation.

personal charge of the situation and designed to quell the uprising. to restore order and crush the con is evident that he regards the outle President Corral from the baths where he has been taking the baths for some time because of ill health Corral arrived here tonight and wen to the presidential office some time.

at once to the presidential offices where he was closeted for some time with President Diss.

Alarming reports were circulate here today of disaffection in the arm Government officials strongly den

## TOLSTOY'S BODY IS TAKEN TO HIS HOME

Death of Her Greatest Man.

YASNAYA POLYANA, Russia, Nov. 21.-Amid pomp and ceremony, which he loathed in life, incased in a rare casket which he would have shunned as an evil thing, the body of Leo Nich-Count Tolstoy, writer dreamer and idealist, will be brought back to his home here, to be laid to rest, as he had wished, at the foot of Poverty Oak, where the peasants he loved are wont to congregate.

No church ceremony will mark the firel obsequies of the great man, MEXICO, CITY, Nov. 21. — The church — the Greek Catholic Church—which excommunicated Tolstoy in 1901, after the world had read his "Resurretion," held out the hand of forgiveness to him to the last, and he refused it. The

funeral will take place tomorrow.

Fearing outbreaks, the police of many neighboring districts are gather-ing here today. Troops may be sent, ostensibly as a mark of the govern-ment's respect, but really to prevent

Already there is talk of legal complica-tions between members of Tolstoy's family

(Continued on Page 3.)

### MACHINISTS' OFFICERS MUST DEFEND SUIT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The de murrer filed by counsel for the fendants, James O'Connell, presi of the general executive board of the International Association of Machin-ists, et al., was overruled by the Su-preme Court of the District of Co-The plaintiff in the action, James A

Schofield, formerly business agent of District 15. International Association of Machinists in New York city, is suing the international officials for \$25,000 damages.

The cause of the action arises from certain alleged standerous remarks made by Jacob Keppler, a vice president of the control of the control

chinists in 1995.

As a result of the decision of the court the officials of the International Association of Machinists will be compelled to stand trial. Bartley J. Wright, of New Tork, is the atterpay for the plaintiff and John Mulhelland, of Toists, Ohio, for the defendance.

## FRED D. WARREN'S SENTENCE AFFIRMED

Fighting Socialist Editor of the Appeal to Reason Must Serve Six Months in Jail and Pay \$1,500 Fine.

## GENE DEBS TELLS WHAT SENTENCE MEANS

Contention of Socialist Weekly's Director is Proved---That the Capitalists Control the Federal Courts---Has Been a Long Fight for Press' Freedom.

Terre Haute, Ind., November 21, 1916.

The New York Call:

The decision of the Federal Court of Appeals in the Warren case is perfectly consistent with capitalist class rule in the United

Warren goes to jail for offering a reward for a capitalist politician under indictment for crime; while the same court sanctions and legalises the kidnapping of innocent workingmen by corporation brigands, and to reach this capitalistic conclusion required four long years and thousands of dollars of costs, the net result of which is that kidnapping is legal if the victim is a workingman, but a crime if a capitalist, and this is the law under captalist misrule in the United

Warren knew the end from the beginning, but was determined to make the capitalist court show its hand that the people might see the confidence game it is playing.

The Court of Appeals waited, just as we predicted until after the election before handing down its decision.

Now the doom of Warren is solemnly pronounced and the prison doors close upon him. Hail to Warren, the champion of the working class, whose

loyalty is attested in his prison cell! The capitalist courts have crowned him!

All the world will honor him!

Other hands will grasp the revolutionary banner Warren has upheld and other Comrades will step into the place made vacant by his absence.

What he has said about the capitalist courts we reiterate. What he has done to bring down their wrath upon him we ap-

prove and stand ready to go to jail for, or to the gallows. We take back not one word and we apologize for nothing The capitalist courts we look upon as whited sepulchers fill

with dead workingmen's bones. We hold them in horror and con-They can arrest us all, but they cannot arrest the Social Revolu-

Warren's imprisonment will arouse the working class, inspire

the revolutionary host, and hasten the overthrow of capitalist d potism, the triumph of truth and the reign of rights.

EUGENE V. DERS.

The fighting Socialist editor must

pend six months in a federal penitentiary. The militant little champion of the

ights of the working class must pay in addition a fine of \$1,500.

At St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the sentence of six months imprisonment and \$1,500 fine impose upon the spunky managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, by Judge John C. Pollock, of the United States District Court of Kansas City.

The news came in a telegram to The Call from Warren himself, at Girard, Kan. It merely said:

United States Circuit Court of Appeals confirmed sentence of Fort Scott Federal Court, giving six months in jail and a fine of \$1,500. FRED D. WARREN.

Warren's crime consisted in assert ing that there is one law for the capialist and another for the worker i this country, and producing proof of it.

time he began his stirring defen

In creating the storm of protest

which went up from every sec against the infamous treatm corded these three workingmen, Warren, with his trenchant pen, played a For that activity the gove

apparently decided that he should the penalty. Efforts were made hamper the circulation of the pa and finally to suppress it alt It was known that President Roose sought earnestly and long for an cuse to put the Appeal out of b ness altogether.

But these efforts failed. Warren too shrewd and resourceful for fat-witted government authorities ontend with. He eluded them

triumphed over them at every i Then the brute force of the fee courts, the same courts which o inually are used to strike at the rig of organized labor, was called to

### A HISTORY OF WARREN'S CAS

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

Women's

Shoes at . . .

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Do you know that at \$2.50 we are sell-

ing All the New Styles of Women's

Fall and Winter Boots, showing the

same variety of Shapes and Models as

Velvet Button Boots, short vamps, high Cuban heel, slant tops, \$3.00

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Patent Leather Kid Top Button and Blucher, \$3.00 up.

Jun Metal Kid Top Button and Blu cher, \$2.50,up.

Gun Metal Cloth Top Button, \$2.75

Made by the Goodyear Welt Process

in all the new styles. All leathers with

\$2.50 Special

Special for This Week Only.

\$3.50

Men's

\$3.00

Shoes at .

anteed.

jurisprudence which is a survival of LEATHER WORKERS ARE

medieval times, and which will require

another political revolution similar to

that of 1776 and that of 1860 to abol

The Supreme Court of the United States has today more real power over the people than is vested in any monarch of the old world.

"The Supreme Court has become, in fact, the reigning monarch of the American people. At the command of the lords of privilege any obnox-

ious law is promptly declared uncon

"I was convicted by a jury com-sed of partisan Republicans.

"It was shown by competent evi-

dence introduced in this court today

hostile and prejudicial sentiments against me.
"In conclusion permit me to say

"In feudal glavery the courts sustained the feudal lords; in chattel slavery they protected the slave ewners, and in wage slavery they defend the industrial masters.

"Whoever protests for the sake of justice in the name of the future is

justice in the name of the future is

or put to death.
"This case is a mere incident in the

mighty struggle of the masses for emancipation. Slowly, painfully pro-

ceeds the struggle of man against the

not in doubt. Freedom will conquer

humanity, disenthralled, will rise re

splendent in the glory of universa

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—"The next was

the naval cadets and he took the mos

in pleading for temperance among

"I want you all to be well grounded

kaiser said, "and I want one of these

one of you would sign the temperance

"A good fighting man must be

possible in one who drinks to excess

rood man physically, and this is im-

Temperance workers are applaud-

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.-That thou

ands of American citizens are becom

dian naturalization act is shown by

the report of Hon Charles Murphy,

TURN BRITISHERS

ing the kaiser's speech, it being it ine with many other of his recent ut-

7,260 AMERICANS

the smallest liquor bill."

Germany's fighting men.

terances.

The Reigning Monarch

Said Warren:

stitutional.

against that class?

Freedom Will Conquer

ish."

napping of the heads of the Western Federation of Miners, Warren, as editor-in-chief of the Appeal to Reason, published Debs' cry, "Arouse, Ye Slaves," which announced to the master class in general and of Colorado in particular that if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were murdered upon a trumped-up charge of having assassinated ex-Governor Steunenberg. America would face a revolution.

#### Warren's Famous Reward.

JOn January 12, 1907, after Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone had been held in the "bull pen" of Boise for nearly eleven months, during which time the Supreme Court rushed to the assistance of the mine owners of Colorado, by declaring the kidnapping of the three labor leaders "legal," Warren sprung his famous reward of \$1,000 for the bringing to justice of ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky.

As Warren explained, through the columns of the Appeal to Reason, he had nothing whatever against Governor Taylor, who was then a fugitive where he was wanted on the charge murdering Goebel. Taylor was in hiding in Indiana, and the Appeal to Reason offered \$1,000 "to the person who will kidnap ex-Governor Taylor and return him to the state officials of Kentucky," in order to test the Su-preme Court, and see whether it would hold kidnapping legal in the case of a capitalist and an ex-governor. The facts in the case, Warren pointed out, were exactly the same. Taylor was under the same charges as were Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, If kidnapping was legal in their case it ought to be legal in the case of Tay-

lor.
This printed offer of \$1,000 for the kidnapping of Taylor through the columns of the Appeal to Reason was next made by Warren through circular letters, 15,000 of which were mailed from the office of the Appeal. On the envelope of each of these let-ters was the following inscription:

"One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to the Kentucky authorities."

#### Authorities Make Trouble.

These letters were mailed on January 12, 1907. On May 4, of the same year, or nearly four months later, a States postoffice inspecto called at the Appeal office with a warrant for the arrest of Warren on th charge of having sent "scurrilous, defamatory and threatening matter through the United States mails."

The matter referred to was the letter offering the reward. Warren was out of town, and May 8-the day when the trial of Moyer, Haywood and began-Warren was ar-

#### Denied Quick Justice.

He asked for an immediate trial. But this was denied, and he was ordered to appear at the November term He did so. He appeared at Fort Scott, Kan., with his attorneys, ready for trial. But the government, who was the prosecutor in the case, suddenly found that it was "not ready," and asked that a postponement be taken until the May term of 1908.

In the fall of 1908 there was to be presidential election. To have tried the Socialists of America ample time to impress certain lessons upon the of the working people, which might have a telling effect upon the Socialist vote in November. The government at Washington knew this only too well. Hence it was not ready this time, either. The prosecution, that is, the government of the United was granted a postponement until Noly after election, when the workers would have four years to forget any



# knadway, corner 215 West 126th St. ator Piace 6th Av. & 57th St. Bit St. ar. Willis Av. 1707 Amsterdam & Av. & 186th St. av. Willis Av. 1707 Amsterdam & Av. & 186th St. Bill White Piatus Av. 3d Av. & 188d St.

## **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 news stands 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 sta-tions The Sunday Call will also tions The Sunday Call will also be on sale. All those who de-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 enxious to increase its circulation are urged to take notice of this and inform their friends and shopmates about it so that they may not find any difficulty obtaining the paper reguhypocritical act that might be committed upon a man who was fighting the cause of the workingman.

Largest

#### Not Ready Yet.

But even in the November term the government was still not ready to prosecute the case against Warren. What the government was 'preparbecame evident when the case finally came up for trial on May 3,

When the case came up before Judge John C. Pollock in the fifth district of Kansas, it was evident that the two years which the government spent in postponing and getting read; were well spent. The government had made during that time careful preparation for a campaign to throttle the Socialist press by muzzling Warren and the Appeal to Reason.

One of the star witnesses of the government was ex-Governor Taylor. for the kidnapping of whom Warren offered the reward of \$1,000. The two years which the government needed for getting ready were, in reality, spent in maneuvering to have Taylor pardoned, so that he might leave the state of Indiana in safety, and then from justice from his native state, brought to Kansas as a witness against

#### Packed Jury.

The next thing the prosecution did was to pack a jury with old-style Republicans and civil war veterans, who were on the pension list of the government, and who feared a Socialist like a bull hates red. Many of the jurors, as was later proved with affidavits, were prejudiced most bitterly and violently against Warren and the Appeal to Reason, even before the

case came up.

But even with such a jury and with ex-Governor Taylor personifying



FRED D. WARREN.

innocence, the government felt that it had no case against Warren and through its attorneys made advances to Warren to plead guilty and get off with a nominal fine

Warren saw through the tricks of the prosecution. If he pleaded guilty and was fined, not more than \$1 even, the precedent would have been there and would be used in the future as a muzzle on Socialist and labor papers.

"In conclusion permit me to say that I am not asking the mercy or leniency of this court. I have committed no crime. After all, this is the price of human progress. Why should I expect immunity? The courts have ever been and are today the bulwark of the ruling class. Why should they not punish offenders assume that class? "It would be cheaper for the Ap peal," Warren said, if he were to plead guilty, and get off with a small fine. but it would be bad for the cause. In fighting for acquitta! I am fighting a

battle for the liberty of the press. The battle, which took place in the Fort Scott Court, was a farce from Warren in May would mean to give start to bottom. The testimony of the government witnesses was perjured from the top to bottom.

> But the extent to which the battle was a sham and a farce, the fact that an enemy of society and is persecuted the government came there with a deand all evidence proving the innocence of Warren, is best proved by the statement of the prosecuting attorney who, when driven to desperation by the persistent questioning to the legality of the case and admissibility of certain points, cried out:

"I have a letter from the Attorney Jeneral at Washington that the offense is clearly in violation of the law. and authorizing it to be vigorously

Thus, just as Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were condemned as under KAISER DELIVERS sirable citizens before their trial in Washington, so Warren was ordered "guilty" in Washington. The gover ment wanted to make an example of it, a warning to all Socialists in their attacks upon the master class.

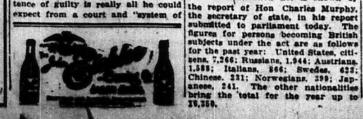
## Guilty, of Course.

The trial of Warren ended as Wash ington wanted it-with a sentence of guilty. But this triumph of the master class, instead of allowing that class to become intrenched more and more, shared the chasm that exists between the oppressors and the oppressed, the

toilers and their capitalist exploiters. On July 1, 1909, two months after Fred Warren had been adjudged guilty of misusing the mails, Judge Pollock invited the defendant to appear at Fort Scott, and show cause why the entence should not be pronounced.

At this invitation, which is generally mere formality, and of which prisoners never avail themselves. Warren arose and made a speech, which was an indictment against the class justice -capitalist class justice-of the United States, that caused the masters to gasp, and to wish that they had never begun meddling with the Socialist editor.

