

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Partly cloudy and continued cold.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3203 BEEKMAN.

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TOLSTOY'S FLIGHT IS STOPPED BY DEATH

World-Famed Philosopher Succumbs to Sudden Attack at Astapova.

HIS ILLNESS WAS SHORT Dictated Letter and Read Letter Shortly Before the Summons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—It is reported here that Count Tolstoy died late this evening at Astapova.

He had seemed so to be improving a short time before, his temperature dropping and the spitting of blood ceasing.

He dictated a letter, and read a little.

His heart, however, showed weakness, and this kept his physician anxious.

Count Leo Tolstoy was born August 28, 1828, at Yasnaya Polyana, a village 150 miles south of Moscow. His mother died when he was three years old, and his father five years later. The boy's early life was spent in the village, his early schooling being under the influence of the general feeling among wealthy Russians that religion was a superstition, and not necessary for the best development of really cultured people. He entered the Kagan University in 1844, as a student in Turco-Arabic literature, but failing to pass the examinations, was transferred to the department of laws. In 1847 he petitioned to be stricken off the roll of the university, the reasons for which he gave in later life; first, the fact that his brother had finished his course, and second, that reading the "Esprit des Loin" had opened to him a new sphere of independent work, whereas, in his opinion, the university, with its demands, from aiding such work, only hindered it.

In 1851 Tolstoy went to visit his brother in the Caucasus, and he was profoundly influenced by the rugged wildness of that country. Entering the army in the Horse Guards as a volunteer, he remained in military service eight years. In January, 1854, two months after the Crimean war began, he was made a commissioned officer, and served in the campaign with distinction as the commander of a mounted battery. During the interval before that, however, he had written many short stories, which had attracted the attention of the literary set in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The war furnished him with experience which was invaluable in his later work.

Tolstoy was married in September, 1862, to the daughter of a professor in the University of Moscow. In her society he found great comfort and happiness. Though they had nine children, the cares of motherhood did not prevent the countless from serving as her husband's amanuensis all through his labors as an author.

In advance of the decree of Alexander II, Tolstoy's first act after he had retired to his country estate, was to free his serfs. He is said to have been the first nobleman in Russia to have taken this course.

Then he busted himself with plans (Continued on Page 2.)

SHIRTWAIST GIRL HURT; BOSS WILL BE SUED

Suit will be started by the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union against Jos Frechtel, a waist manufacturer at 17 East 16th street, for assault upon one of his employes, Yetta Aber.

There is a strike on in the Frechtel shop. Yetta Aber and Eva Rothenberg were picketing the place last Tuesday. At 6 o'clock several of the scabs employed in the shop were escorted to an 8th street cross-town car by Frechtel himself.

The pickets followed, and after Frechtel put the non-union girls on the car, Miss Aber tried to board the same car in order that she might get a chance to persuade the non-union girls to join the strikers. Frechtel saw this move of the picket, rushed up to her and used force in pulling her off the car platform. Miss Aber protested and Frechtel began to wrangle with her, at the same time ringing the bell for the motorman to start. Miss Aber fell off the car and, though caught up by her companion, Miss Rothenberg, she was painfully hurt and is under the care of a physician.

SOCIALISTS NOW THIRD PARTY IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—The complete official returns from the election of last week, as compiled by the state canvassing board, shows Indiana to have a new third party, the honor which for years was held by the Prohibition party having passed to the Socialist party.

The returns show Sherman H. Jones, Socialist party candidate for secretary of state, polled 19,632 votes, while George Hitz, Prohibition candidate for the same office, polled only 17,024.

The gain in the Socialist vote over 1908 is 7,424, while the Prohibitionists lost 8,745. The returns show the official plurality of Lew Ellingham, elected Democratic secretary of state, to be 12,367. The vote for all candidates for this office was as follows:

Ellingham, (Dem.), 290,935; Gulley (Rep.), 287,568; Jones (So.), 19,632; Hitz (Pro.), 17,024; Storer (So. Lab.), 2,974. Ellingham's plurality, 12,367.

ANYTHING TO BEAT GERMAN SOCIALISTS

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—In an effort to deprive the Socialists of their chief argument in the forthcoming general elections to the Reichstag, the high cost of living, the government, according to a semi-official announcement made today, will shortly open several of the frontiers to the importation of live stock.

Already the Agrarian party is up in arms against the lowering of the bars, but the government is declared to have decided that it will be better to lose some of its strength in this quarter than to continue to furnish the Socialists with ammunition.

The chancellor has given permission to Baden and Alsace-Lorraine to import a large amount of live stock from France.

MAN BURNED AT THE STAKE WAS MEXICAN

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Nov. 16.—The mother of Antonio Rodriguez, the Mexican, who was burned at the stake at Rock Springs for the murder of Mrs. Lem Henderson, lives in Eagle Pass. She has informed the Mexican government commission that is investigating the lynching that her son was born in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, twenty-two years ago. He was therefore a Mexican citizen.

WHAT THE CAPITALISTS HAVE IN STORE FOR THE WORKERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A report that the Imperial Glass Company will reduce the wages of about 300 employes, on the ground that it is necessary on account of recent fines of \$10,000 for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, created an unpleasant impression at the Department of Justice today. It was regarded as a flagrant attempt to disregard the law by taking revenge on the workmen. It was intimated that facts in possession of the department relating to some of the directors of the glass company might result in a future time in court proceedings.

The Attorney General is convinced that the effectual destruction of criminal trusts can be accomplished only through the sentencing of the guilty officials to the penitentiary. Officers of the department who prosecute trusts in the future will be directed to insist upon prison punishment in cases of guilt.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—"The way to teach people not to mind the high cost of living is to shut down industries" was the theory advanced today before the Home Market Club by James R. McCall, of Providence, millionaire cotton manufacturer and retiring president of the club.

"There is one effective way by which the cost of living can be reduced," he said, "and that is by bringing about a long period of depression. People will then learn to do without many things that they now consider necessities. Capital will not have the means and courage to push ahead with new enterprises, supply will exceed demand, wages will decline, prices will drop and soup kitchens will be in order."



A LITTLE LIGHT ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

MAYOR GAYNOR MANS TAXIS WITH 1,200 COPS

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES CONDEMN SOCIALISM

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Improper literature and writing, defaming God, Jesus Christ, the Catholic Church, its priesthood and sisterhood will be condemned. The secular press will be asked to be as fair to Catholics as it is in other directions.

Under the head of social questions, the so-called white slave traffic and the divorce evil came in for consideration. The matter of the establishment of more parochial schools was one of the principal features of the committee on education report.

Columbus, Ohio, was selected as the next convention city. Officers of the federation will be chosen at the final session tomorrow.

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Fedorenko was actively engaged in the revolutionary uprising in Russia which culminated in the butchery of Bloody Sunday. Afterwards he was identified with the Socialist movement. And it is for this activity that the Russian autocracy seeks to capture him and send him to the gallows, as it has done to so many of Russia's noble sons and daughters.

At this meeting representative speakers will appear. Charles Edward Russell will preside. The other speakers will be: In English, James Bronson Reynolds, Isaac A. Hourwich, Daniel De Leon, Moses Oppenheimer, in Jewish, Dr. Chas. Zhotlovsky, Joseph Schlossberg, B. Vladick, S. Yanovsky; in Russian, Simon O. Pollock, Dr. S. Jingerman.