In his speech Warren kept his audienge spell-bound, the government agents, including the judge, paralyzed with amazement, and his own friends and lawyers in surprised admiration. ing British subjects under the Canatence of guilty is really all he could



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Only our immense volume of business enables us to present

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shoe values. Every pair guar-

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union is carrying on a fight for recog- troops nition of the organization and better working conditions against M. Green. Hoyt was directed to keep fancy leather goods manufacturer, 186 with Governor Campbell, of Texas. on strike against the firm, and the

out results. that he has his orders mane ... other establishments. In case any of his work is found in other shops the strikers ask that strike headquarters, 236 Broome street, be at once notified.

The strikers are picketing the short and are determined to continue the fight until all of them are reinstated. At the meeting of the men yesterday afternoon the consensus of opinion seemed to be that they would rather live on their meager strike benefits than return to work in a scab shop.

## ONE BOSS CAVES IN TO KIMONO WORKERS

A. Solomon, kimono and wrapper manufacturer, of Wooster signed an agreement with Local 41 of the International Ladies' Garment developed, and it was soon quelled. power of Mammon. The past is writ-ten in tears and blood. The future is dim and unknown, but the final outall his striking employes will return to work today. This is the first shop that was unionized since the reorgan-ization of the union, and the workers come of this worldwide struggle is of the trade consider this a great vic-

slavery, truth will prevail over error, justice will triumph over injustice, the light will vanquish the darkness, and The workers are also carrying on fight against Miller Brothers, of 62 that this firm will also come to terms by today. Since the reorganization has been carried on tounionize the trade, and as a result two shops were called out on strike. The employers have tried their union agitation, but all their efforts have failed, as the won by the nation that has sallest liquor bill."

LECTURE ON LIQUOR

The mext war was the declaration today of discr in opening the naval col
The next war was the declaration today of discr in opening the naval col
The mean open to terms by today. Since the reorganization to take tailed to terms by today. Since the reorganization to take tailed to terms by today. Since the reorganization to terms by today. Since the reorganization to take tailed to terms by today. Since the reorganization to the massence of Organizer Flynn, whe and the absence of Organizer Flynn, whe and the absence of Organizer Flynn, whe and the absence of Organizer Flynn, whe and as a result two shops were called out on strike. The absence of Organizer Flynn, whe and as a result two shops were called out on strike. The absence of Organizer Flynn, whe and as a result two shops were called out on strike. The absence of Cumpled by Kessel & Cohen, fur cap fourteen operators and four cutters, of Crosby street, yes—try picketed. There were no changes in the strike situation, the bosses remployed by Kessel & Cohen, fur cap fourteen operators and four cutters, of Crosby street, yes—try picketed. There were no changes in the strike situation, the bosses remployed by Kessel & Cohen, fur cap fourteen operators and four cutters, of Crosby street, yes—try picketed. There were no changes in the strike situation, the absonce of Organizer Flynn, whe deferation of Labor. Stokes the cohen, fur cap fourteen operators and four cutters, of Crosby street, yes—try picketed. There were no changes in the strike situation, the absonce of Organizer Flynn, whe deferation of Labor. will be won by the nation that has This was the declaration today of the kaiser in opening the naval colwrapper and kimono workers in the lege at Flensburg. He was addressing

## advanced position he has yet assumed STATE TROOPS ON **NIGHT RIDERS' TRIAL**

in your religious convictions," the PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 21.-Lieutenconvictions to be that temperance is troops began guard duty at the United one of the chiefest virtues. I think it would be a splendid thing if every break in the hearing of the nightrider trials, which involve \$200,000 damages.

Among the defendants are many prominent western Kentucky farmers

## The Week's

Bills

keep climbing up, things getting dearer and dear-er. It's some help to save half the cost of tea by buying double strength

## White Rose Ceylon Tea

## DIAZ EMERGES TO **RUSH TO SCENE** OF UPRISINGS

(Continued from page 1.)

this, but it is known that agents of the revolutionists have been for some time working among the soldiers in the various garrisons, and it would not be surprising to learn that they had won over many of the rank and tile to their cause.

A press dispatch today carried the assertion that an entire regiment at Chihuahua had gone over to the revo lutionists, but this is denied tonight by the government. Still, however, the MESSENGER BOYS rumor persists. Whether or not the rumor is correct it is admitted that arms and ammunition in large quantities have been hurried to Chihuahua, and troops are in readiness to proceed there at once.

The newspapers here publish dis-this committee got together and drew patches from Laredo, on the Ameri-up the following demands: can border, giving details of the fightpapers of the United States last night; hour workday, instead of the twelve and in which it was stated that ten and fourteen hours, which they have persons lost their lives. At any rate,

They also want to stop the system. troops have been asked for by the governor of the state of Nueva Leon. in which Guerrero is situated. only is further trouble expected there. but at Puebla, Guadalajara, Pachuca and Orizaba, where it is believed there was fighting today, but of which no word has as yet been received.

An American of the name of James

#### M. Reed was shot and killed. United States Troops Gathered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Instruc-tions were sent today to Brigadier General Ralph W. Hoyt, commanding the Department of Texas, with headone Department of Texas, with nead-quarters at Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, to hold his troops in readiness for service in enforcing the neutrality law. This action was taken by Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, upon the recommendation of Secretary of State Knox. Two regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery are available for serv General Wooster street. Forty workers are out and to aid him in handling the situa-

It is not believed here that the servshop is entirely tied up. The boss has ices of the regular troops will be nec-tried to get strikebreakers, but withthem in readiness in order to hold Although the strike is now in its The Mexican revolutionists have al-econd week, not a man has broken ways attempted to use this country as away from the strikers' ranks. The a base of operation in plotting their union requests all leather workers to revolutionary movements against the watch out in their shops for Green's Diaz government, and it has in the work, as there is a rumor to the effect that he has his orders mane to other federal government to keep them in

Secretary of State Knox is confident that the Mexican government will adequately protect American citizens residing in Mexico. While the disorder began as an anti-American demonstration, he believes that the Diaz government by attacking the Americans. At first the movement was purely an anti-American demonstration, but within the last few days the international phase of the rioting has disappeared, and the maxement has measured in the last few days the international phase of the rioting has been manifested.

There are about 5,000 telegraph disappeared and the movement avowedly a revolutionary plot

It is believed here that the Mexican government will temporize. President Diaz, who is noted for his prompt and forceful handling of revolutionary move ments, will probably take immediate steps to suppress the anti-government proganda. He took this action in the su

## METAL MEN MAY . FORCE SETTLEMENT

Joseph Stokes, New York state organizer of the metal polishers, arrived Lispenard street, and it is expected here to take charge of the strike in that this firm will also come to terms the absence of Organization Theorems and Organization Theorem the absence of Organizer Flynn, whe

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Protests against the proportionately small number of Catholics holding federal and state offices in this country and the failure of the state to pay for secular education in Catholic schools, denunciations of obscene plays and the "immoral and pernicious motion picture shows," and an earnest entreaty to Catholics to combat Socialism, featured the annual report of President Edward Feeney, of Brooklya, N. Y., at today's session of the ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

President Feeney, after scoring the obscene drams and immoral moving picture, shows, commended the efforts of the Individual and Social Justice League to combat Socialism. The league's purpose, he said, was to make clear the principles at issue between American thought and life and the economic and political revolution proposed by Socialism, to "uphold the American ideal of home, the integrity of the family, the love of country, and to maintain the everlasting resisty of religion as the foundation of our dvill-sation." NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21 .- Pro

## FURNITURE FROM FACTOR DIRECT TO YOU

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

BUY OF THE MAKERS

## PLAN BIG REVOLT

203-205 E. 76th STREET

(Continued from page 1.)

fices at the meeting, and afterward

Two cents for a call, and 21/2 cents can border, giving details of the fight-ing at Guerrero, but no mention is service, and 15 cents an hour for made of the number of killed and bills; a charge of 25 cents a week for wounded. It is supposed that the dis- uniforms, instead of 50 cents; 15 cents patches refer to the same fight which for supper money when held after 8 was described in telegrams to the o'clock. The boys also want a ten-

of fining which has been in vogue when the boys do not report for duty on Sunday, and more human treat ment all around.

messengers of the Western an hour be paid in the main office at 195 Broadway, when they are called out to work on Sunday. also decided to demand that a night operator be placed in the office at 26th street, in order that the distance

to carry messages may be shortened.

The bleycle boys have decided to demand a weekly wage of \$7.50 cash. with uniform and a ten hour workday

The night force wants the company to take only 25 cents from them for their uniforms a week, instead of 50 cents, the ten hour workday instead of twelve hours. This would make it so that they would be getting a week-ly wage of \$8.50 instead of \$8.25. They also want another office opened up at about 72d street and Columbus venue in order that the distance is carry messages may be cut down.

The uptown messengers of the Postal Company decided at last night's

meeting to demand the ten hour day 15 cents an hour, and 21/2 cents for

#### Get Only \$3.50 a Week.

There are about on strike against these firms, and they are receiving weekly benefits from the union.

The Postal boys in Brooklyn have decided to demand a weekly wage of 15 instead of \$3.60. They want to be paid for work every other Sunday, which has not been the rule of the shops and thus help them carry on the company. They have been working the target of the target of the target of the target of the strike of the target of target of the target of target of the target of target of the target of t which has not been the rule of the company. They have been working ten hours a day and they want the eight hour day. They also want 15 cents an hour for overtime.

The increase will mean ½ cent pe sessage for both calls and deliveries Often boys who were sick on Sunday have been fined 50 cents.

After the committee receives the meeting will be called in a larger hall, and the bosses' answer delivered temonstraum, he believes that the ball, and the bosses' answer delivered that who thought they could embarrass the to the messengers. It is expected that the ball and the bosses' answer delivered that who thought they could embarrass the to the messengers will be believed to the messengers. the an enormous crowd of messengers will turn out at the next meeting, as a high

lyn, and they are all nighly interested what the aggressive ones plan to It is believed that if the companies do not grant the boys' demands nearly every messenger in both cities will walk out

At last night's meeting there were boys in messenger uniforms twelve years of age. There was some difficulty in getting them to remain per fectly quiet, but when the speakers among them several messenger boy from sixteen to twenty years of age began explaining the objects of the meeting, the youths sat quietly and eagerly listened to what was said.

## COMPLETELY TIED UP

weaknot to be had. It is
need that a conference between
representatives of the bosses and the
union will be held some time during
the week, when a settlement will
probably be brought about.

The Ansonia Clock Company is still
on the lookout for scabs, but so far, it
is said, have not secured any skilled
pollshers. The spinners held a meeting
the gesterday afternoon and decided to
stay out until the employers grant all
demands.

PRAISES HILL'S ANTISOCIALIST LEAGUF

NEW ORLEANS
inst the support of this book. He is
proneer writer on the subject. In the plant is practically
by later investigators.
This work contains a fall and clear explana
the hot plant is expected in the house the bases threatend that they would get other finfinishers walked out the bosses threatend that they would get other finfinishers sold have not secured any skilled
pollshers. The spinners held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to
stay out until the employers grant all
demands.

PRAISES HILL'S ANTISOCIALIST LEAGUF

NEW ORLEANS
inst the support of this book. He is
proneer writer on the subject. In
The workers appeal to a wheel turned in
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the subject in the subject is possible. It shows the blestories resone for the
finishers walked out the bosses threatend that they would get other finfinishers and now when the plant is
sign an agreement repospinging the
union.

The workers appeal to all fur can
finishers and makers to stafrom the shop.

The workers appeal to all fur can
finishers and makers to stafrom the shop.

The book of the bounds.

The boo

## UNION LABEL GOODS

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

NEW YORK.

#### STRIKER'S BAIL BOND INCREASED TO \$1,000

Sam Trachman, u striking neckwear maker, was held under \$1.000 ball for Special Sessions in the Yorkville Court yesterday, on the charge of assaulting a scab employed by J. Krish-er, shield maker, of Prince street.

When arraigned, Trachman was held under \$500 bail, but when the bondsman arrived to bail him out the bond was increased to \$1,000. The strikers believe that this was purpose-ly done at the behest of the bosses in order to make it hard for the union to get a bondsman.

Pickets were again stationed at the nops of Rosenbaum & Lipner, 775 shops of Rozenbaum & Lipner, 77 Broadway, the Stag Brand, 32 Unio Square: Mrs. Smoke, 535 Broadway and S Bernheimer, of Broadway, Sev eral outbreaks look place between the pickets and scabs, and several scabs promised to stay away from the shops. There are about\_150\_men and women

## IRON WORKER FALLS 40 FEET TO DEATH

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—Edward Monhan, twenty-seven, an iron worker, o Syracuse, missed this footing while at work at the Kellogg elevator in this city today, falling a distance of forty feet and sustaining fatal injuries.

Monihan died shortly after arriving at the Emergency Hospital, where it was found his back had begu broken and his skull fractured.

## DR. WILEY'S ADVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Dr. Har-rey W. Wiley, the government pure lood specialist, has given out this Thanksgiving proclamation: "Eat thy fill on Thanksgiving Day;

forget Wiley and the microhe-do not cut cold storage turkey."

## **Ancient Society**

Researches in the Lines of Human Progress: From Savagery Through Barbarism to

Civilization One American and only one is recognized by the universities of Europe

AT THE TURE, PHRENOLOGY AND SEX." This EAST SIDE EQUAL course will continue through the entire winter an

RIGHTS LEASE . Is extremely interesting and instructive. Admi 225 CHRYSTIE ST. sion 10 cents. It is worth it; you learn so muc

## GRAND MASS MEETING

Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25

COOPER UNION, Third Avenue and Eighth Street On Monday Evening, Nov. 28
The meeting is called for the purpose of organizing all the weeks in the trade.