The committee has received word that A. Hop, a prominent labor leader of Winnipeg, Canada, who has been touring the Dominion arousing public opinion for Fedorenko, will be in New York today and may address this evening's mass meeting.

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Union Officials Threatened With Arrest for Pointing to the Law.

GUARDS EXCEED STRIKERS

Employers Praise the Mayor for His Efforts in Trying to Break the Strike.

"Mayor Gaynor, the strikebreaker," was the way the chief executive of New York was labeled yesterday by 1,000 striking chauffeurs and at least 20,000 organized laborers in the Greater City.

The Mayor's action in putting policemen on the taxicabs driven by strikebreakers, and scattering other policemen along the principal thoroughfares in the interest of the taxicab companies, whose employes are on strike for a living wage, a shorter workday, and human treatment, which can only come through the recognition of their trade organization, was bitterly resented by strikers, their sympathizers, and fair-minded citizens at large.

The number of policemen assigned to strike duty was 200 to begin with. Later in the day, however, Commissioner Crosey raised the number of policemen to 300. In other words, there were 300 policemen and 200 strikers on the job to protect the companies.

But the police did more than protect the companies. They created riots and disturbances, and trampled the rights of citizens.

Police Provoke Violence.

The extent to which the police were provoking violence is seen in the following instances of bullying on the part of the bluecoats:

An officer of the Chauffeurs' Union noticed a strikebreaker on a taxi which he knew to have no license, and consequently no identification card, which, according to the automobile law, every chauffeur should have. The union official called this to the attention of officer 464, shield number, of 170th precinct. The officer, instead of stopping the chauffeur and arresting him for driving without a license, shook his club at the union official and told him that he would smash his nose for him if he, the union official, did not get away at once.

The same thing happened in the union official who called the attention of officer 412, shield number, of 145th precinct, to another strikebreaker who had no license. Here, too, the policeman offered to club the person who pointed out to him a flagrant violation of the law.

The union men who have thus been insulted by police officers and fined by a clubbing by a half-breed American born citizen, entitled to have their grievances heard at once.

When these and similar cases of policemen trying to stir up floods as to get their names in the capitalist papers as "heroes" and "law enforcers" were reported to the union leaders at the close of the day, they were one and all disgusted with the action of Mayor Gaynor, who expressed their feelings in no uncertain terms.

Should Get a Salary From Companies.

"The action of Mayor Gaynor in putting policemen on the taxicabs driven by strikebreakers is a means of provoking disturbances," said Charles W. Foster, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Taxicab Drivers. "The Mayor knows, or should know, that policemen on the taxicabs are an invitation for disorder. In putting policemen on the taxicabs, he is playing into the hands of the companies, who want as much order as possible so as to divert sympathy from the striking chauffeurs."

M. C. Perkins, president of the Chauffeurs' Union, was of the same mind. He called Gaynor's action "a bitter insult to the taxicab drivers as well as organized labor."

At a meeting of the union which was held yesterday, the demands of the strikers were reiterated. The demand for recognition of the union was waived and a demand was put upon the companies for a \$3 a day wage for the work day. Efforts have been made to have been working any one to twenty hours a week at a rate of 25 cents an hour.

CHICAGO POLICE USE CLUBS ON STRIKERS

Renew Attacks on Garment Makers, Several Being Beaten—Labor Organizations to Help.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Trouble broke out here today in the garment workers' strike and police clubs again came into play.

When a general attempt was made to dissuade the scabs from returning to their employment, five riot calls were sent in, and the bluecoats, responding, laid about them vigorously with clubs.

A number of strikers were beaten and half a dozen arrests were made. Stories of conditions which the strikers have had to endure in their shops are multiplying.

"The boss made me forewoman because I was experienced and could make others work," said Miss Clara Massiotti, Italian organizer of the strikers. "Many of the women I had to boss were married and had babies. 'I was told by the boss that the women had to finish ten coats a day for \$6 a week. It was impossible, because, although I was the fastest worker, I could finish only one coat in an hour and a half."

"When I told the women they wept and said they couldn't do it unless they worked day and night. The boss then said that they could take the work home with them.

Give Up Job.

"I refused the job as forelady and went back to sewing, and when I could not finish twenty-five coats a day the boss kicked. Then I had enough and told the girls that when a whistle blew outside to pack up and follow me on a strike."

"They obeyed, and we have been on strike for seven weeks now, and we will never go back until they recognize a closed shop."

While plans were being made for aiding the strikers at the Trade Union League meeting, nearly 10,000 Bohemian and Polish strikers marched through the streets of the Southwest Side to Pilsen Park, where meetings were held in the pavilion and on the outside.

Four brass bands led the marchers and hundreds of strikers of both sexes left their homes as the parade went by and entered the ranks. Banners inscribed with the grievances of the

DEBATE OVER ELEC. WORKERS

Third Day of A. F. of L. Convention Taken Up With Factional Dispute—Lewis Gets Warm.

CANADIANS' STANDING DISCUSSED

Resolution is Referred—Delegate Kemp, of Kookuk, is R-fused Seat by 154 to 88.

(Special to The Call.) ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Today's session of the American Federation of Labor lasted from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

In the afternoon the delegates paid a visit to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company.

The session ended with a lively discussion of the electrical workers' dual organization trouble. The special committee appointed to bring about harmony between the Reed and McNulty factions made its report.

Delegates Frey and Ulrich were of the opinion that the trouble could be settled by the convention on certain lines and suggested that the matter be referred to the committee on adjustment, with instructions to report the facts to the convention.

Duffy, the third member who had resigned from the committee some time ago, also made a report, which, however, was rather unfavorable to the Reed faction. Later on he added that, as the Reed faction had done absolutely nothing to bring about harmony, they should no longer be recognized as an international union of the bona fide labor movement and that the members should be induced to join the McNulty faction.

Duffy's recommendations were coldly received by the delegates, which indicated that the convention is determined to have the factional fight settled for good.

Tom Lewis Wanted Action.

Tom Lewis insisted that the matter should be thrashed out on the floor of the convention in a free for all debate and then see whether the

MAKING SLAVES OF GOV'M'T WORKERS

Letter From Land Office Employee Explains a Deplorable Condition Among the Laborers.

The Call has received the following letter from an employe of the land office in Washington. The letter details a list of seemingly inexcusable grievances endured by the government workers. In addition to making the men work longer hours than are set down in the regulations governing employment, the practice of leaving boilers in care of unlicensed and inexperienced men is especially worth attention.

The letter follows: Knowing that The Call has many readers and friends in all the government departments here in Washington, I beg leave through its columns to state a few facts in behalf of the oppressed laborers in the general land office.

A few months ago, as all the readers of The Call well know, it was rumored that the President and a part of his cabinet had under consideration the idea of establishing an eight-hour system for the employes in all of the executive departments in Washington. There was a great kick against such a rule, as seven hours is a day's work for "all" employes in the executive departments in Washington. Congress made this a law and the Secretaries, as was their duty, issued orders to that effect. But unfortunately for the laboring class in the land office there is a man who is much bigger than Congress, or the President, or Secretary. This gentleman claims California as his state and seems to ignore any orders except those that suit him.