## OUR wholesale FACTORY PRICES are ALWAYS I tiled "special saies." No other house DOES ever offer 6-ROOM FLAT. COMPLETELY FURBISHED, \$105. WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 6. THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS E. GREENBERGER & CO., Owner

SHOW YOUR 5 Per Cent Discount TO MEMBERS



FREE CALL PURCHAS

The prediction of the taxicab com-

my time during the last week.

with strikebreakers under police pro-

tection. The companies gate out a

statement that they operated 190 cabs

This, according to the companies' own

figures, which it gave out in the early

part of last week, is a decided slump

instead of gain for the companies

Last week they claimed to have

At the headquarters of the strikers

was said that the companies were

men and over their own in-

getting uneasy over the firm attitude

ability to get strikebreakers. As a

busy trying to bring about a settle-

Any settlement that the Civic Fed-

eration might suggest, however, will be carefully scrutinized, for the chauf-

mistrust any offers of peace that the

That any scheme of settlement that

will come from the Civic Federation

"There was no conference to bring

about a settlement of the chauffeurs

know of any conference tomorrow.

inson, the Commissioner of Licenses,

but what is right, and they propose

Joseph Murphy, business agent

the union, who has the details of the

that the police, which the companies

are using 'on taxicabs, are virtually

They act as scarecrows. Many per-

sons who would have entered a non-

union taxi without giving the matter

to the strike by the presence of po

licemen on the taxis, with the result

that the companies are virtually pay-

(Continued from page 1.)

and Mr. Tchertkoff, Tolstoy's English

representative, regarding possession of the count's manuscripts, including his un-published novel. These manuscripts are held by Tchertkoff, who is bound by Tol-

stoy to give them to the world. In 1895

lectaring such act would enrich the pulshing house and pauperize Tolstoy.

vas a quarrel over this which is said to

Tolstoy died in the little log cabir

of the station master at Astapova whither he had gone with his physi-cian when taken ill on a train. Deatt came just as the dawn broke Sunday

morning All day long the body, clad in peasant garb, lay in state. Peasant flocked through the little room and gazed with reverence on his face. The

aged Countess Tolstoy sat by the coffin and repeatedly kissed the dead brow.

"The light of the world has gone," she

Outside the Abbot Varsofonius valted. Until death itself intervened,

he hoped to bring Tolstoy back into the church. It is said anti-churchmen

prevented Tolstoy from asking for-

The church has, therefore, decided

to leave things as they are. Countess Toistoy fainted when she was told no requiem could be sung. Toistoy re-ceived the mildest form of church

punishment-excommunication.

have induced Tolsoy to leave his home o

Didn't Ask Church's Forgiveness,

his fatal pilgrimage.

demands today as they were

to stand by their demands."

strike among our men today.

will be a scheme suggested by the

employers might submit

Forster said:

reject them.

Civic's Plan a Bosses' Scheme,

strikebreakers.

## HON BETWEEN ORDS AND PEOPLE

nd Is Excited Over the kdown of the Contitutional Conference.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. ecial Correspondence.)

DON. Nov. 11.-We are in the eight Liberal and Tory en" since June 17, and the

east we are assured so by the press. We are not told any We are even told that no dewill ever be told. All that is resulting from the protracted tions is the same as was be-June 17-here the Liberals with emand for the abolition of the advocacy of an efficient second mber to control the decisions of dected house. No bridge has been over this "impassable" gulf. It er, naked antagonism, and war he knife.

Tory press is shedding bitter over this demonstration of inty of the highest statesmanship nd to effect a peaceful solution of estitutional question. British ution, it declares, has never d by jerks and violent revolu and it is a glaring testimony of for the statesmanship of the day that it has been unable between the two views on the rebetween the two houses may be As against these lamentathe liberal press pretends to be that the gulf between liberal and should be fought out on a clear and right to the finish? Democis not reconcilable with oliy, and the inability of the eight nen to effect a union between two is the best proof of this truth we shall fight. Now we shall d with our veto bill, and should he thrown out, we shall appeal once to the electorate, and then woe the lords and to the Tory party:

etition of Tragic Nonsense.

Exceedingly tragic! Lamentations the one hand, and heroics on the r-does it not remind you of an ncient Greek tragedy, of a page from ad? But let us keep our heads cool. five in the twentieth century when the Achilleses and Hectors are aslawyers sitting against each other a small chamber, divided from one ther by nothing more substantial a table with a bauble on it. Will fight each other to a finish? Will It of the conference really nil? et us briefly consider it.

Parliament was dissolved exactly thus infringing one, of the fundamenof the constitution. The very dution of parliament as a reply

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o not accept any excuse for a

IOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNIO 246 SUMMER STREET, DOSTON hn F. Tobin, President.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec-Treat

to an illegal act on the part of the lords was rather a piece of weakness but let that pass. The Liberals appealed to Caesar and declared that now their cup of patience was full.

The power of the lords-a power ffensive to the very existence of denocracy-must be curbed, and should they, the Liberals, be returned in majority, they would not assume of-fice unless they were given by the crown the powers to deal with the lords as they wished. The Liberals were returned to power, by a small majority, it is true, but with two al lies who were prepared to support them through thick and thin. they refuse to assume office until they had been given the famous guaranstate of excitement over here ties? Not a bit of it. On the cononstitutional conference (or trary, they calmly assumed office, met the unconstitutional confer- the new parliament, and proceeded the constitution) has broken with the ordinary parliamentary businty-one meetings were held ness as if nothing had happened.

#### Make Law Without the Lords.

Then the Irish revolted and com-pelled the government to introduce light statesmen and their re- the veto resolutions, embodied afterwards in a bill, which declared that no bill could be rejected or amended by the lords which had been recogifed to us to know is that the nized by the speaker as being a money bresulting from the protracted bill, and that any other bills, should they have passed three times the ommons and each time rejected by the lords, shall become law without the latter's consent. This was passed in the commons on April 14, and now was the time to push it through the remaining stages and send it to the lords with a challenge to dare throw it out. The government was in great perplexity. Should it really do so? But that seemed preposterous. It had never thought it would come to that, and now it had to lay its hands on an institution which was as dear to its heart as monarchy itself.

At the same time, in view of the threatening attitude of the Irish, it was impossible to recede. What was layed the introduction of the second Irish pressing all the while, and it ing when the death of King Edward

Shall we continue fighting at this versal appeasement? No. a thousand always demand that the great, peacemaker we must reach our hands of allaying the quarrel. And they proclaimed a truce of God, and they came together for a conference, four elect on each side, and they considered their points of difference for

They have not come to an agreement. Why? Is it because the government side would not betray its work principles and pledges? Nothing of the kind. It is tolerably certain that it was prepared to give up its veto bill in favor of an arrangement whereby in cases of conflict the two houses should hold a joint sitting and decide the fassue by a simple majority of votes. Only it wanted that the lords should join in the sitting not in corshould join in the sitting not in cor-score or more of wounded. One of the pore, but by a delegation whose party composition should exactly reflect the strange occurrence says: "The fact that

shed each other's blood? Has the principle of proportional repre-promise really failed, and is the sentation, it would mean the abolition of the house of lords as an independent legislative body and the creation of a single chamber government. Both were right, for the simple reason that twelve months ago because the lords the method of solving conflicts by had dared to throw out the budget, joint sittings is altogether and fundajoint sittings is altogether and funda-mentally wrong.

At any rate, it is evident that it was

not through the government's strict Arrested Students Were Released, adherence to the principle of democracy as implied in the abolition of the for their purposes, when they dents.

proceed with its veto bill which an lunness of time will be thrown out by the lords, whereby a new dissolution and new election will become inevitation the Mexican government would in the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from Washington, and the mexican government would be a protest from which we will be a protest from which we will be a protest from which we will be a protest from the mexican government with the mexican government will be a protest from the mexican government will be a p ary. Personally, I am not quite coni-dent that matters will come to a head so soon. At any rate should we soon have a new election and should the protest from Washington, and would then retailate by asking for an in-demnity about the Texas lynching and in-sist on it being disposed of before the protest form washington. demnity about the Texas lynching and insosoon. At any rate should we soon have a new election and should the present Liberal government be again returned to power, it is not at all certain that the veto bill will afterwards really become law. For one thing, the opposition will no doubt use the unanswerable argument that by its action at the conference the government which has greatly been soon to have a new election and distract them from the liberal revolutionary spirits and distract them from the liberal revolutions. unanswerable argument that by he and distract them from the liberal revoluaction at the conference the government has forfeited every claim to pose
ment has forfeited every claim to pose
stronger since the exile of Madero in
as the implacable opponent of the
Texas.

the other hand, the government itself, having once stayed the fight in order to discover a compromise, will be inclined to repeat the experiment of a conference in the hope that the new electoral victory will induce the opposition to be more tractable. In that case an agreement might yet be reached on the lines advocated by the Liberal side at the conference will reached the mines advocated by the Liberal side at the conference will reach a Porfirio Diaz led them thirty-five Liberal side at the conference will reach a position of the lines advocated by the liberal side at the conference will reach a Porfirio Diaz led them thirty-five liberal side at the conference will reach a Porfirio Diaz led them thirty-five liberal side at the conference will reach a position of the lines advocated by the liberal side at the conference will reach a position of the liberal side at the conference will reach a position of the liberal side at the conference will reach a position of the liberal side at the conference will reach a position of the liberal side at the liberal conference just ended, which will give the Liberal party all it needs without conceding to democracy even a shadow of it

## TAMPA SCAB SHOP MOVES TO NEW YORK

Another echo of the strike of \$,000 cigar makers at Tampa, Fla., reached New York.

The Regensburg Cigar Company,

which has been employing about 500 men in Tampa, moved to this city according to advices received by digar makers in New York and opened a shop here. Thus far the company has been able to secure only lifteen non-union men.

## LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD

Open Saturday and Monday Evening

Thanksgiving Furniture

CHAIRS TABLES BUFFETS CHINA CLOSETS SIDEBOARDS



make a selection of Thanksgiving Furniture. COME TODAY. GOODS DELIVERED ON SAME

This may be of importance to you if you want some new Thanksgiring furniture, because there are only of few days left to do preparatory work for this great holiday.

1279-81 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST.

## ANTI-AMERICANISM **MEXICAN GOV'T RUSE**

Expected to Unite Disaffected Revolutionary Spirits in Patriotic Protest.

(Special Correspondence.)

MEXICO, Nov. 21 .- The political unrest in Mexico is becoming more and more acute every day. Strange things happen, and those who are not familiar with the intrigues of the government are puzzled by current events.

First we get the news that a Mexican was burned at the stake in Texas, then we hear that a mob of 4,000 men made a monster demonstration in Mexico City against the American embassy, an Amer-

composition in the commons, the people tried to put fire to the offices party composition in the commons, the people tried to put fire to the offices while the Tories were against that.

The Liberals argued that if the complete house of lords were to take part in the joint sitting it would prace father present, while the Tories argued that if a delegation only were to join in the sitting with the commons, selected on the principle of proportional representations of the Imparcial, the government paper, to the joint sitting it would prace in the present, while the Tories argued that if a delegation only were to join in the sitting with the commons, selected on the principle of proportional representations. The property of the dependence of the offices while the tories of the former into the principle of the property of the former into the principle of the property of the former into the principle of the situation and make any suggestion he could. But there was little he really could do not the principle of proportional representations. of the federal district, Landa Y Escandon, and J. Casasus, ex-ambassa-dor to the United States, followed the molin automobiles, practically giving official ountenance to the demonstration while entreating the mob to refrain from any violence. This news was denied next day. but several onlookers vouched for the

Several students, who were mixed up in the demonstration and had been ar-rested, were subsequently released by or-der of the governor of the federal district lords' veto, that the conference has come to naught. The deliberations broke down simply because the Libberation at the request of a commission of students and the second conference that the request of a commission of students and the second conference that the request of a commission of students and the second conference that the request of a commission of students and the second conference that the request of a commission of students and the second conference that the request of a commission of students and the second conference that the second conferen

The wise ones declare that the whole conference Not in Vain.

If that be so, it is clear that the conference, though it has broken down, was not held in vain, but is bound to leave important traits behind it. It is regarded that the government has now no option but to proceed with its veto bill which in full proceed with its veto bill which is veto bill which in full proceed with its veto bill which is veto bill which in full proceed with its veto bill which in the process definite political purpose. The burning of a Mexican in Texas had in the strikebreakers for nothing was a put up job by the Mexican in that it was meant to take in the strikebreakers for nothing was a put up job by the Mexican in that it was meant to take in the strikebreakers for nothing. The which is the definite political purpose. The was meant to take in the strikebreakers for nothing strike in the definite political purpose. The strikebreakers for nothing strike in the definite political purp

The Mexican government, inspired by hand, the government the stayed the fight in ce stayed the fight in to a compromise, will lost; the auti-American feeling has died an early death, and in its stead the revo-

## SHOOTS ASSAILANT

MONONGAHELA. Pa., Nov. 21.— Shortly after midnight last night, while on her way home, Miss Iva Bush, a telegraph operator, was attacked by a man. Drawing a revolver from her muff, Miss Bush fired once at the ground and an-other shot over the head of her assailant, but failed to frighten him, so she put the

but tamed to frighten him, so she put the third bullet through his body. When help came the man was recog-nized as Harry A. Smith, a railroad de-tective, well known in the Monongahela valley. Miss Bush says Smith had several times molested her on her way home from work at night and that it was for him

been able to secure only lifteen nonunion men.

The union cigar makers in this city
are determined to keep up their campaign of agitation among the cigar
workers in the Regensburg shop with
a view to getting the men into the
union and out of the non-union factory.

Were at night and that it was for him
was not anathematized, and a priest
may, of his own conscience, officiate at
in a requiem mass. Radical priests in
several parts of the empire have sung
Monogahela on the cabosse of a freight
train, reaching here shortly after midinght. She says Smith, who is in a hospiunion and out of the non-union factory.

## GEORGE J. SCHWARZ COPS ONLY FRIGHTEN MEAT THEFT COST TAXICAB PATRONS STATE GOODLY SUM

Strikers Will Treat Civic At Least \$15,000 Was Lost a Year, Says Commis-Federation's Scheme as if It Were Bosses' Offer. sioner Fosdick.

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick said yesterday morning, after examinpanies that the chauffeurs' strike ing several witnesses in connection would be a thing of the past on the with the theft of meat from the Manfirst day of the present week has, like hattan State Hospital, on Ward's Ismost of their previous statements, land, that he was still unable to furfaued of realization. The taxicab from city institutions. We had learned enough, however, to make him feel strike was on yesterday even more aggressive and lively than it was at safe in saying that if the robbery as detected on Saturday has been going According to investigators for the on regularly, the state has been losing union, the various taxicab companies at the rate of not less than \$15,000 a year therefrom. offected by the strike had in the

Dr. William Mabon, superintendent neighborhood of sixty machines out of the hospital. in order to assist Fosdick in his investigation of city institutions, came over to the office of the commissioner of accounts and told what he knew of conditions on Ward's island. He admitted that the checking system was very loose and thought that, at the rate indicated by the abstraction of 1,300 pounds of poultry manned more than 250 machines with and meat on Saturday, the yearly loss pounds. From what Fosdick learned of the careless checking he thought that twice that amount would be a conservative estimate, Dr. Mabon put consequence the Civic Federation is

the average value of the supplies at 10 ceats a pound.

Just how locally the disposal of Just how locate the disposal of refuse is managed at the hospital was indicated by the discovery that while only four barrels of "fats" had been reported as going on board of the Wanderer on Saturday, seven barrels actually went aboard, six of these having been found later to have been packed almost full of good mest, with only a thin layer of bones and scraps

employers to the federation was evi-Katzenstein Brings His Books.

dent from the following statement made by Charles W. Forster, of the Dr. Mabon told Fosdick that a meat cutter of the hospital, who left at 10 International Brotherhood of Teamo'clock on Saturday, has not reapsters, who is in charge of the strike.

peared yet.
Simon Katzenstein, the contractor who was arrested while driving away with the barrels on Saturday, appeared at Fosdick's office yesterday morning will be none this evening and I don't in response to a subpoena, accompanied by his son, Harry. He brought with him his books, in compliance with the commissioner's command. Later, however, Katsenstein returned on the industrial field, F. McCann. and tried to get the books back. It was finally agreed that the books should remain sealed up in Fosdick's safe until after Katzenstein's hearing before Magistrate Breen, on Wednesday.

Also, on the advice of his counsel Katzenstein refused to answer any and all questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself prior to this hearing. He would not tay, even whether or not he has any contracts for removing refuse from any city in-

## Fosdick to Make Vigorous Inquiry.

the strike began. They ask nothing Commissioner Fosdick said that, al hough he has not secured any evithough he has not secured any evidence thus far of any loss to the city through any channel, he intends to continue a vigorous inquiry to find cout whether the municipal institutions have escaped this newly discovered form of graft.

The design lasment of political rule by the working class.

At today's session of the American Federation of Labor convention there was an exciting debate on resolution seventy, offered by New York Central Federated Union, proposing to give more power to local central bodies in case of strikes.

The debate lasted nearly two hours, Gomstrike situation in charge, reported form of graft. driving patrons away from the cars.

It has been established that the a thought have their attention called that intended for the institution's uninto the barrels to be hauled away as selves. into the barrels to be hauled away as "bones, trimmings, etc.," all lumped under the denomination of "fats." Mr. Wheeler says that the hospital's meat been reduced considerably had there been bill is around \$1,000,000 a year, so that more co-operation and solidarity am TAKEN TO HIS HOME heavy.

Fosdick had an idea that the hams. poultry, bacon and beef that some Bronx butchers, at least, were getting at bargain prices had been coming from the city institution on Randall's Disapproves R.R. Brotherhoods' World Island and his men stumbled on the thefts from the state by chance.

Dr. Fetris Makes Statement. ALBANY, Nov. 21 .- Dr. Albert

stoy to give them to the world. In 1895 Tolstoy, in furtherance of his idealistic principles, renounced property rights in copyrights, land and money. He wanted his books given to the world without profit to himself. His family objected. Warren Ferris, president of the state commission in lunacy, gave out a statement today concerning the theft of meat and poultry from the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island. Colonel Sanger, of the commission, is at the hospital today making an investigation. Dr. Ferris says that the reports that entire quarters of beef were packed in barrels and delivered under the covering of refuse to the contractor whose duty it was to remove the bones as delivered to him suggest that an employe of the hospital store house was in a conspiracy to defraud the hospital. Dr. Ferris puts the matter entirely up to the stewards' department, and insists that the fraudi could not have been detected by Dr. Mahon, the superintendent.

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The prices range from \$12 to \$24.00 u Other houses are asking \$20 to \$35 for the same style garments.

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## SOCIALISTS ISSUE A STATEMENT OF THEIR POSITION

(Continued from page 1.)

International Socialist Congresses of Stuttgart, 1907, and Copenhagen, 1910. The essentials of these resolutions \$16,000 PENALTY IN are as follows:

Unionism and Socialist. "The unions and the Socialist party

have equally an important part to perform in the struggle for proletariat emancipation. Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action. "That the Socialist party has neithe

the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversies which may exist or methods of action in the industrial strug-gie, but trusts to the labor organizations themselves to solve these questions and to evolve in the direction of ever closer solidarity, and even more effective action

of the Socialist party to give moral and material support to the labor organiza-tions in all their defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the protection and ex-tension of the rights of the wage workees, and the betterment of their material and social condition

Regardless of misunderstandings or de-liberate misrepresentations on the part of our opponents, the fact is in evidence that the organized workers throughout the the organized workers throughout the country are more and more coming to recognize the valuable services rendered by the Socialist party in their behalf in their every conflict with the master class. Besides, the trade unionists, in larger number than ever before, are joining the Socialist party and voting its ticket, for the establishment of political rule by the working class.

The debate lasted nearly two hours. Gor It has been established that the usual weekly meat and poultry supply of the Manhattan State Hospital is Walker said that improved form of or-3,000 pounds, so that nearly half of ganization was a necessity and the time fortunate charges had found its way fellow out on strike as we fight for our

bill is around \$1,000,000 a year, so that if the grafting has been going on at the printing trades. Too often closely allied union stand idly by while others out on strike are bleeding themselves to death. Capitalists are always fishing for separate contracts, knowing full well that is good policy to divide and conquer.

A motion to instruct the executive to

act in acordance with the resolution was defeated.

The convention by a bractically unani mous voice disapproved of the railroad brotherhoods goody goody work in assist-ing railroads raising the freight hates. After an able address by eDlegate Haw-loy, of the Switchmen's Union, the con-vention decided to oppose the petition of railroads to have freight rates in-creased.

After a spirited debate, with mos of the speakers in the affirmative however, the convention, by unant mous vote, passed a resolution in structing the executive board to issuan appeal to all international, national and local federated bodies for financil id for Los Angeles. No matter what the cost Los Angeles is to be properly organized. Delegate Kugler, of the Brewer

workers, made a passionate appeal which caused a storm of applause. Fannie Sellins, of St. Louis Gar ment Workers, told the story of the

Marx & Haas lockout, and her state-ment of the tyrannical conditions un-der which work is done in the fac-tories was so pathetic that old dele-gates had tears in their eyes. The convention promised support.

Work Before Organization Com

Resolutions were passed for the work of organizing in Wyoming, for organizing the butchers and packing house employes of the country, the silk factory employes in Pennsylvania and sas workers in Indiana.

and gas workers in Indiana.

Resolutions were also passed demanding investigation of the steel anarchy by the governments of Pennsylvania. West Virginia and Ohio.

Socialists Take a Day Off.

The Socialists of St. Louis had a red Sunday yesterday. A tremendous mass meeting was held at the New Club Hall in the afternoon, and was addressed by Barnes, Berger. John Weber. Max and Frank Hayes, Aer-

mer, Job Harriman, Prandt, Hachn Hurley, Fannie Sellins

In the morning a rousing Socialist meeting was held in Belleville, which was also addressed by Berger, and in evening at East St. Louis City

On Saturday evening a well attended meeting was held at Northwest Turner Hall.

## CONTRACT LABOR CASE

The government filed a suit yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court to recover \$16,000 for alleged violations of the alien contract labor law. The defendants are Emanuel and Zealis Van

defendants are Emanuel and Zealis Yan
Raalte, who compose the copartnership
of S. Oppenheim & Levy, manufacturers
of laces, nettings, veilings, etc., with offices
at 98 Fifth avenue and a factory in Paterson, N. J.

The complaint charges that the defendants induced and assisted sixteen, lace
makers to leave their employment in Nottingham. England, by offering them work
in the Paterson factory. Nine of the mencame over in January, 1910, and seven in
June, 1910. All of them have worked June, 1910. All of them have worked and some are still working for Oppeta-heim & Levy.

The federal statute provides a penalty of \$1,000 for each workman brought in

of \$1,000 for each workshall be a construct.

Assistant United States Attorney Carl E. Whitney has charge of the case for the government and Secretary of State Samuel Koenig is appearing for the de-

## HE HADN'T THE PRICE

sent to Jail Because He Couldn't Bus Book to Learn to Live Cheaply.

LONDON, Nov. 21 .- George Co a homeless wanderer, was arrested the other night as a vagrant, "sleeping out," as the offense is known in England.

"The policeman caught me just in he told the magistrate, nunger was making me desperate and I might have done something crim-

inal. I am better off in prison "Aren't you a naval reserviet?" sked the magistrate. Yes," agreed Cook.

"Then the government allows you sixpence (12 cents) a day," the magistrate reminded him. "No one need starve on such an income. Some one

has written a book on 'How to Live on Sixpence a Day.'" "But I cannot afford to buy the book," said Cook. Whereat the maz-istrate committed him for trial, much

enraged at his insplence. MASQUERADE COSTUMER.

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L M. KURTIS, Expert Opti

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# eary, have them

## REICHSTAG WILL HOLD LAST SESSION

Socialists Will Bring Up Many Hard Questions Before Dissolution.

By HERBERT A. WHITE.

(United Press Correspondent.) BERLIN, Nov. 21 .- On November its last complete session before its dis-

solution for the general election at which will be chosen the deputies to represent the German people in the next national legislature. The present reichstag, the election

of members to which was completed February, 1907, automatically ses to exist, under the law providing that no parliament shall continue for more than five years, at the beginning of 1912. It is possible, indeed that there may be a short session in the autumn of 1911 for the transaction of emergency business, but this is unlikely, and at any rate the session just about to begin will be the last regular and complete one, and will be trked by many interesting features.

Germany already has an army which, if fully mobilized, numbers more than 4,000,000 trained soldiers, and yet the kaiser's government considers it necessary to ask for further expansion. The desired increase will justified by the government's spokesmen on the ground that the present international situation renders it imperative for Germany to be armed to the teeth in order to maintain its position among the world's great pow-

The Socialists will offer the mos determined opposition to any increas in military expenditures, but all the other parties, including the Radicals. are likely to co-operate in carrying the administration's bill, which is therefore, almost certain to be ac cepted with very few modifications.

#### Ofininal Law and Labor Exchanges

Other administration measures will the reform of the existing criminal code, an extension of the sys tem of state insurance against old age, sickness and accident, and a dening of the field of usefulness of the government labor exchange.

The criminal code changes will be mainly technical in character. The pension law alterations will look to ward the inclusion of many classes of people who do not profit by the cation of disturbances is the delibersystem now. The strengthening of the ate purpose of this press campaign. labor exchanges is designed still further to lessen unemployment. which has been greatly relieved by the exchanges already in operation

The most interesting of the session's debates will probably grow out of interpellations which the Socialists in tend to introduce.

First and foremost, the Socialists will question the chancellor regarding Ridge streets: the kaiser's recent speech at Konigs berg, in which his majesty broke his last two years' reserve and proclaimed his inspiration from the Almighty to

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rule by divine right. This utterance will be criticized in unmeasured language because in the reichstag immunity is enjoyed from those laws which visit dire penalties upon persons who commit lese majeste outside the walls of the parliamentary cham-

Will Question Police Action in Berlin The second Socialist interpellation will deal with the labor troubles in the northwestern district of Berlin and with the measures to which the police resorted in suppressing them The Socialists will charge that these measures were brutal in the extreme and that many harmless and perfectly peaceful citizens were sabered or blud-geened in one indiscriminate persecu-22 the reichstag will reassemble for tion of every one living in the locality where the disorders occurred.

A third query will concern the price of meat. In this the Radicals will join the Socialists in attacking the administration. The allies' contention will be that Germany's tariff laws are so exclusively agrarian in their char-acter that the importation of foreign cattle is practically prohibited, and that while this is doubtless to the advantage of great land owners and farmers, it is resulting in inhuman op-pression to the masses of the people. In short, the government will be accused of taking money out of the ockets of an enormous majority to

give it to a very small minority.

Leading German Socialists persist in their contention that the bureaucracy is responsible for the continued industrial disorders throughout the Fatherland. Their theory is that the privileged classes are convinced that it will not be long before there is a Socialist majority in the reichstag, that they know this will be speedly fol-lowed by the overthrow of the kaiser and the rulers of the lesser states included in the empire, and that they are determined to provide an excuse for legislation to prevent such a situa-

#### Robbing Peter to Pay Paul.

As a means to this end the Social ists say the reactionaries and agra rians are intentionally provoking pop-uiar disorders with the deliberate purpose of convincing the middle classes of the danger of Socialism and that, when they have them sufficiently ter-rorized, they will introduce the re-pressive legislation that they desire.

It is a fact that the conservativ and agrarian press throughout the country has been urging the extremest violence by the police ever since the Moabit riots in Berlin. Herr Von Oldenburg, who argued that the kaizer should have power to send a clieutenant and ten men to close the reichstag, has openly accused the government of undue leniency in dealing with the Moabit rioters. Still more agrarian press throughout the rechastag, that the government's principal duty at present is to combat So-cialism at any cost.

The Socialists assert that the provo-

## LIST OF PUBLIC

Ridge streets: "Songs and Stories of American Pioneers," Miss Bertie K. ful forces of organized women.

First avenue:

st. Cornelius Church, 423 West program of the White Plague Crusa-46th street: "Shocks, Wounds," etc., ders, which calls for:
"A tuberculosis hospital hanatorium

# tuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKER'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was foladed in the year 1834 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength fat present composed of 248 local the year 1886 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of 44,00 for the first class and \$3,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9,00 for 40 weeks and of 34,50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time 36,00 and \$3,00, respectively, \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1,00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1, 15 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1.3 Third avenue. Room 2. New York City.

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## THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT.

The Call is breaking into new territory-that is to say, we are using new means to get this paper before the public. For instance, two weeks ago we placed The Call on the newsstands in the subway stations, and in that short time our sales are 500 copies every morning. That is very encouraging, and proves that if The Call is placed before the people who read, it is sure to find a ready sale.

Now, then, if you live in a town or city outside New York and are a Socialist party member, sympathizer or Call Hustler, we want to have a chat with you.

There are doubtless many news agents in your city who do not handle The Call. It is a sure thing that if they did our circulation in your town would increase greatly.