Congress did not enact any law providing for one set of employes to work seven hours and another set to work eight hours for a day's work. No such injustice would be tolerated among the employes engaged at work for Uncle Sam on the Panama Canal, to say nothing of it being tolerated in the general land office in Washington.

Hill Runs Things to Suit Himself.

But the slave driver from California—J. S. Hill is his name—seems to be laboring under the mistaken impression that the general land office is his personal piece of property and he is running things to suit himself, regardless of the law or the orders issued by the President or Secretary.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

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A number of fights provoked by the presence of the police occurred during the day. One of these was at 57th avenue and 57th street, where a crowd of strike sympathizers got into a scuffle with a strikebreaker on one of the taxis that was gliding down the "millionaire row," and the police got an opportunity to exercise their clubs liberally over the heads of the "rioters," some of whom were mere youngsters.

Men Paid to Hide in Cabs.
In spite of the police pretensions they got, the taxicab companies did little business yesterday, as no one cared enough for a taxi which had a policeman alongside the chauffeur, as a warning that the passenger might expect trouble. The few men who entered these palmed taxis were men paid by the companies to ride, in order to give the appearance that they were doing business.

The taxicab owners gave out a statement yesterday claiming that they had 283 cabs in operation. This was denied by the strike leaders, who declared that not more than fifty cabs were sent out with strikebreakers, but that these fifty taxis were here, there, and everywhere, in order to give the appearance that hundreds of taxis were running.

The statement of the strike leaders that the companies were not doing any business was borne out by the fact that no taxicabs were running last night. At night is the time when the taxis are most used by the theater crowds and others.

It was learned yesterday that the taxi companies are employing men who, under cover of being special police, seek to create disorder and provoke violence.

Uses Revolver to Frighten Kids.

One such special officer, Melville S. Forrester, is employed by the New York Taxicab Company. Forrester provoked a small riot yesterday afternoon at 57th street and Eighth avenue, when he flourished a big automatic revolver at a crowd of youngsters, who gathered there in anticipation of excitement. An officer was notified of Forrester's action, but Forrester displayed the credentials of a special officer, and a badge of a deputy sheriff, and defied any one to arrest him. He then threatened to "kill everybody" if they did not disperse.

The action of Mayor Gaynor in putting the Police Department at the disposal of the taxicab companies elicited warm praise for him from the employers, to make up, as it were, for the disgust with which union men everywhere viewed this action. P. J. Haldsworth, of the Connecticut Cab Company, was the first to compliment the Mayor for manning taxis with policemen.

Haldsworth said:
"Mayor Gaynor wants to show the people of the city that New York cannot be run by a bunch of hoodlums. All we want is police protection to help him demonstrate the fact."

At the union headquarters it was asserted that while the companies may have ample policemen to run a thousand taxicabs, they will not find strikebreakers enough to run one-third of the total number of taxicabs affected by the strike.

Secretary Foster, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, announced yesterday that the case of the thirty expressmen who have been blacklisted by the express companies was taken before Mayor Gaynor. Mayor Wittipont and President Towne yesterday afternoon. If these men are not re-employed, Foster asserted, another express strike may be looked for shortly.

The Civic Federation, the strike-

quashing organization, forced itself into the situation yesterday, when Marcus M. Marks, of the conciliation committee of the federation, called at the headquarters of the strikers to see if the men could not be persuaded to modify their demands. He told the strike leaders of certain propositions which the taxicab companies offered, but these propositions were such that the strike leaders could not take them seriously, and the meeting ended in nothing. The unions seem to be gradually getting wise to the Civic Federation. The part that it played in smothering the expressmen's strike is most too fresh in mind right now for the chauffeurs to be fooled.

CARPENTERS OFFER TO AID PLUMBERS

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 16.—Fifty plumbers are on strike in this city for higher wages and a shorter workday. The men demand forty-four hours' work per week and a provision for a four-year apprenticeship for all those who want to learn the trade.

A number of members of the Master Plumbers' Association have signified their intention of granting these demands. Others are holding out.

Most of the employers, however, are willing to grant an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. It is believed that the bosses will sign the agreement of the employers, as the carpenters of New London have signified their willingness to go out in sympathy, if necessary, in order to bring the plumbers' strike to a successful conclusion.

PITTSBURG POLICE GUARD TAXICABS

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16.—For the first time since September 27, taxicabs which have been idle because of a strike of chauffeurs, were run out of the garage yesterday, each carrying a detective beside the chauffeur.

A score of uniformed police, besides motorcycle police and plain clothes men, guarded the garages, but had little work to do. None of the strikers made their appearance, and no attempt was made to stop the cars.

SHOE WORKERS WILL ASK FOR RAISE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 16.—The employees of the Hazen B. Goodrich shoe factory have completed the drawing up of a new price list, which was sent to Boston to be approved by the American Federation of Labor.

The price list is an appeal for an increase in pay, together with Saturday afternoons off throughout the entire year.

As several shops in the city have agreed to these figures and hours, the workmen in the Goodrich factory feel that they should have the same rights. On the approval of the price list, and conditions by the American Federation of Labor, a committee will wait on the firm to test its case.

TOLSTOY'S FLIGHT IS STOPPED BY DEATH

for the education and betterment of the peasantry.
Becoming wrought up over what seemed to him the purposelessness of life, he contemplated suicide, but after consideration gave it up and delved into all sorts of philosophic investigations. Observing the manner of living among his peasants, Tolstoy at length reached the conclusion that a literal following of the gospels resulted in a truly useful and happy life. So he donned the garb of a peasant, settled down to till the soil and to follow extreme simplicity in diet and in conduct.

This was about in 1880, and in the twenty years following his principal literary works were "My Confession," "A Criticism of Dogmatic Theology," never translated; "The Four Gospels Harmonized and Translated," "What I Believe," sometimes called "My Religion"; "The Gospel in Brief," "What Must We Do Then?"; "On Life," also called "Life"; "The Kreutzer Sonata," treating of the sex question; "The Kingdom of God is Within You," "The Christian Teaching," "What is Art?" and "Resurrection."

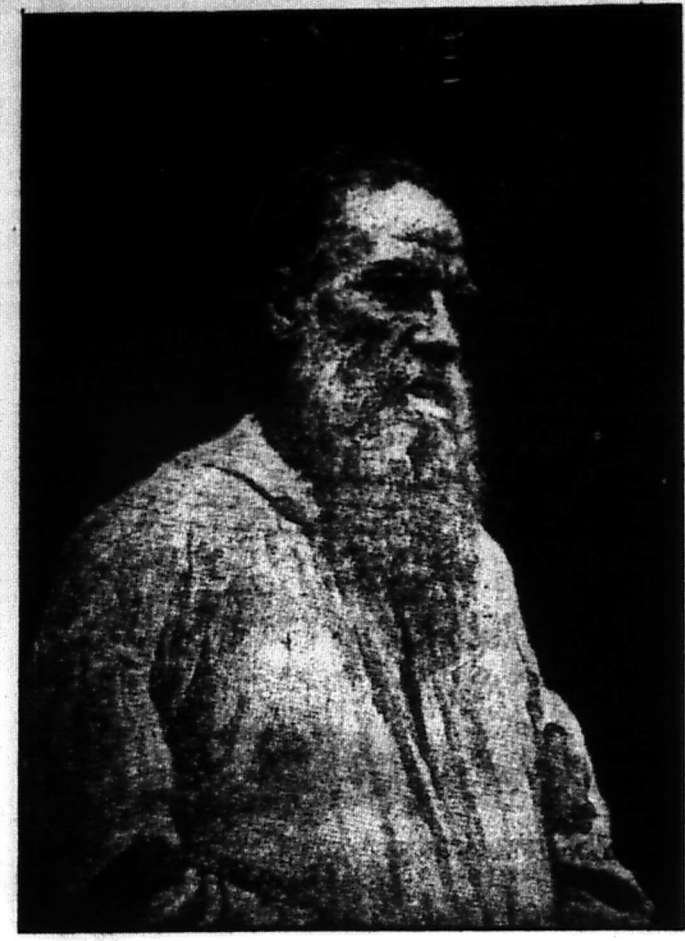
AN APPRECIATION.
In the death of Leo Tolstoy the world at large loses one of its greatest novelists, but Russia loses more. It loses its foremost champion for freedom.