We want our papers handled by all news agents. You could help us, if you only wanted to. You don't have to do much—all you need do is: Go see a news agent who does not handle The Call and have a talk

with him. If you get him to take Calls we feel sure that he will find a ready sale for them. Experience has taught us that it does not take long for a news agent to get customers for The Call when once he

commences to push it. All you have to do is say a word for The Call. Convince him that it will sell, and if you are not a subscriber tell him that you will buy it every morning. That will give him added incentive to take The Call.

By the way, do you know that the Socialist vote in the East increased most in those cities and towns where The Call is handled most? That means that The Call is a Socialist vote maker.

If you are a propagandist and want to help boost the vote the best thing you can do is get us more readers. We will attend to the rest. You can feel sure that we will make Socialists out of them.

But, by all means, don't forget to say something to some news dealer about handling The Call. We'd appreciate that very much.

Incidentally, don't forget to get us a subscription every now and then. We can make good use of them. We want to increase our circulation and we need you to help. Don't fail us. Do something for your paper—The Call.

## WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT

with the Moabit rioters. Still more significantly, the North German Ga-strong resolutions declaring its unzette, the chancellor's organ, has and qualified support of the campaign nounced that the chancellor agrees which the State Charities Aid Associativith President Court Schwarze of the which the State Charities Aid Association of the campaign of the state Charities and Association of the campaign of the state Charities and Association of the campaign of t with President Count Schwerin, of the tion is conducting in co-operation with

gram of the association, which has the "1915 Program." because the county, city and village before 1915 LECTURES TODAY berculosis in New York state in 1915. But they also provide for a committee Wadleigh High School, 115th street to take up with the State Charities and Seventh avenue: "Summary and Aid Association, plans for an effective Estimate of Oriental Civilization," working co-operation between the working co-operation between the Prof. George William Knox.

Public School 4, Rivington and ready well organized and the power-

Jackson streets: "The Prevention of Tuberculosis," Dr. Herman Lorber.
Public School 21, Mott and Spring streets: "Modern Song, from Schubert to Foote," Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Dunham.
Public School 20 treets: "Modern Song, from Schu-ert to Foote," Mr. and Mrs. Barclay bunham.
Public School 30, 228 East 88th sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. Ehrenburg.

Public School 63, 4th street, west of First avenue: "Magnetism," J. New-Public School 169, Audubon avenue by the sale goes to and 169th street: "What Social Service Means," Mrs. Mary H. Cranston.

Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West: National Red Cross, while 2½ per "Around the Mediterranean," L. C. Leary.

Public Library, 103 West 135th the Street: "Life in the Far East," Sidstreet: "Life in the Far East," Sidstreet: "Life in the Far East," Sidstreet: "West program of the White Plague Crusa-

in every county in the state.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse village. "A dispensary in every citiy and vil-

lage over 5,000 population "The report to the health officers of all living cases of tuberculosis. "Proper supervision in hospitals, "Proper supervision in hospitals, sanatoria, or at home of every living

"The disinfection of every house in

"The disinfection of every nouse in which a patient has lived, after that patient has moved or died."

This resolution also declares the belief of the State Federation in:

"the modern idea of phi-

lanthropy, that it is cheaper an therefore wiser to prevent pauperist and orphanage than to spend large sums of public money in the care of paupers and orphans and that it is more humane to wipe out the causes of human misery than to neglect those causes and then attempt to relieve it. A committee of five will be appointed by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, the new president of the Federation, to carry into effect the declarations of the Federation.

## TO MAKE DECISION IN LORIMER BRIBERY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- An early decision in the investigation of charges that Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, was elected by bribery may be expected shortly after Congress assembles next

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, chair man of the committee on elections said today that he would call his sub committee together as soon as possible after Congress assembles, for the pur-pose of finally going over the eviice and taking a vote to determine whether Lorimer shall continue member of the senate, although it is generally expected that a majority of the committee will submit a report as serting that the charges were not proved. There will in all probability be a minority report protesting against

## WOMEN'S CLUBS TO AID | DENIES WRECKING OF BETHLEHEM STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

were facing starvation. Out of the maintained by the government 10,000 men who came out on strike. there were only about 500 teft around Bethlehem, and 300 of these were ma-chinists. Sentiment was being worked up against the men they had been eaten by the state constabulary-and it might not be out of place to call the attention of some of the radicals to the efforts they should make to eradicate this evil-and as Wheeler ad mits. the men were being slowly starved into submission, and it becam a question of getting the men back t work, or of being starved or beaten to

"Vice President Keppler was not the only one who advised this course as the representatives of other organ from the very beginning pointed this out, and recommended that the men should return to work when they were better prepared.

"The main trouble with the work men in the steel plants is that the never think of organizing until the of are forced to strike against injustic or to improve their conditions, and they expect the good standing mem drop their organization and go from

bad to worse. "I have no objection to the writer of the articles in question or the man-agement of The Call taking the Bethlehem strike as an object lesson point out the weakness of the Ameri ed—but I do object to the manctons individuals who attack men who are doing their best to help the general movement for better conditions.

"In conclusion, let me add that in spite of the many maligners that the

International Association of Machinists are afflicted with from the out-side, the association will go right along, steadily forging ahead, fighting the battles of the members, as well as those not members, and entertain spirit of charity for the know not what they do."
"I. P. COUGHLIN." injunction.

"General Organizer I. A. of M."

## KILLED WHOLE FAMILY. THEN BURNED HOUSE

BARNARD, Mo., Nov. 21 .- Blood ounds are on the trail here today of the Panama Canal for the nations of a murderer who absolutely wiped out the family of Ora Hubbell, killing the its own people?" Rourke, after giving man, a prosperous farmer, his wife, and their two children-Jessie, six, and Walton, four years old. The slayer burned the Hubbell home in an effort to conceal the crime.

Neighbors of the Hubbells, who neard shots in the farmhouse, paid no need to the commotion, and it was not until a neighbor found the house or are that the crime was discovered. The farmhouse was saved from total destruction only after a hard fight, and then the tragedy was revealed.

Lying in a pool of his own bloo the body of Hubbell was found in the kitchen. That of his wife was in the dining room near the telephone. She had evidently been killed while trying to summon aid. The bodies of the two children were in bed in another

they have a clew to the slayer in the person of a man resident in the neigh rhood with whom Hubbell is know to have quarreled, and an arrest is ex

SCARLET FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 21—An against private employers, to lose their epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria today grew to such proportions that the board of health ordered the closing of seven public schools.

against private employers, to lose their incentiveness to work for the former. Disappeared City Commerc. Work.

Bourke expressed hearty approval of

## HOW U. S. TREATS PANAMA WORKMEN

## Boston's Commissioner of Public Works Tells of Government Paternalism.

By F. J. BOYLE.

(Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Nov. 21. - Louis K. Rourke. Boston's new commissioner of public works, recently lectured before the Boston Socialist Club on the United States government as an employer in the construction of the Panama canal.

Rourke was connected with the Panama canal for over four years as an engineer, and had 12,000 men under his supervision. According to Rourke, there are over 90,000 persons on the Isthmus of Panama who are wards the domain of private business. of the United States government. To Justifies Socialist Agitation. meet the material wants of that vast body of workers and their families. the government maintains a fleet of transports from New York city to by way of a government owned ap-Rourke, with all the enormous expense incidental to transporting food and supplies over a distance of 2,000 miles, the commodities are sold to the employes on the canal at prices 30 per cent less than the speaker declared he had to pay for food sent to his city residence from Faneuil Hall market. The difference, Rourke stated, was due to the elimination of the middleman as a profit monger,

#### 20 Government-Kept Chaplains.

In the various towns along the hote route hotels are constructed and naintained by the government bachelor employyes, married men and their families occupying government constructed houses. Twenty chapfains of various denominations are main Now, as to the reasons for winding tained by the government in looking othe strike. We were beaten, and after the spiritual welfare of their our friend Wheeler admits, the men adherents. Bands of music are also concerts in the public places along

> In each town is also a clubhouse erected and equipped at government Although there are liquor expense. licenses issued at high rate, yet stricsupervision is exercised as to the conduct of such places, and habitual drunks and drones are immediately sent back to New York via the government transports. The wages paid are 30 per cent

> higher than the union scale in the States, but notwithstanding that fact, declared Rourke, the government was carrying on the construction of the canal at about 50 per cent less cos than the estimates of private conefficiency. All work is being done by day, and there is no contract work

The average temperature on the a yearly rainfall of about ten inches. was rampant on the 1sthmus, but since the government took charge of the sanitation on the canal there has not been a case of yellow fever during the past fifteen years, and the death rate is lower in proportion to population than it is in Boston. Of course, as pointed out by the speaker. the utmost vigilance is necessary, a caution effectively followed out by the extraordinary efforts upon the part of the federal government to insure such protection to public health. Promiscuous scattering of rubbish and decayed fruit around the street or yards

## is strictly forbidden.

At the close of Rourke's address the floor was given to questioners. This tended to develop considerable more light on the points mentioned by of the questions, however, showed an astute evasion of indorsing the government's Socialistic ventures on the RESTAURANTS. canal construction. Rourke termed such government ventures as "govern tal paternalsm," and preferred that he should be considered as a "government paternalist," rather than as Socialist.

When asked "If the government can make such a success in digging the question a few moments studied thought, replied that he favored "government conservation." This ambiguous reply not eliciting general approval by the audience, prompted the lecturer to enhance upon his indorsement of what he considered should be a general government policy of conervation of all natural resources

Rourke's evasiveness may be better nderstood when it is known that he is a political Democrat appointee of Mayor Fitzgerald, and, of course, it would not do for him to give credit to a Socialist program, where it might be disguised by the meaningless generality of "government conservation an expression largely used by forestry

Rourke denied that there was any white slave traffic conducted within the Panama canal precincts, as the federal officials exercised the utmost vigilance in that respect. In reply to a query as to the gov

ernment supervision over the material welfare of the canal employes having centiveness. Rourke replied wittily that when an employe lost his incentiveness he was "fired." The canal em ployes, however, too readily appre ciated the benefits of government as

Rourke expressed hearty approval of

the city abolishing contract work, as the city abelishing contract work, as he thought that city work would be M. & A. KA more efficient, provided that thos working for the city could be educated to realize that when a man loafs at is work, he is increasing the burder of taxes that, while apparently hitting the big taxpayer, yet eventually had to be paid by the vast mass of people. upon whose shoulders are burdene the taxes shifted to them in the form

of rents, etc.

Replying to James DeBell's protest that the government's eventual abandonment of its present owned Panama railroad would mean a monopoliza tion of its traffic by the Southern Pacific interests. Rourke thought that some legislation could be devised to cope with the situation when it developed.

Following the discussion. State Secretary Carey, of the Socialist party took the lecturer's address as evidence that the Panama canal construction by the government was a concrete example of the superiority of the Socialist theory of governmen wnership and control of certain functions hitherto held to belong to

The object lesson of the Panan construction, pointed out by Secretary Carey, proved that in en-Colon, and thence across the isthmus terprises calling for economy, sanitation and morality, the superiority of government over private interests was Washington street, Commercial

M. & A. KATZ 831-833 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., 8

vell established, and therein lay justification for Socialist asitu the more complete fulfilment of cialism. Touching upon Bourke's co ment requiring the fullest an

work from persons working for city, Secretary Carey was of the surance that Socialism taught th same doctrine, but that under & ism guaranteeing every full social value of his labor, thereby offered an incentive to worker to develop the best that him as an individual. The feetunder present capitalism a: w energies in producing surplus only tended to eventually displi from work, while the capitalist revel in riotous idleness on the u vages of labor, was a deterrent workers developing the best that

The series of free public lectures under the auspices of the Boston cialist Club will continue every day throughout the winter, at the

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## RTIAL APPROVAL FROM THE ENEMY

#### Iwaukee Journal Gives Its Views on Socialist Growth.

ise it is on the ground and has an opportunity to study a Socialministration, the following edie Growth of Socialism' is of spe-interest. The Journal is a sort occasionally cheered the Social crats on, possibly from seeing play such havoc in the Republiof Wisconsin. The Journal in its issue of the 16th inst.:

oft is a coincidence that since Mr. Socialist vote increased from to in 1900 to 427,796 in 1908, the an apprectable increase in the ssienal and state elections of

New York World, which is nable to forgive Mr. Roosevelt for his famous 'lese majeste' prosecution of Joseph Pulitzer, pretends to find a direct connection between Boose-veltism and Socialism. 'Now,' it condudes in reviewing Mr. Berger's election to Congress and the southers of past years, 'after Mr. Roosevelt's enate denunciation of the courts and his avowal of Socialistic doctrines, Socialist vote is again nearly Mr. Roosevelt's course has unged his own party into disaster. plunged his own party into disaster. It has built up the party of Russell

#### sevelt an Impediment.

"Mr. Roosevelt, it is true, has con-tributed to the building up of the Socallst party, but not in the sense that world accuses him of responsibiliin so far as Republican legislahas contributed to popular discontent and led to the augmentation the Socialist vote, Mr. Roosevelt st share responsibility with the Republican statesmen who have builden statesmen statesmen who have builden statesmen statesme r, than Aldrich and the Republion type of Republican leader for the Socialistic vote. So far as he has been Progressive, he has been an impedito the increase of Socialism rather than an accessory.

For what is political Socialism. a We find it in the United States or M Europe, for that matter? If may dow Its beller in und derotjon to far distant Utopla, which may be likened to the Christian miliennium, but in practical politics it is a radical party, with the emphasis upon reforms in the interest of the working class. The fact, of course is resented by the Marxian Socialists They feel that it reflects upon their cerity, and they denounce the Sodalists of Mr. Berger's type as mere reformers and opportunists. They are Impossibilists.

#### "Impossibilism."

"Christianity has produced at various stages its Impossibilists—sects that the sought literally to carry out the ment, 477 Madison avenue. ethics and teachings of Christ-turning the check to be smitten, giving dumb ox. What a gulf between such

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DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTISE. cial Liberal Prices for Comrades 135 F. 84th '84. Tel. 2967-Lenex.

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ity as an institution! Yet pagan Rome ondemned Christianity because it threatened to destroy civilization by its promise to bring its adherent down to the dead level of wandering mendicants. Little did the Christian marlyrs or their pagan persecutors dream

ceeded even in its pomp and splender by the princes of the Christian church.

that Imperial Rome should be suc-

Socialist Officials Respected.

The digression, while not entirely pertinent, may prove illuminating and even quieting to those citizens who are fearful that they shortly will be called upon to divide up by act of a Social-istic legislature or Congress They diffinistration, the following carif from the Milwaukee Journal on
Growth of Socialism' is of speinterest. The Journal is a sort
dates to the county offices in Milwaukee. For who are these Socialists that even should be able to reconcile them we have elected in Milwaukee? is William A. Arnold, sheriff-elect, a printer, who has worked on the Evening Wisconsin and dreamed dreams. an industrious, respected citizen of the cialist party candidate for governor of a its issue of the 18th inst.:

18th ward. A man who owns his New York in the recent election, have is a coincidence that since Mr. home and has reared a family, he is been sent in by county and local secreties rise in American politics.

a man who is well informed, success-taries and are believed to be accurate. ful in his professional career and held taries and are believed to be accurate. In respect by those who know him. The complete official returns Martin Plehn, county clerk, is by ocsate will not be known until the capation a clerk Jacob Hunger, registor of elections meets in December. ter of deeds, is a printer. Charles V. Schmidt, treasurer, is a bookkeeper. Herman L. Nahin, coroner, is a physi-cian. W. C. Zabel, the district attorney. is a lawyer. In the legislative delegation we find a glass blower, a cigar maker, a machinist, a newspaper so-licitor, a cigar cierk, a core maker, and a carpenter. In a campaign in which there was an unusual amount of vituperation and personal abuse on all sides, no scandal was unearthed against any of these men. They are typical of the great body of the American people. They are, in the main, a far more creditable type men than we have been getting fr

Contributing Causes.

"And here we come to one of the contributing causes to the rapid growth of the Socialist party. In Milwaukee we have seen Big Business foist upon the community a high official through manipu-lation of the rival party organizations ap-parently to capitalize the official dignity. And what Big Business has done in Milwankee it has done in the nation with its Aldriches and Canno

Big Business, when it has interposed

to force a mayor or alderman or mem-

bers of the legislature upon the com-

"Mr. Roosevelt is not responsible for the growth of Socialism. The responsithe growth of Sociatism. The responsi-bility lies upon the capitalistic interests that have been using both the Republican and the Democratic parties to serve their selfish ends without regard to the injurworked to the public. And if these in-terests shall seize upon the Democratic party and prevent it from overthrowing worked to the public. the grosser evils of privilege, as it is bound to do if it shall give force to its principles, and continue to tear and rend the leaders of Progressive Republicanism. we shall not merely have a Socialist growth, but a wave of radicalism which may be without even the constructive features of Socialistic opportunism."

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener will addres Mrs. Heien H. Gardener will augicase the Reople's Institute on "Egypt; Present Day Conditions and Questions" in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Women Physicians and Sur Branch of the Political Equality Association will hold its regular

Dr. Henry Van Dyke will lecture on their goods to the poor, living in poverty lest riches should close the door of heaven to them, even putting their necks beneath the yoke and plowing This will be the second in his course the field rather than to enslave the of lectures on "The Great English

The Esperante Society of Brooklyn

The association has plans for open ing a modern day school in this city the first of the new year. If you are interested in the rational education of children, now you have an opportu-nity to show your interest. Teachers, helpers and funds are urgently

Among the important matters to be decided at this meeting is the election of a permanent secretary of the association. Every member of the association. ciation is urgently requested to be

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### RUSSELL'S VOTE IN 23 **COUNTIES AND TOWNS**

The following unofficial reports of the vote for Charles Edward Russell, Socialist party candidate for governor of

The complete official returns for the

1		** a
1 1	Russell.	hop
County.	1910.	190
Chautauqua	1.202	77
Mouroe		1.25
Montgomery		
Yates		:
Tompkins		-
Orange		1:
Chenaugo		
Madison		1
Wyoming		-
Warren		
Allegany		
Cortland		- 1
Genesce		
Livingston		
Saratoga		1:
Cayuga		-46
Franklin		-31
Schoharie		
Schenectady	• •	S
Schenectady	2,020	34
Total	6 001	
	5,351	4.13
City.		
Mount Vernon		1
Tuckahoe		:
Ogdensburg		
Buffalo	2.530	7

### CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

The Bohemian-American Workingmen's Co-operative, organized by 1'. Vlag, general manager of the American Wholesale Co-operative, will its store on December 1, 1910, a East 74th street, New York city. will open

The Bohemlans have rented a large

They are also getting out their own Socialist paper, which promises to be

Vlag delivered a talk of co-operation last night at Imperial Hall, Hoboken.

It was a successful meeting, and the Comrades there expect to open their store on January 1, 1912. Astoria will also open a store on January 1 or probably sooner.

Wednesday, November 9, a record breaking meeting of Branch 2 of the Co-operative League was held at the headquarters of the Bronx Forum 1363 Fulton avenue, Bronx. The re-port of the executive committee was listened to with rapt attention by all the one-third of the ertire membership present, and the discussion that followed was participated in with participated in with great seriousness.

It was concurred in by nearly all that we must secure our members and patrons in a few densely populated blocks, in order that the store may be blocks, in order that the store may be any inconvenience and deliver orders promptly without the slightest delay. Seven members have volunteered to take up systematic canvasing. The blocks to be chosen will be decided at

per week is sufficient to clothe you and your family. The lowest prices for gents', ladies' and childer and believe to the per the week is sufficient to clothe you and your family. The lowest prices for gents', ladies' and childer and the meeting.

Hariem Credit Company

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Hariem Credit Company

2277 3d Ave., near 124th St. one winds are one size of the week is week with filled every available invited to attend the meeting.

There will be a very important meeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the would make the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the would make the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the would make the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the would make the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the would make the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the would make the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the would make the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the would make the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association this evening at 8 o'clock at the work of the speaker with closest attention unit neeting of the to canvassing, which must be done at once and with zeal if we are to open our first enterprise by January, 1911. So it is hoped that all members and readers of The Call will come without

any further coaxing.
SAMUEL W. EIGES, Secretary.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS I reside at 163 West 10th street.

wish to know where the nearest Socialist club is, as I wish to join it. HOWARD HAYES.

The nearest Socialist organization to you is Branch 3. Local New York, The branch meets Socialist party. the second and fourth Thursdays of the month at their headquarters, 272 East 10th street.

In a recent issue of The Call, dated November 13, in an article entitled "606," I was much interested to note the progress made in that particular line of science. I, therefore, ask you if possible, to inform me, through The Call, where and how I may be able to communicate with Dr. William J. JOHN LINIBALDI.

Dr. Robinson is editor of the Critic and Guide, 12 Mount Morris Park West, New York.

To Readers-A typographical error in last Sunday's Call made it appear that the 1908 Socialist party vote for governor in this state was 43,212. It should have been 33,212.

GEO. J. SPEYER ... Printer

## SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this ers, enjoyed them, but others, the flice by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8

## **BUSINESS MEETINGS**

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 4 Meeting.

A regular meeting of Branch 4 held tonight at Turn Hall, 365 West 54th street. All members are requested

General Council of the Y. P. S. F. The meeting of the General Council

of the Young People's Socialist Federation, which was to be held tonight. is postponed until next Tuesday, November 29, when it will meet at 313 dations. Grand street. Tomorrow at 8 p.m. the arrangement committee will hold its first meeting at the above address. The three committees and all officers of oc- state will not be known until the board the federation are requested to be D. Branch 17, will be held tonight

#### Study Course of Branch 7.

This evening at \$:15 o'clock, at the eadquarters of Branch 7, 112 East 104th street, Comrade Bartley J. Wright, of the Rand School, will deliver the second of the series of six lectures on "American History, Economic and Political."

The topic will be "The United States 28 cles of confederation, the constitu-tional convention, and constitutional questions. tional convention, and constitutional istic lines; and, second, to provide its

This course in American History has already proved a great success, as the first lecture of the course was attended by 110 students.

Admission to single lecture is I In order to get all the benefit of the

lecture, it is necessary that all come Yorkville Class in English Composition.

English grammar and composition which meets at the Yorkville headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, every Wednesday evening, will hold its session tonight, instead. In the future the class will continue to meet Wednesday evenings.

The class, which is under the direction of William I. Sackheim, has me store, affil are opening with a larger with immediate favor in Yorkville, and at each session the attendance grows. But there are accommodations many more students; therefore, those whose knowledge of English grammar is deficient are advised to enroll tonight, and to take advantage of this

xcellent opportunity. The course, though designed chiefly for beginners, will prove beneficial to the more advanced student who desires to review the principles of gramnar and composition, as the instruc tion is simple, clear, forceful and thor

A special feature for this evening will be the criticism of students' com

positions by the class. Tuition for entire course, \$1. Car penter's Grammar, 75 cents. Single admission, 10 cents,

## The Harlem Forum.

At the Harlem Forum on Sunday vening, Adolph Benevy gave the first of a series of lectures on "Henrik Ibsen, and Socialism in Flesh and Blood," in the course of which he will treat the plays, "Ghosts," Doll's House," "Hedda Gabler," and "The Enemy of the People." That

of the individual and of the race depends on the exercise of faculty, the normal use of brain and body. To use one without the other is to produce abnormal men, either men with the hoe, "brothers to the ox, cripples in brain, or else men with overgrown intellects and under-developed bodies, helpless in the presence of nature, dependent for food and shelter on their brothers with great bodies but small brains, sufferers

from the diseases of sedentary lives This is the penalty capitalism imposes on humanity, rewarding useful labor with soul-stunting length of toll and bitter poverty, penalizing brain work only with withered bodies. No rounded development of mind and body is possible and this alone would be indictment enough of the system without the myriad other crimes capitalism perpertrates against the goo of man

But all must be workers of som sort, else, being useless to nature, she will cause them to atrophy and wither away, just as she does to the unused faculties of the laborer and the brain worker. Master Builder Solness started out by building churches, but as he grew in percep tion through his work, the only con dition under which we grow, he came to believe that his God had small ed of them and that they gave Him little joy, and he saw the homes were

infinitely more needed than churches Then he said: "I will build no mor hurches. I will build homes, cozy beautiful, bright homes, where father and mother and troops of little chil-dren can be happy together and know they belong to each other." But as he built the homes, behold, not those for whom he intended them, the toll-

rich idlers, came to possess the fruits of his genius. Then he said: "I will build no more homes. I will build castles in the air." The symbolism here is perfect, it is so transparent and lucid that it seems impossible not to clearly see what Ibsen meant. Those who ask, "Was Ibsen a Social-

must find their answer here. He will give them ideas, a dream of better day, and the knowledge that will teach them how to realize it. The prophets of the better day, the preachers of Socialism, are taunted with being impractical, building "cas-tics in the air." Well, so this great Well, so this great teacher, Ibsen, without whom the modern drama would not have been

## castles in the air, but with solid foun-BROOKLYN.

possible, would have them do-"build

11th A. D., Branch 17, Meeting. A regular meeting of the 11th A at 499 Lexington avenue. All members are requested to attend.

#### Young People's Club Organized.

What promises to be one of the big-APARTMENTS TO LET-West Side gest Socialist educational societies in

Brooklyn was organized last Sunday, under the direction of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, namely, the Young People's Socialistic Educational and Dramatic Club.

This club's aim and desire is: First, to educate its members along Socialistic lines; and, second, to provide its members with an opportunity for having '4' thorough' good time. We cordially invite all our young friends be-distributed by the social light with the water and such as the social light comes, bath, but water; rent \$16.417; nearly decented.

117TH ST. 70 W. (columbus are.)—3 large, light comes, bath, but water; rent \$18.417; nearly decented.

12TH ST. 807 W.—4 rooms and bath, but water; \$18.417; nearly decented.

12TH ST. 802 W. (near Broadway)—3 rooms, bath, but water; \$18.417; nearly decented. ing a thorough good time. We cortween fifteen and twenty-one years of steam age, who wish to have clearly explained to them by competent lecturers the only solution of the evils of the present political system, to join our club. The dues are 10 cents per month. No initiation fee. Our next meeting is to be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Sunday, November The Rand School extension class in 27, at 3 o'clock sharp.

AUGUST FIESS, Corresponding Secretary.

#### QUEENS CAMPAIGN FUND

Financial Secretary Rudolph Mor stadt acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the campaign fund of Local Queens. The list is not complete:

Jacob Schalk, \$1; Henry Frohlick \$13.50; John Schusterich, \$3; Christian Agester, \$4.25; Paul Brandenburg. \$3.80; Paul Kruger, \$5.45; Carl Halbmeier. \$5; William Merz, \$6; George Kellner, \$4.15; Charles Enz, \$8.25; George Marten, 50 cents Sophie Lehmann, \$4.25; August Leh mann, \$10.10; Adolph Becker, \$8.10; George Reismann, \$4.90; Albert Zembrod, 25 cents; Peter Wenz, \$3; Frank Schneff, 50 cents; Henry Bar, \$1; Joseph Muller, \$1.35; Anton Rabot, \$6.65; Chr. Helbele, \$1; John Ronnie, \$1.50; Marten Seubert. \$1.75; Marie Drechler, 25 cents; Joseph Drechler, \$1.75; Christian Jensen, \$3.25; Babetha Curan, 25 cents; Carl Curan, \$4.75; Carpenters' Union 291, \$50 John Laues, \$3.30; Peter Heese, \$1.10; John Roth. \$6.50: William Kulkmann, \$2.05; Reinhart Lindsman, \$1; Henry Mauber, \$1; William Deihrich, \$1.90;

Thea Raffa, \$1.50. Total, \$177.45. Comrade Morstadt requests that all having campaign lists should settle up as soon as possible, so that he can start other important party work.

## PATERSON, N. J.

Alexander Irvine will deliver a lec

Poritt's lecture tonight: 1906-1910.—The Taff Vale judgment and the upbuilding of the National Labor party. It elects forty members to the house of commons of 1910 To what extent it is Socialistic. The relations of the trade union group of the National Labor party with the So cialists. How the independence of the N. L. P. from the Liberal and Conservative parties has been secured.
and how maintained. The lesson of the labor movement in England since 1868 for the salary and wage-earning classes of the United States. The old feudalism of England and the new feudalism of the United States.

Mr. Poritt recommends the follow ing books to be read for his course Brougham Villiers: "The Socialist Movement in England." Conrad Noel: The Labor Party-What It Is and What It Wants." Fred Engels: "The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844." "Labor Legisla-tion, Labor Movements' and Labor saders," by George Howell, ex-M. P.