Tolstoy has not infrequently been criticized in Russia for the stand he has taken against Russian revolutionists and their work. He preached his theories of non-resistance alike to the oppressor and the oppressed, forgetting that in the case of the oppressed, non-resistance is not a virtue, but cowardice, cowardice bordering on the criminal. But he was Russia's foremost revolutionist, none the less.

Tolstoy the thinker, the philosopher, was one thing, and Tolstoy the writer, the painter of life, of human misery and degradation, into which the centuries of oppression under emperors and despots have plunged the Russian peasantry and working people, was another.

Tolstoy the philosopher, Tolstoy the Christian, preached non-resistance. Tolstoy the artist painted life and the suffering of the masses in a way which made the blood of the young generation boil with hatred toward tyranny.

Tolstoy the philosopher preached non-resistance and condemned acts of violence on the part of revolutionists. Tolstoy the novelist painted pictures which convinced the young generation that freedom for the Russian people must be gained, and must be gained the same way that freedom



COUNT TOLSTOY,

Philosopher, writer, student, altruist and lover of his fellow-man, who is reported dead at Astapova, Russia.

has been gained everywhere—by fighting for it, by shedding blood, if this is inevitable.

And the government, the Russian aristocracy, the holy synod, and all the powers of darkness in the Muscovite empire, at times recognized the revolutionist in Tolstoy much more clearly than did the revolutionists themselves.

The government forbade the publication of his books, punished the publishers of these works of the great boy, and tried to prevent the venom against tyranny, against political and social oppression which Tolstoy was pouring into his books, from spreading among the people, from gaining hold upon their minds.

But the government failed. Tolstoy's books were read. Their influence was felt. And it was felt to such an extent that at no time did the Russian government dare arrest the prophet of Yasnaya Polyana.

Tolstoy was an active agitator only in matters of religion, and his agitation failed. His fans will rest not upon his philosophical and religious treatises. It will rest with his writings on art. His fame will rest upon his novels.

It will rest upon his powers as a rebel against the present system with its poverty, and misery, and oppression of the masses as recorded in those novels. The future will record Tolstoy as a great revolutionist, a revolutionist too great to fit in any particular frame, to be classed with any particular group, to bear any particular label.

But there is at least one of Tolstoy's theories which will stand out prominently for all time. It is his theory that the land must belong to all, or to none. While not a great economist, in the academic sense, Tolstoy hit upon the fundamental ill of society, upon the fundamental cause of poverty, and hammered away against it all his life in all his works.

TYPHOID SPREADING AT NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 16.—Worried by the fact that the number of typhoid cases among the midshipmen is steadily increasing, that failure to locate the cause makes preventive measures impossible, the authorities of the Naval Academy today began to inoculate all the midshipmen with typhoid antitoxin. This afternoon it fell to the lot of the new fourth class to be the first to receive the injection, and they responded to the number of over 200.

Each of the 800 midshipmen will be compelled to receive three injections, and each will be incapacitated for work for a day or two. There were three new cases of typhoid reported this morning, bringing the whole number to sixteen. The origin is an absolute mystery, notwithstanding that a board of medical officers has examined into every phase of the matter.

Who is going to write that typewriter? The person that gets us the most subscriptions.

TEA.

Every Cent Counts

these days, with everything so high. There's satisfaction in knowing you save half the cost in buying this double-strength tea, it goes so far.

White Rose Ceylon Tea

A 1lb. Packman Makes 40 Cups.

DEBATE OVER ELEC. WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1.)
electrical workers could not be united.

"If both factions then refuse to listen to reason and common sense," said Lewis. "I am in favor of kicking both out and keeping them outside until they get together."

Duffy was severely criticized for withdrawing from the committee in the midst of conference work. Frey and Ulrich, in their report, recommended a joint convention of the electrical workers' factions as the only means of bringing harmony about.

Max Hayes said the fight must end, that the matter should be referred to the adjustment committee and be reported back to the convention for final action. A motion to refer to committee was carried, which means that the electrical workers' troubles will be thrashed out on the floor of the convention and no doubt finally settled. If no settlement is reached, it is safe to say that both factions will be kept outside.

Capitalist Press Still at It.
The local dailies are keeping up their underground work of stirring up strife between Socialist and non-Socialist members.

This evening the Socialist delegates held a conference at New Club Hall to unite on a plan of action and to counteract the dangerous work of the capitalist newspapers.

Dispute With Canadians.
A dispute between the American Federation of Labor and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, as to the terms on which they are affiliated has broken out. These terms have not yet been accurately defined. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Canadian organization, introduced a resolution making the Canadian body co-ordinate with and independent of the American Federation. Many of the American officials wish to admit the Canadian organization under the status of a state federation. The resolution was referred to a committee.

Debate on Kemp's Position.
A discussion of two hours took place upon the question of seating Delegate Kemp, of the Keokuk (Ia.) Central Trades and Labor Union. The committee on credentials recommended that Kemp be not seated, on the grounds that the Keokuk organization recognized a seceding body of electrical workers.

Kemp was supported by Delegate Robinson, of Portland, Ore., and Delegate Gallagher, of San Francisco, who had narrowly escaped unseating himself on a similar ground.

The committee's report was adopted finally by a vote of 154 to 88.

BERGER SCOFFS AT STORY OF "FIGHT"

(By United Press.)
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman-elect, denied he came to the convention with the purpose of securing the presidency.

"I want to deny most emphatically that I came here to capture the convention or start a fight against President Gompers. I am here as a trades unionist, representing the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and not as a politician or the purpose of carrying out a plot of any sort. The other Socialist delegates, so far as I know, are here, I presume, in the interests of their union."

"I disagree fundamentally with Mr. Gompers' policies, but a raid on the convention, if such a thing were possible, would not change that situation. The only way the American labor movement can be captured by Socialism is by a gradual evolution and by the rank and file becoming Socialists. Economic conditions and enlightenment will bring this about within the next few years."

MAKING SLAVES OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hill has long since outlived his usefulness to the service, and he ought to be dropped from the roll. Just for the sake of punishing men whom he dislikes, he has inaugurated a "night force"—a thing unheard of before in the land office—without a single penny of extra pay for night work. All the rest of the employees under the other foremen here have only to make their seven (7) hours for a day's work, but all under Hill are forced to do eight (8) hours for a day's work, while he, Hill, comes to work as late in the mornings as he pleases and goes out as soon as he likes.

Robbed of Thirty Days' Vacation.

Again, the employees who must work under this slave driver, J. S. Hill, have been shorn of the thirty days' vacation due them, i. e., they are not allowed to have more than fifteen (15) days annual leave at a time. And this is a piece of injustice to the faithful employees in the general land office which should be called to the attention of both the President and Secretary Ballinger. To make matters worse, the employees under this slave driver Hill are refused regular working hours, as is granted the employees under the other foremen. One day they are made to start to work at 1 o'clock and work till 9 o'clock at night. The next day they are ordered to report for duty at 3 o'clock and work till 11 o'clock. Each one of these oppressed employees of the government, who dare not open their mouths against the injustice done them, is provided with a "snow shovel" and is warned to report back to work, if it should snow, at 5 o'clock the next morning, it matters not if they did work till 11 o'clock that night; and falling to do so, Hill declared he would have their pay reduced or have them dismissed. No Square Deal Here.

These facts are so contrary to justice and the much talked of square deal that it will be almost impossible for the readers of The Call to believe them. But the time books in the land office will show you the time these poor people have to report for work. There is not a contractor doing business in this city or in the District of Columbia, but would pay their employees more for night work.

I would not close this letter without warning the men and women clerks in the land office of the danger they are in every day of their lives. Whenever this man Hill gets mad at a laborer he, to spite the poor fellow, sends him to the "boiler room" to help fire those big boilers. Very often the poor fellow, though ignorant of the workings of those monster boilers, is left alone in charge of them.

Endangers Lives of Employees.
These facts cannot be truthfully denied by Hill. If there be any one man or woman who doubts what I have said they would, for the protection of their own lives, have the Secretary of call an investigation. This might save the lives of men and women in the land office; for if one of those boilers should burst it would tear down the entire building. Hill must be very ignorant of the danger of fooling with steam, or care not a little or nothing for the lives of the clerks in the land office.

Mr. Cleveland, who is seeking out a way to reduce expenses in the various departments, would save much by stopping this uncalled for "night work" in the land office. Interior Department, patent office and pension office; all of which has been given to Hill by his friend, Chief Clerk Ucker. Here are thousands of electric lights burned out at a great cost and loss to the government. TRUTH.

Washington, D. C.

ELOPING WIFE AND THIEF ARRESTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mrs. McDonald, Who Fled Rich Home and Deserted Four Children, Refuses to Return.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—After being absent for two months from her home at Tolchester, Conn., where she lived in luxury and ease with her husband and six children, Mrs. Edna McDonald was arrested here yesterday with Herbert Elliott, who is wanted in Rochester for alleged burglary of a jewelry store. Living here in much more humble style than she has been accustomed to at her home, the runaway wife turned a deaf ear when her husband, Samuel McDonald, pleaded tearfully with her to return home to the four children she deserted on eloping with Elliott. She had taken two with her.

The husband is wealthy, and was a Republican member of the Connecticut legislature in 1909.

Mrs. McDonald and Elliott were found to have fled from Rochester when the police began to investigate the robbery, and a man named Williams, who was arrested on suspicion, gave the police information which led them to suspect Elliott of being implicated in the robbery of the place.

Left Child With Sister.

When Mrs. McDonald left home she took with her two children, Elizabeth, seven, and Sidney, two. A remarkable childish attachment existed between Elizabeth and her older sister, Mabel, who since the mother departed has been caring for the three children, who, with her, were deserted by the mother.

Elizabeth sent letters at regular intervals to Mabel, but not until a few days ago did one of these letters contain the address at which Elliott and Mrs. McDonald were living in Philadelphia. Mabel had previously shown none of these letters to her father, but when she realized that the latest letter might be the means of finding her mother, she turned it over to her father.

Mabel first pleaded with her father not to have her mother arrested and he promised. He came to this city and placed the letter in the hands of the police. They surrounded a dwelling in Mount Vernon street, near 10th street, and swooping down on the house, arrested the couple, who were preparing to depart.

It transpired afterward that Mabel, fearing that her mother would suffer the ignominy of arrest, sent a telegram to Mrs. McDonald telling her that the police had been asked to arrest her. The telegram was late in reaching Mrs. McDonald, the police entering the house shortly after it was delivered.

BOILER TUBE BURSTS, BURNING THREE MEN

At 11:15 o'clock yesterday a boiler tube blew out at the power house of the Pennsylvania railroad at Front and 3d streets, Long Island City. Three men were burned. They were:

Anton Peterson, thirty-seven years old, of 204 10th street, burned on the hands and face; Patrick Dox, twenty-four years old, of 728 Second avenue, burned on the back and shoulders, and Michael Finn, twenty-four years old, of 209 East 44th street, whose face and arms were burned.

They were all attended by an ambulance surgeon from St. John's Hospital. They refused to go to the hospital and went to their homes.

CHICAGO POLICE USE CLUBS ON STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

garment workers were carried by strikers and read by the onlookers. Hundreds of strikers returned their strike benefit vouchers to the union Saturday afternoon, with the assurance that the money be paid to those who prove that they need it more.

Many more hundreds returned their vouchers when they learned the food supply stations will be open.

Socialist Paper Aids.
Plans for the special edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist next Saturday for the benefit of the 30,000 striking garment workers of Chicago are under way.

The Socialist Women's Agitation Committee, the Socialist Women's League, the Women's Trade Union League and active members of the garment workers are co-operating in various ways to make the undertaking a success.

Papers will be sold on the streets that day in all portions of the city by the striking garment workers themselves.

MEET TONIGHT TO AID CHICAGO WORKERS

To aid the striking Chicago garment workers the United Hebrew Trades and District Council No. 1, of the United Garment Workers, have called a conference of labor unions and progressive organizations to be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at 8 o'clock tonight.

The purpose of the conference is to raise funds for the 40,000 striking garment workers of Chicago, and to arouse public interest in the fight the workers are waging in Chicago. A call has been issued to all affiliated bodies of the United Hebrew Trades and the garment workers' locals, and it is expected that all unions will have representatives at tonight's conference. Those organizations that have not held any meetings since the issuance of the call for the conference can be represented by their officers.

The Jewish Daily Forward has opened a subscription for the Chicago workers, and funds are coming in from all over the country. It was said yesterday at the office of the United Hebrew Trades that \$1,000 will today be wired to Chicago from there. Committees are already being formed to go from organization to organization and solicit funds. The committee in charge of the conference appealed to all labor unions and progressive organizations who would like to see the Chicago workers win to send delegates to tonight's conference and enroll in the fight.

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

JACOBS & HARRIS

77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St. FASHIONABLE TAILORS Suits or Overcoats.. \$18

MADE TO ORDER. Fine Materials—All Workmanship STRICTLY UNION MADE. Give Us a Trial. Special Discount to Call Readers.

Comrade Esther L. Edelson has returned after campaigning several months, and is now at the disposal of the party organizations in and about New York. The rates for the city will be \$2.00 flat. Address all communications to the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, City.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN READERS

The Call is now on sale in addition to all the newsstands on the elevated and subway stations in Manhattan and Bronx, on all newsstands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated system. On New York elevated and subway stations The Call will only be on sale on weekdays, while on the newsstands of the Brooklyn elevated stations The Sunday Call will also be on sale. All those who desire to buy The Call and cannot find it with their regular newsdealers will always be able to buy copies at any of the newsstands mentioned above, as The Call will be kept on sale all day. Readers of The Call who are anxious 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 in obtaining the paper regularly.