BUFFALO, N. Y. The complete unofficial vote for

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\$18; a recoms, \$13.

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vasser. Apply 521 Henry St., Brook-

Charles Edward Russell in Buffalo

was 2,530. The largest previous vote

in the city was 1,090 for Debs in

1908. As yet the official vote has no

PUTSBURG, PA.

gressional committee will meet Sun-day, November 27, at 10 a.m., over

the New York Restaurant, East Pitts-

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The fifth annual masquerade ball

of the Socialist Library of Jewish Branch No. 1 will be held Sunday.

November 27, at Willson Assembly Hall, Woodland and East 55th street

The Weekly

Pledge Fund

amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Commit-tee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases

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lays. When sending remittances

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ited Brotherhood of Carpenters and Jol. i Union, No. 22, meets every Wednesda Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 549-557 Willow Aug. J. Jool, Bery., 253 Grove etc. Br UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENT AND JOINERS, Local 478, mosts every day evening, at Labor Temple, 343 & s., 5 o'clock, Rec. Resp., C. Romansilo, 84 146ts st., Pia. Becp., Jon. Moelter, 68 146ts st., Pia. Becp., Jon. Moelter, 68

1807h at.; Fib. BeC., dea. moette. com 1807h at. 1807h a

Butchers' Lnion No. 174 meets first and ird Sundary, D p.m. at the Labor Tumble. BOTTLERS and Drivers' Union No. 245 meets ory second Sunday, 10 a.m. and fourth cheeday, 8 p.m., at 840 Willoughty 3ve. JOINT LOCAL EXECUTIVY BOARD. "Brew-

BREWERN UNION No. © meets first and third Standay each mostle, haste, Labor Lye of the Standard Company of the Standard Compan CIGAR MAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER TIONAL UNION No. 66, other 3dt E. 56th Reard of Supervision meets «Very 26 and Tue-day of such month at 1859 26 uses, 5 UPHOLSTERRERS' UNION, Local 44, a second and fourth Thursdays each month Labor Termic, 243 E. 54th st. Essentive B abor Temple, 243 E. 84th st. Execu-neets Monday following each Union m meets Monday following each Union meeting.

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## ONE LAW FOR THE RICH, ANOTHER FOR THE POOR. The sentence of Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, dently some people are not satisfied.

fine of \$1,000 and six months in jail has been confirmed by the United States Court of Appeals.

Warren's counsel assured him that his sentence could be reversed on technical legal grounds. But Warren is not made of sonable. The editorial was widely distribhe stuff that tries to secure its purposes by means of evasions and uted among newspapers and extensively hair-splittings. Warren fights straight from the shoulder. He reprinted. On October 7 the New York demanded a reversal of the decision on the ground that it was un-warranted in legal principle. He demanded a reversal of the decision in order to establish the principle that the same law applies pared reply, in which the chief grounds to rich and poor, to representatives of the capitalists and to representatives of the working class. Failing to secure the establishment, in actual practice, of this principle, he succeeded in compelling the United States courts to proclaim from the housetops their new principle of law, that there is one law for the capitalists and their representatives and another law for the workers and their champions, gers is a desirable occupation. and that the former are permitted to do what the latter are punished for doing.

The existence of this new principle of law has long been known every one familiar with the actual operation of capitalist law in esting points for analysis in this state. all countries. May the sentence of Warren help in opening the eyes of many workingmen who still delude themselves with the belief that all American citizens are equal before the law! May the senence of Warren help in making clear to the American working class its true position in capitalist society!

#### LEO TOLSTOY.

This is not the place to speak of Tolstoy the novelist, a consummate artist and creator, whose supremacy has been universally conceded. It is Tolstoy the moralist, the social philosopher, the critic of current literature and art, around whom the storms of controversy have been raging.

Under these aspects, whatever else may be denied to Tolstoy se thing must be admitted. He was absolutely consistent within imself. His literary and art criticism springs from the same view of life and society as his religious and moral doctrines and his prosals for social regeneration. Social life and individual life, life in its coarser, more material manifestations, and life in its more refined, sublimated, intellectual and esthetic expressions, he viewed as one whole. The interdependence of all the various aspects of human life' he came to comprehend as few other men, and in particular literary men, have comprehended.

is because of this absolute consistency of his thought that, when he arrived at the conclusion that modern society was based upon the exploitation of the many by the few, he also concluded that this society was immoral and did not deserve the support of honest men, and that the literature and the art produced by this society were immoral emanations of an immoral age. In this regard Tolstoy's teachings were a reflection of the great movement of revolt against capitalist rule which finds its highest expression in International Socialism.

But Tolstoy was not only a son of modern European civilization and culture. He was also a Russian, the son of a country into which capitalism had been only recently imported from the "rotten" West of Europe, and only the ruling classes of which had been Europeanized. The great masses of the population, upon whose exploitation the wealth and power and superficial culture of these ruling classes had been reared, were not an industrial proletariat concentrated in great cities, but a peasantry passionately attached to the soil that nourished them and that they held in common, scattered over a vast portion of the globe, and living in innumerable detached villages that constituted their entire "world." It is this simple peasantry and its primitive Oriental mode of life to which Tolstoy naturally turned when he was repelled by the spectacle of modern capitalism and all its horrors. It is to this peasantry that Tolstoy's thoughts naturally turned when he searched for the force that would remerate the world from its corruption.

A truly simple life, a life verging on asceticism; constant and close communion with nature; and a primitive form of communism these became the integral elements of Tolstoy's social ideal. But these elements were also present in primitive Christianity. Hence Tolstoy's social ideal became to him also a Christian ideal, the ideal of the truly religious life. And in the preaching of this religious ideal he was, of course, bound to find himself in opposition to all the powerful influences of the organized Russian Church, while he met with a hearty response among the numerous dissidents and sec-

But holding these views concerning society, religion, and morality, he was also bound to find himself in opposition to the dominant currents of modern literature and art. This literature and this art are cumulative products of centuries of civilization, of that civilization which Tolstoy denounced as based upon exploitation, as beng in contradiction to true religion and morality, and as the artificial products of the evil propensities of man. This interature and this art, like the wealth accumulation that made them possible, are a products of the evil propensities of man. This literature and nopoly of the wealthy and cultivated few. The great working majority does not understand them and has no share in them. Therefore this literature and art are also to be denounced as artificial and unnatural products of a corrupt society. Only that is true art only that is true literature which the Russian peasant can easily understand. This is the basic tenet of Tolstoy's literary and art criticism, a tenet that only he, most consummate of literary artists, could apply with triumphant success in his own later works

The true position of Tolstoy can be most easily determined by asking the question, Who were his friends, and who his enemies? The enemies of Tolstoy were official Russia, church as well as state. and all the brutal reactionary elements of society out of Russia.

Only recently the Japanese government was reported to have supessed Japanese translations of his writings. Even the literary scant sympathy with Tolstoy's teachings, and have deplored his re-linquishment of artistic production as well as his critical "aberra-

On the other hand, the most advanced elements everywhere, and particularly the Socialistic working classes of Russia, Germany, other countries, have read the works of Tolstoy with avidity, milating all that is sound and helpful in them, and rejecting with healthy instinct their harmful and enervating elements. It goes without saying that the enlightened workers reject, without any argument, the doctrine of non-resistance, the ideal of a return to itive communistic conditions, the dislike for natural science, d the rejection of modern literature and art as artificial. The htened workers know that the world can be rejuvenated only ng as a class against the ruling classes; that society not be brought back to its starting point, primitive village nunism, but will advance to world-wide Socialism; that the ress of natural science is one of the essential conditions to this t transformation; and that, on the whole, it is not literature art that have to be "simplified," but it is the laboring mass must conquer for themselves the social conditions—securit ure, and universal culture—that will enable them to seciate the literary and artistic masterworks of all ages. The soply of culture by the few will be banished together with the sopoly by the few of the means of life.

## CHILD LABOR AND THE NIGHT MES-CONCENTRATION OF CAP-SENGER ,SERVICE.

By THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

During the past year the national | nomid aspects of the night mess child labor committee has engaged in an extensive investigation of child labor in the night messenger service. The reports were placed in the hands of local committees in a number of states, resulting in some instances in the enactment of restrictive laws. The most advanced of these was a law passed by the New York legislature, providing that no minor child in cities of the first and second class should be employed at this occupation between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. This bill was not opposed by any of the companies engaged in the messenger business, but evi-

The Telegraph and Telephone, Age for October contained an editorial denouncing this legislation as radical and unreachild labor committee published in the New York Evening Post a carefully preof objection to the employment of young boys at night were set forth and the argument reduced to the simple proposition whether the employment of minors after 10 o'clock at night as telegraph messen-

This statement clicits another editorial in the current issue of the Telegraph and Age, which accepts the chal-says "there are several internt of the case.

ment of the case."

Proceeding to the analysis, the editor asks three direct questions, to which we are glad to respond without hesitation.

1. "Are the morals of youth any more in danger at the age of sixteen than at twenty-one?" Answer: Yes.

2. "Are the morals of a city more things."

vicious at 10 o'clock than at 9 o'clock?" Answer: Morals are never vicious. Immoral forces in large cities are notorious ly more unbridled late at night, and presumably there is more danger at 10 o'clock than at 9 o'clock. Those familiar with the evidence gathered, however. would welcome prohibition of this service at 9 o'clock if the editor prefers. 3. "Is the delivery of a telegram at

night a more undesirable occupation than the delivery of newspapers or the early rning milk? Answer: (a) Delivery
"a telegram" is a small part of the night messenger's work. The bulk of his service is in gathering and delivering other kinds of messages and performing other kinds of service, not only to and from, but within gambling houses, saloons of prostitution and other equally rable places. (b) We do not comnd the present condition of newspaper The unrestricted exposure of to this unnecessary work is a little boys to this unnecessary work is a reproach to nearly every large American (c) Nor do we approve the ex-

minors, but also of those past legal." The assumption is unfounded. The

ice paramount. It is because this par-ticular kind of work ordinarily contrib-utes to "destroying the earning power of the embryo citizen" that we look upon it with disfavor. If the service from beginning paid an adequate wage, or if it offered a sure road to industrial efficiency, many would doubtless condone its menace to character and health in view of the ex-nomic advantage to be gained. It is therefore fortunate that the thirst of ou-people for industrial achievement findno bulwark here. Lucre are labor in which a child may wisely be employed at sixteen or even fourteen years of acc. under proper regulations. The no bulwark here. There are forms of of age, under proper regulations. The

of boys, is an industrial blind alley. In-stead of being an avenue to higher in-dustrial opportunities, the work leaves the boy at the end of one or five years as undeveloped industrially as when he be-gan. Meanwhile his years have been ab-sorbed, his energy supped, his sensibilities blunted, and his ideals shattered.

The editor of the Age next attempts lay upon us the burden of eradicating he so-called social evil, of putting an end to all gambling and disorderly houses; or exist, asks why should not the committee work to them confined to a certain designated district from which young and ten-der messengers should be prohibited?" Certainly a modest contract! Again we disclaim responsibility, as a child labor ommittee, for eradicating evils that hav the foremost experts in social re-We may lay claim, however, to a erious attempt to place such restriction about growing youth that the exigencies of their employment shall not force then uto immediate contact with these vices

The public cannot be led astray by the contention that "of the total amount of duty which a messenger boy must do at night, more than 90 per cent is of an advantageous character." nor that the service "is healthful outdoor work, far better physically than indoor confinement."
Whenever the question has been fairly put the public has not been slow to decid whether the purchases of opium for prostitutes, guiding strangers to catering to gamblers and drunkards, is o an "advantageous character." If the edi-tor of the Telegraph and Telephone Age has any statistics to submit controverting this evidence, he will oblige by submitting the evidence. We admit that is children and growing youth. But we have no evidence that the kind of outdoor work required in this service, exposing to all sorts of weather conditions, is better physically than even indoor confinement

The editor closes with a statement he gards final. He says 'men will not ork as messengers. Only the semblance f men will take the job." This is cer-The editor closes with a statement ne regards final. He says "men will not work as messengers. Only the semblance of men will take the job." This is certainly not complimentary to the business. The answer to the charge is that since October 1 men are employed in this site and to far as we know, with satiscity, and so far as we know, with satis faction to their employers and to the public. Of course, the wages are small for it has always passed as a "boy" job." But we have thus far discovered city. (c) Nor do we appear the profits in the milk promition of the little child or half-profits in the milk business are without doubt sufficient to warrant employment of adults in places now so frequently occupied by children for whom it is far more appropriate as a diet than as a burden.

The editor then proceeds to argue on two assumptions: First, he says, "We know of instances in which night messengers are paid not to exceed \$18 per month to mesengers. We know of instances in which night messengers are paid not to exceed \$18 per month, and we cheerfully submit to the citizens of this country that no industry has a right to utilize the time and strength of our youth without rendering sufficient to purfinancial compensation sufficient to pur age. The assumption is unfounded. The committee which made and published the results of this investigation is a child labor committee. However deeply interested its individual members may be in conserving the health and morals of our general citizenship, it recognizes that as a committee its interest must be confined to those legally wards of the state, viz., those under twenty-one years of age. to those legally wards of the state, viz., not pay its employes more than \$25 a those under twenty-one years of age.

The second assumption has better foundation. He says, "We assume that the committee takes into consideration the important feature of not destroying the earning power of the embryo citizen." It is missite and others beyond the probative precisely, and although the wreckage of juvenfle character as a result of contamination in this service has received more nation in this service has received more welcome alternative to their present por publicity than any other feature of the erty, might well be substituted for grow problem, the committee regards the ecoling boys.

## LABOR'S IDEALS. By JOS. E. COHEN.

convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers took lieves in going it entirely alone is not far removed from this. Then what beoccasion to speak rather unkindly of

He makes it appear that the worker has something to chance losing if

President Gompers is by no means alone in this belittling of such movements. It is quite the fashion to neer at the "isms." And, most often.

it is Socialism that is implied: President Gompers, like the others cems to take the view that the trade unions are workaday affairs and must not go rainbow chasing—that they are of solid character, created out of the moil and turmoil of the economic

strife, hewn, however roughly, yet firmly, out of everyday experience. A great deal of which may be ad-

But the economic organizations of abor are not alone in this. The men who are absorbed in labor's political (embracing the economic and social) position, are also welding their tactics out of the material close to hand, even

In making his annual report to the is to be dollars and cents, the attitude f the individualistic worker who he-

More than its pocketbook ad-vantages are the ties that bind together men and women er has something to chance losing if lofty purpose. Greater than the vir-he gets in touch with some other tues of the individual members of the movement promising social betterunionism.