You Will More Than THANKSGIVING Have Cause for . . .

If You Immediately Place An Order For The

SUNDAY CALL

NOVEMBER 20.

It will be fuller of good, nourishing, spicy, delectable things than a good, home made mince pie. Just to indicate what you will get, look at these plums:

Evolution of Religion.
By George Allan England.

Public Money and Private Charitable Institutions in New York City.
By Mary S. Oppenheimer.

William D. Haywood in England.
Everybody will be interested in the reception accorded Haywood by the English trades unionists and Socialists.

Socialism in Germany.
The party is about to enter a momentous fight. Here is an account of its resources and its organization.

The Class Struggle.
By Jean Jaures. Translated by S. Solomon.

And the Fiction and Lighter Articles Are Rich.

The Mother's Gift.
A wonderful little story translated from the Russian by Esther Barron.

A bright, new Stepanov Piece; two startling realistic tales from the French: Thanking tales and humor; Her Chinese Husband; news of the Socialist movement; news of the world.

Woman's Sphere.
Will contain an article on the recent International Congress of Socialist Women. By Adelheid Popp.

If you are not a regular reader of The Sunday Call you should send in your subscription at once. Future numbers are going to be splendid, and you will lose if you do not get them.

Send in your subscription at once. Order from your news man. The Sunday Call actually carries more good matter than any other paper published in English. It isn't the bulkiest, but it is the biggest and best.

LEATHER WORKERS FIGHT HARD BATTLE

Hold Out for Union Shop Against Agent's Bribe and Special's Club.

Five hundred leather workers who are out on strike against M. Strauss & Co. and E. S. Ward & Sons, of the Waverly section of Newark, yesterday entered upon the second week of their fight.

That the employers are getting desperate was evident from the outbreaks caused by the special men they had hired to guard the few unstriking scabs. While a group of strikers were picketing the shops on Tuesday James Barret, a so-called guard, without provocation drew his club and struck one of the Greek strikers, Joe Webber, a policeman detailed on strike duty, witnessed Barret's action and immediately placed him under arrest. When the policeman ordered Barret to stop swinging his club, the strikers say, Barret became abusive and resented the cop's interference.

When arraigned in the First Criminal Court on Tuesday afternoon, Judge Hahn fined Barret \$25. Another special guard set upon Fred Brant, a striker, while the latter was on his way home. The strikers claim that when Brant approached Broad and Market streets, the special struck him with a blackjack, knocking him into the gutter. A passerby, who witnessed the assault, called a policeman and had the special arrested. When arraigned yesterday he was held in \$500 bail for the grand jury.

Says It Is Conducted Peacefully.

A policeman on strike duty near the two struck shops, told a Call reporter yesterday that the strikers are carrying on the strike in a most peaceful way, and that not a single disturbance was made by them since the strike started. The bosses said yesterday that they would not consider any settlement with the men, and that they would run their plants on open shop basis. They also threaten not to re-employ any of the strikers, and to replace the beam house men by laborers. The plants are absolutely tied up, and the few men they have secured through scab agents, are unskilled, and cannot do any work. The scabs are being fed in the shops, and at night are escorted under guard of special men to the cars.

Three conferences to end the strike have been held, but they have always been broken off by the employers. The last conference was held on Monday.

Prior to the last conference the bosses notified the strikers that they would like to see a representative of their former employers, and asked that the representative call by 10 o'clock Monday morning. When the man called the bosses told him that they were too busy to talk to him, and asked that he call at 3 in the afternoon.

When the strikers' representative called at 3 in the afternoon he was informed that they would not agree to any settlement, as they were determined not to have anything to do with the union. The employers are advertising daily for scabs in the Newark News and Star and all other suburban papers, but with no results.

The strikers say that men, believed to be agents of the bosses, are going around among the Poles, Greeks and Italians trying to persuade them to go to work in the leather factory. From a number of these foreign workers the agents are said to have succeeded in getting tributes for the jobs they promised to give them.

The strikers are members of the Leather Workers' Union, Local 119, and the Heavy Leather Workers, Local 106, which includes the splitters and grainers. The pebbler, scarvers, machine shavers and dry teckers, who are unorganized, have also quit in sympathy with the organized workers. When the unorganized men got ready to quit, the bosses tried to persuade them to remain at work, promising that they would teach them any branch of the trade they wished to learn. These men were also promised agreements, guaranteeing good wages. The workers' answer to all these promises was a walkout in support of their organized fellows.

They said: "We will not go back on our fellow men who quit work. Settle with them. Then we will go back to our benches."

The strikers are all determined to stay out until all their demands are granted. John Roach, business agent of the Newark local of the Amalgamated Leather Workers, is directing the strike against Ward & Strauss.

It was stated in leather workers' circles yesterday that both Ward and Strauss are already weakening and that they will give in within a day or two. The strikers meet at Michael's Hall, South Orange avenue and Broome street, every day.

HOLZWASSER

Free Furniture for All 10% allowed on all cash sales. We pay freight and E. R. fare. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. Write for Our New Catalogue Mailed Free. Grand Rapids Furniture \$123

A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED AT \$123. On Exhibition at Our Showrooms. Our Liberal Credit Terms. Our Terms Apply Also to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Larger Amounts in Proportion. Open Even. Until 9 o'clock.

1417-1423 THIRD AVE. 3RD FLOOR AT 80TH ST.

AUTO DASHES INTO CROWD; TWO KILLED

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16.—The undertaker's dead wagon and hospital ambulance played the most conspicuous part at the big aviation meet at the State Fair Grounds, in Raleigh, this afternoon, when McCurdy and Ely, of the Curtiss biplane, machines, made exhibition flights in their machines, and which are to be continued tomorrow by a race between those two man birds.

One of the attractions at this evening's event was the automobile races. After these were over the wife of the manager of a garage here (Mrs. Woolcott) began driving an auto around the course with reckless speed. At the quarter mile turn, after several laps around the track, her machine skidded, and broke through the railing, dashing into the thousands of spectators lining the track course.

Two negro women were killed by the machine. Mrs. A. H. Mooneyhan, wife of a prominent dry goods merchant of Raleigh, had her back broken, and is dying at a hospital tonight, and three other persons were dangerously, if not fatally, injured. Mrs. Woolcott and her husband, who was in the machine with her, were not very badly hurt.

The affair cast a gloom over the vast assemblage, and part of the aviation performances were omitted because of approaching night.

COL. M'CLURE TALKS ON WHITE SLAVERY

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 16.—An address made in a Jewish synagogue here last night by Col. S. S. McClure is printed in part here tonight and has created a sensation. In part, Col. McClure said: "Before the month of November ends there will have been 35,000 pure, innocent girls beaten, drugged and sold into white slavery in the United States for a price ranging between \$15 and \$500 each. They will supplant that many white slaves out of the 300,000 now in the United States who have met their death."

"A congressman who was interested in the investigation ordered by the government told me," said Col. McClure, "that the discoveries made by the federal authorities of conditions in the municipalities are so horrible that it would be best that the manuscripts that contain them be sunk in the sea. Only a partial report was issued."

PATERSON PUTS BAN ON FORTUNE TELLERS

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 16.—The days of the fortune teller, palmist and clairvoyant are numbered in Paterson. Chief of Police John Binson has decided to drive them out of the city.

The chief said: "We are going to put all these people out of town. They have increased and multiplied with alarming rapidity during the past few years, and I believe the time is now ripe to put an end to the whole business. People practicing the so-called art in this city are undoubtedly ignorant that they are violating a state law, and we will first call their attention to the matter."

CARPENTERS' STRIKE TIES UP BUILDINGS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 16.—As the result of a strike of carpenters and plumbers in this city, building operations, the contract price of which aggregates \$500,000, are tied up. There is prospect in sight for a settlement of the difficulty.



THE MARSEILLAISE. The only original true arrangement made for the PIANO, beautiful, harmonious, and yet easy to play. Send 15 cents in stamps and we will mail you a copy. Also Vocal and Instrumental Music of all descriptions; mail orders promptly attended to. JOS. P. KATZ Music Store, 121 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNIFORM ACCIDENT LAWS ARE SOUGHT

The Same Measures in Every State Regarding Compensation for Industrial Injuries Demanded.

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Representative Amos T. Saunders, member of the Massachusetts commission on compensation for industrial accidents and clerk of the joint commission of nine states, which met in Chicago the past week, arrived home yesterday afternoon.

Speaking of the work of the Chicago convention Saunders stated that much more was accomplished looking to uniform laws on the subject in the several states than was anticipated, and that while the conclusions arrived at were a matter of universal agreement on the part of the commissioners of the several states it was agreed that there will have to be modifications in the bills reported to the several states to meet the local conditions and requirements.

Many Commissioners Present.

The convention included commissioners of the New York commission of employers' liability, Wisconsin industrial insurance commission, Ohio employers' liability commission, Minnesota employers' compensation commission, Illinois employers' liability commission, New Jersey employers' liability commission, Montana employers' liability commission, a special delegate from Connecticut and a committee of commissioners of uniform state laws, also the United States Commissioner of Labor, Charles P. Neill, of Washington.

In briefest resume, the Chicago convention resolved as follows:

That the acts to be passed shall cover all employments and that all injuries shall be covered, irrespective of negligence on the part of the employer and on the part of the employee, excepting where injury is self-inflicted for the purpose of recovery, and then the proof shall be placed on the employer.

In temporary disability cases payments shall be made in installments, and in case of permanent injury or death payments shall be in installments or with right to commute after a given time on approval of some public official.

Payment in Case of Death.

In cases of temporary disability compensation shall be one-half of impairment of wages, with a maximum of \$10 per week and minimum of \$5, or if wages are less than \$5, then full wages and payment not to extend beyond 300 weeks.

Payments for permanent disability are the same as for temporary disability.

In case of death, if dependents are orphans, they are to receive 50 per cent of wages; if widow alone, 25 per cent; widow and one child, 40 per cent; widow and two children, 45 per cent; widow and three children, 50 per cent; widow and four children, 55 per cent, and widow and more than four children, 60 per cent; only children under 18 years of age to be included and only while under 18 years of age, and payments not to extend beyond 300 weeks. If dependent is father or mother, payment of 50 per cent of wages is provided.

Repeal of Other Liability Laws.

Where there are no dependents, payment of expenses of last illness and of funeral expenses not to exceed \$200 is provided. No payments are to be made to aliens residing outside of this country.

Employees are not to be permitted to contribute to insurance funds, but it will be lawful for employers to substitute voluntary plans providing such plans cover all points covered by law and are approved by some official to be determined by law.

In case of controversies it is proposed that there be a board of arbitration, that board to pass finally on the facts, and in case of controversy on law points, to have appeal direct to the supreme courts of the states.

The repeal of all other compensation or liability laws is recommended. As to the constitutionality of the proposed bill there was general discussion by the commissioners, but no definite agreement was reached.

CAUGHT IN BELTING, DIES FROM INJURIES

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Lawrence Riley, aged sixteen, an oiler of machinery in the Brooks plant of the American Locomotive Company, was caught in belting while at the top of a ladder oiling a machine and whirled instantly around a shaft. His left arm was torn from the socket and then he dropped a distance of fifteen feet to the floor, striking a machine on the way down and breaking both legs and injuring him internally.

He was unconscious when he struck the floor and had remained so till 9 o'clock tonight, when he died at the hospital.

He is a nephew of the Rev. Father Riley, rector of the Holy Name Catholic Church in Bailey avenue, Buffalo.

FINDS \$300 PEARL IN OYSTER.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 16.—W. W. Boyles, of this city, got out of patience when his supper was being prepared, and so ate his oysters raw. He found a pearl in his plate that local jewelers offered him \$300 for, and that would have been worthless had the oysters been cooked. Mrs. Boyles says it is the first time her husband's impatience ever brought the family any luck, and now she never intends to cook oysters at all.

JUDGMENT GIVEN ON BERRY'S NOTE

Court Overrules Defense in Action Growing Out of Loan to Keystone Party Candidate.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—A judgment against ex-State Treasurer William H. Berry, who was the Keystone party candidate for governor, was returned yesterday in the Common Pleas Court by Judge Swearingen in the suit of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, of this city. Judgment was found on the ground of lack of sufficient affidavit of defense.

The action was brought to recover on a note of \$15,000 given to Colonel J. M. Guffey, Democratic national committee man and Standard Oil lieutenant, who discounted it at the bank. As collateral 2,796 shares of the Berry Engineering Company's capital stock were deposited by Berry, and this was subsequently sold for \$700 when the note went to protest at its maturity.

Discussed During Campaign.

The Berry-Guffey note was the subject of much discussion in the recent campaign. Berry gave several reasons for the loan, one of which was that he used some of the money for investigation of State Capitol graft when he was state treasurer.

The defense held that Berry was responsible to the receiver appointed for Colonel Guffey and not to the bank. In the affidavit of defense it was stated that Berry was informed and believed that the bank was not a bona fide holder of the note, but held it as collateral security for the indebtedness of Guffey.

When Berry was interviewed relative to the judgment and the court's decision, he said: "I am putting forth my best efforts to get sufficient money to meet this note. If I fail and if my property is sold, it will mean serious loss to me. I know that I said during the campaign that I would take care of this note and I fully intend to do so."

Berry's property in Chester comprises his interest in the Berry Engineering Company and the Fields Brick Company, of which he is treasurer.

GOVERNMENT AFTER WOOLEN IMPORTERS

A civil action was begun in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon against Frederick A. Brooke and Joseph Brooke, of Joseph Brooke & Co., 340 Broadway, importers of woolsens, worsteds and linings, to recover \$200,000 for alleged undervaluations on importations in the past five years. This case is regarded by the government as second in importance only to the recent case against Duveen Bros. art dealers.

Marshal Henkel and Deputy Marshal Boetwick went up to the firm's rooms on the tenth floor of the building at 340 Broadway and served on Manager Robert C. Herron a writ of attachment issued by Commissioner Alexander under instructions of Judge Hazel, of the District Court. Both of the members of the firm are in Huddersfield, England, where they live. The head offices of the company are in Bradford, England, and it is from that city that the importations alleged to have been undervalued came. The company has had branch offices in this city for twenty-five years.