The organized labor movement is not yet in its dotage. It is in the very prime of its strength and virility. And

prime of its strength and virility. And it is not so far beyond its early days of trial and travail to forget the fortunes, good and bad, that entered into the fiber of its beins.

The men who went about the land scattering the seeds of organization half a century or so ago did not do so with the hope of winning the eighthour day for themselves. They had no promise of a 10 per cent increase in wages or the closed shop. They did wages or the closed shop. They did not know what it was to take their case in a high class hotel. They did not ride first class; more often they

Ostracism was their lot, not adulation. They were the world's outcasts, not its prodigals. But they were among the sturdlest of history's noble-

And we do not think labor will ever forget them.

though their swing be more ambitious.

And more than that. The trade unions are not lacking in ideals, just as precious as are those of the pioneers of Socialism. Trade unionism is an "ism.," none the less so than is Socialism. One than it is a man er woman who expects, by the payment of such dues and such assessments, to resp greater pecuniary assessments, to resp greater pecuniary assessments, to resp greater pecuniary assessments.

## ITAL IN GERMANY.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

One of the most striking features of modern industry and commerce is the trend toward ever increasing centralization of capital. Karl Marx and his disciples have long pointed to this tendency as one of the main forces that will ulti-mately dig the grave of the present social order when the hour shall strike to "ex-

propriate the expropriators."
This tendency is not confined to any particular country. Nor can it he explained by any local conditions. Whether plained by any local conditions. Whether free trude or protective tariffs govern capitalistic production, the process of concentration is at work. Neither does the form of government make any perceptible difference. The process of concentration goes on in autocratic Russia, in semi-autocratic Germany, in the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain. stitutional monarchy of Great Britain, as well as in the republics of France and the United States. The Berlin Vorwaerts publishes inter-

esting figures as to the growth of large fortunes in Prussia. The material is taken from statistics gathered and taken from statistics gathered and lished by the government in connection with taxation. The figures are here rewith taxation.

produced in marks. Line 1823.8 cents of our money.

Between 1902 and 1908 the fortunes of the taxpayers of Prussia have in18 000.000.000 marks. The bulk. creased 16,000,000,000 marks. The bulk of that increase went to the wealthy tax payers. In 1892 the ownership of 10. payers. In 1892 the ownership of 10-000,000,000 was vested in 1.853 indi-viduals. Six years later, 1,107 individuals owned the same amount. In 1802 about 1.100 individuals owned the aggregate amount of 8,000,0000,000. Within six years that group increased its holdings by about 2,000,000,000! That means an annual increase in that group of about

Assuming that a proletarian produces annually about 500 marks surplus value, it takes the work of 600,000 proletarians to produce that annual increase of 330. Each of the 1,100 wealthies russian citizens consequently averaged yearly increase of 1,800,000 marks at he expense of the workers.
In 1902 it took 30,545 individuals to

own the aggregate of 30,000,000,000, one-third of the Prussian fortunes subject to the income tax. In 1908 18,746 individuals owned that amount. The 18,726 wealthiest achieved within six years an increase of their fortunes that surpasses the total share of the working class and the lower middle class represented by the deposits in the savings banks.

Another significant fact is the increase of the number of millionaires. In only 5,226 were officially known; in their number rose to 6,601, and in the number of millionaires. In 1895 number rose to 6,601, and in 1908 According to another source to 7,875. the official yearbook for statistics of Prussia for 1907—their number was even higher, namely, 8.377. In, 1895 the share of the millionaires in the total wealth of the realm represented 21.9 per cent. By 1908 it had increased to 24 per cent.

per cent.

On the other hand, the share of the smaller fortunes, from 52,000 to 100,000 marks each, shows retrogression.

Now as to the distribution of the total

wealth among the various classes of tax payers. More than 70 per cent of them have an income up to 3,000 marks. They represent only about 2f per cent of the total wealth. On the other hand, 6.8 per cent of the taxpayers, with an income of over 9.500 marks, represent 52.3 per cent of the total wealth.

The contrasts are particularly marked The contrasts are particularly marked in the cities. There 11,000 taxpayers own no less than 37.5 per cent of the total wealth of the cities. In the rural districts conditions are somewhat different. There 5,500 taxpayers own 25.5 per cent of the total wealth. In other words, those 5,500 owners of large landed estates owned almost as much as 660,000 owners of an income of between 900 and 3,000 owners of the particular of the state owner of the state of the marks, who between them owned 42 per cent of the wealth.

These facts and figures are dry, devoid

of any spice or sensationalism. But they are well worth a careful study. For they show that no matter how far science and inventions have solved the problem of production of wealth, the problem of its fair and equitable distribution still con-

It will not be solved by quibbling colprofessors in the pay of the capi-

alist class.

It will not be solved by moralizing preachers pointing to heaven as an equalizer of rewards.

ot be solved by editorial writers hired and inspired by the capitalist

Ultimately it will be solved by the pro-ducers of wealth themselves, once they understand clearly where they are placed under the present scheme of things.

It will be solved and can be solved only

Ferdinand Lassalle's valiant war cry, Science and the Workers! still rings around the world.

#### LET US BE BUSINESSLIKE. It has been estimated that Mr.

Rockefeller's income is about \$50,-000,000 per annum. That's what we pay him by our laws and customs. It is undeniable that he is a valua-

ble man, but have we gone about it in husinesslike way to find just how valuable he is? Is he worth that much? Can we get somebody in his place for less? Let's see. He is valuable as an or-

ganizer of industry. How much is that worth? Although he has retired from that position shall we continue to pension him? Or have we paid him enough? He is valuable for his sage utter-

ances and for his good advice to young men who need money. It ought to be comparatively easy to put a price on that service. Perhaps a dollar a word would be liberal enough. He is valuable for keeping a pater nal watch on our educational institu tions. How much for that? much, perhaps, as salaries of educators have never ranged high.

He is valuable for playing golf? Not all of us have the time for playing golf and, as golf should be played, we should be willing to pay some one for There may be a few other min

items for which he is valuable, but return in the shape of increased wages, sick and death benefits, shorter hours and fairer working conditions.

That would in truth be an individualistic definition. It might satisfy the man who subscribes to the mothworn notion that a thing is true only to the degree it is devoid of sentiment. But sit can readily be seen that if the test in his case? If not, what is it worth rub comes. Is it cheaper to have him to us to have him own a large portion own the things and fix the price than of our country? That's where the to own them ourselves!—Life

### THE SAVAGE.

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

The Savage in his heyday run this Universe alone E didn't heed no orders, unless they

was his own, E bossed th' job regardless, flung op ponents all about,

then up come Th' People, an'they chucked The Savage out!

All along o' noisiness, all along o All along o' bossin', tellin' everybody

All along o' "Mar!" "Undestrable! When th' muss was over, Rowdyvelt lay in the ditch!

There's silence over Oyster Bay there's stillness in the air; Although The Sound lies close hand, there's naught but quiel

Savage skulks within his tent. don't say "Boo!" no more, Because, you see, he's got to win, o

feel exceedin' sore. All along o' childishness, all along o' bluff,

All slong o' quittin' (if you cross 'im) in a huff. lic's a dead game sport, The Savage,

allus give an' take, That's 'is motto (Give YOU 'ELL an' cop the bloomin' stake!)

Dead Un, is The Savage, he's a Has Been, never fear. Is feet o' clay has crumbled, an' he'

drinkin' Bitter Beer; Dregs o' Ridicule a-waitin' for 'im, ir

the lees. FINISH loomin' up ahead-you be

The Savage sees! All along o' Socialism, all along o men With th' Red Flag wavin', that'll

swat 'im ten times ten!
He's a Down-an'-Outer, boys, while
WE but just begun.
Cheer, you Social Democrats, I tell

#### HEROISM AS NEGLIGENCE We are accustomed to thinking of public service corporations as be

ing thoroughly described in the old saying that they have no body to be kicked nor soul to be damned, but

it seems they have public service cor

porations in Manitoba. In that frosty

you, Teddy's done!

can Law Review, there arose recently a case at law in which a child of two years having fallen on a street car track, and the motorman negligently failing to stop, the little girl's life was in peril, and a brave bystander rushed on the track, pulled her from the wheels, but was himself badi; by the car. When the injured man sued for damages, the company in-terposed the handsome defense that his splendid act was "contributor; negligence." The jury evidently did not care much for the defense for the case went to the Court of Appeal (Seymour & R. C., 19 Man. L. R 412), and that body was of the opin ion that promptings of humanity toward the saving of life are among the noblest instincts of mankind and that such promptings "should not be checked or interfered with by prutracks of a street railway are on a public highway which all have the right to use. Therefore, though enright to use. Therefore, thoug tracks, a street railway company is from the fact of the tracks being or a street, under obligations in running its cars to exercise much greater carin guarding against accidents to peo ple on its tracks than would be nec essary in the case of a trunk rall-way company, whose tracks are or its own private right of way, over which others have no right to travel except at crossings. A street railway company must be held to have notice that, in such a case as this, some brave man is likely to risk his own life to save the helpless, and further that the company must guard against injury to such a man as well as to the person he tries to rescue. the person he tries to rescue. To save human life is a lawful act, to put it on no higher ground, and if defendants have, by their negligence, created a dangerous situation, which puts a human life in imminent peril, a man is doing a lawful and proper act in endeavoring to rescue the per-son so threatened. His conduct in placing himself in danger in order effect the rescue, unless he is need-lessly reckless in exposing himself to injury, is not negligence and does not absolve the defendants from the sponsibility for their negligence." In setting up this cruel defense, says the American Law Record, the corpora-tion did not have a single judicial authority in its favor. Sir Frederick Pollack, in his valuable work on the 'Principle of the Law of Torts," says "It is held that the running of even an obvious and great risk in order to save human life may be justified as against those by whose fault that life is put in peril (citing the Eckert case) and this seems just, for a contrary doctrine would have the effect of making it safer for the wrongdoer to create a great risk than a small one Or we may put it thus: That the law does not think so meanly of mankind as to hold it otherwise than a natural does not think so meanly of mankind as to hold it otherwise than a natural and probable consequence of a help-less person being put in danger that some able-bodied person should expose himself to the same danger to effect a rescue." The Eckert case, referred to by Sir Frederick Pollack, was one in which a little child of three or four years old got on the railroad track in East New York as a train of cars was coming along at a rate of speed estimated by the plaintiff's witnesses at not over eight miles an hour. Plaintiff's husband, seeing the child's danger, ran on to the track, threw the child clear, but was himself caught by the train and killed. The fury found negligence on the part of the defandants. The Court of Appeals of New York held that the defendants were liable. Such defenses to damage suits as these do not soften the temper of the public toward the public service corporations.—St. Louis Mirror.

## POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLE

Lo! Portugal has waked from and ended is Braganza's see No more her children, day by shall plough for gilded fools reap.

From Spain unto the western son land is cleansed of king

Chaves down to Faro's port Lusitania is free!

This land, which echoed to the tri of those who marched Hannibal; sun bathed land of Ports

where blood of Moorish ch ran red; This land, which Camoens enshri

for ever, in majestic song,

rid herself of galling wrong flung her fetters to the wind. The rays of freedom strike afar:

long Spain's baleful star will as Lisbon's guns shall echo yet b neath the casements of Czar!

-Langdon Everard, in London La

## NOT ESPERANTO, ETTHER,

Mrs. Banks was getting ready to pe ut. Her patient husband waited in the doorway, watching her com her toilet. By the extraordinary tortions of her neck he concluded she was trying to get a glimpse of back of her new blouse, and by tense lines about her lips he her mouthewes full of pins.

"Umph - goof - suff - wuff-sh fispog?" she asked. "Yes, dear," he agreed. "It look

all right." "Ouff-wunght?' was her next remark

"Perhaps it would look better to ou did that," he nodded; "but it fite very nicely as it is." She gasped and emptied the pine

nto her hands. "I've asked you twice to raise the blinds so that I can get more light. James!" she exclaimed. "Can't you

### inderstand plain English?"-Wasp. AN AWFUL PREDICAMINEL

Mudge—I'm in a peck of trouble! Yabaley—What's the metter? Mudge—Why—er—you know, I ha been paying some attention to Stockanland's daughter. I've got invitation to billiards with him night, and I don't know whether i get cross if I beat him, or think no business capacity if I let him i me.—Royal Magazine,

BUT NOT THE COLONIAL CON-

President Taft has approved plans for raising the battleship Maine, and it will shortly be possible to asc whether the sinking of the which was the cause of the war Spain, was the work of the Span If the contrary should be proved, it is understood that the war will be

## WAS WHACKED. \*\*

"Papa, what is a king?"

"A king, my child, is a person who uthority is practically unlimite ody must obey." "Papa, is mama a king?"-Ne

Magazine,

## HIS ONLY HOPE

An old negro was brought up b the judge charged with chicken steeling, and when the usual question w propounded, "Guilty or not guilty he said: "I don't know, be

## ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS

To be taken in water," the label said. throttle: And the invalid turned a ghastly ere To gaze on the dreadful bottle.

The doctor won't call for another two days. And I can't send a message to ask; ill I can do is, apply myself Like a martyr to the task."

o, into a bath full up to the chin, All shivering, nude, he got.
Then reached for the bottle as grabbed it quick—

## And bravely swallowed the lot. —Ricardo, in John Bull. HIS REWARD.

Employer (affably)—You have be very industrious this year, and consequence we have resolved— Clerk (wildly anticipating raise salary)—Yes, sir, I have clways deavored to do my duty.

Employer—Not to reduce your ary on account of the recent of t

## NEGLECTING BARY.

Visitor—My, what a fine baby! He much does he weigh? Fond Mother—I really don't kno he hasn't been weighed since noon. Windoor Megazine.

## TOO MUCH TO EXPECT

Hewitt-Does the climate with your wife?

Jewitt-That's more than I ect of any climate. Smart

and Wall Street were has brought such vigorous de both sides that it is hard to was the hardest bit.