It is not known yet whether the stock in the Broadway store is sufficient to satisfy the amount the government is suing to recover, but Manager Herron will inventory it and see if the amount falls short attachments will be issued directed to certain banks and to other persons.

NEAR-REVOLUTIONARY LAWS PASS IN FRISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Besides passing at yesterday's special election the charter amendment authorizing a bond issue of \$5,000,000 for the aid of the Panama exposition in 1915, the voters of San Francisco also overthrew boss rule entirely, and adopted the most sweeping election reforms ever adopted by a large American city.

Amendments were passed providing for direct nominations, the abolition of the party circle on the ballots, initiative and referendum and recall, and the right of candidates to have 100 words printed on the official ballots outlining their issues. In addition the voters provided for a free city employment bureau, and a clause providing that the people shall vote on all traction franchises and renewals.

The count has not been completed, but it is evident that all of these provisions have passed by overwhelming pluralities.

CHINESE LAUNDRYMAN MAY HAVE LEPROSY

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mark Lee, a Chinese laundryman, of 555 Main avenue, Passaic, was taken to the Isolation Hospital today believed to be suffering from leprosy, and his laundry was closed and fumigated by the board of health. Lee has marked symptoms of leprosy, although several physicians who were called in by the city sanitarian, Dr. Nelson Elliott, were unwilling to say positively that he was a leper. Notice has been sent to the state board of health at Trenton asking that an expert on the disease be sent to diagnose the case. Lee has been in Passaic some time and did a good business.

The Sunday Call's Mission

One often wonders why new papers continue to appear every now and then. When one considers the great number of papers already in existence the question pops up now and then. To answer the question: What is the reason for The Sunday Call's existence? It becomes necessary to first inquire the reason for the Capitalist papers now in circulation in great numbers.

The Capitalist papers are in circulation for but one reason, and that is to poison the minds of the workers. There you have it in a nutshell. The Capitalist papers make it a point to befuddle the minds of the producers of wealth—the only useful people in society.

The Capitalist papers are in existence to get workers to think and vote in the interest of the Capitalist class. In short, the Capitalist press is the enemy of the working class. The workers must reject the Capitalist newspapers. Ah, but you say the workers must read something. Yes, we agree with you, but we hold emphatically that the workers should only read such newspapers as are published in the interest of the laboring class.

In a word, the workers must support their own press. Now, it is quite unnecessary for the workers to start papers—those papers are already in existence.

The Sunday Call is the ripest expression of proletarian journalism. It is a paper printed by, and for the working class.

Now, then, let us turn to the heading of this announcement. What is the mission of The Sunday Call? Primarily to educate the members of the working class who are not, as yet, familiar with the principles of Socialism.

The Sunday Call, we repeat, is an educational organ. It is a paper that receives its support from workers. We want you to take The Sunday Call. Don't hesitate about this—DO IT NOW.

We know that if you are not taking The Sunday Call you are missing something you cannot well afford to pass by. It is to the interest of the workers to read The Sunday Call. They get information in The Sunday Call that they cannot get elsewhere.

It has been declared, time and time over again, as the best Socialist journal published in America.

We want you to take The Sunday Call. Send us a dollar and we will place your name on our mailing list. After you get the first number you will thank us. We are sure of that.

If you don't care to subscribe at once, just send us a nickel and we will mail you a sample copy. Then you will be able to examine it at your leisure and decide whether or not you want to have it regularly.

Do either of these two things. We don't care which. We only ask you to do it NOW.

WHITE MAN MAY HAVE KILLED MARIE SMITH

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—No new evidence was obtained in Asbury Park today against Thomas Williams, the negro now in the Freehold jail, who is charged with the murder of Marie Smith, whose mutilated body was found in the Wanawassa woods last Sunday. The police and detectives at work on the case are apparently completely baffled, and this afternoon started off on a new scent, which has to do with a mysterious white man who was seen near the spot where the body was found and about the time the murder is believed to have been committed.

This white man, it is said, was not far away from the road on which Marie traveled from the Bradley School, and a theory of kidnapping is set up which the police are working out with the aid of two New York detectives, who came down today and passed the afternoon with Coroner Purdy and Officer Frederick collecting evidence on the West Side.

The case against Williams has not been abandoned by the authorities, although the negro rather expects his release will be ordered in a few days. On the contrary, every clue connecting him with the tragedy is diligently followed out and new witnesses have been examined. The case is now in charge of the county prosecutor, whose staff from Freehold are assisting Chief Smith and the local authorities. Louis Harley, an insurance agent, says that on Wednesday he passed the spot where Marie's body was found.

It was about 11:30 o'clock, he says, or about the time when the assault is generally believed to have been made. He says he heard a slight noise near the road on which he was riding, but, thinking it was caused by a rabbit, paid no attention to it. The body of the slain child was taken to Brooklyn this morning. The mother was too ill to attend the funeral. Today she is under the care of a physician.

2 KILLED AS ENGINE RUNS INTO FREIGHT

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Running through an open switch on the outskirts of Chicago, passenger train No. 2, of the Great Western railroad, early today plowed into a string of freight cars. The engineer of the passenger and the brakeman of the freight train were killed.

The passengers of the Great Western train were badly shaken up when their cars left the track, but it is believed none was seriously hurt.

PARIS FLOOD DANGER OVER.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The danger of a flood in Paris is believed to have been passed. The Seine at the Pont Royal today was 19 feet 10 inches. The weather bureau believes it will be stationary tomorrow, but that waters coming downstream will make it rise a foot and a half Friday. After that it is believed the river will continue to fall, unless there should be further hard rains.

IDOL FACTORY FOUND.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 16.—Archeologists are much interested in the unearthing of an ancient idol factory near the town of Atzacotalco. It was operated many centuries ago by the Aztecs. A large collection of finished and unfinished idols, and the tools with which they were manufactured, have been brought to light.

ANOTHER CHOLERA CASE IN PORT

The Italian steamship San Giorgio, in yesterday from Naples and Palermo, had nine steerage passengers, including a child whose mother, Giuseppa di Leo, died after an illness of a few hours when the steamship was within sixty miles of Sandy Hook yesterday morning and was buried at sea. Her two-year-old baby had died on Saturday.—The ship's surgeon diagnosed the illness of mother and child as gastro enteritis, but Health Officer Doty, suspecting that it was cholera, detained the ship at Quarantine.

A preliminary bacteriological examination showed that the sick child aboard has cholera. The eight other patients apparently have ordinary illnesses, some superinduced by seasickness, with which nearly all the steerage passengers were afflicted on the stormy passage.

The sick child and the other patients were removed to Swinburne Island and all the other steerage passengers were taken to Hoffman Island for observation. The ship will be cleaned and disinfected and detained in Quarantine five days. Dr. Doty will have a conference today with the officials of the steamship line as to the disposition of the crew pending the result of the ship.

The San Giorgio sailed from Naples on November 1 before the cholera embargo against the city was raised. Fifty-three of the 221 steerage passengers that boarded her at Naples were held in quarantine on the steamship Marsala five days before going aboard the San Giorgio, which was at anchor in the open bay. On November 2 the steamship touched at Palermo, taking on 409 steerage passengers. The woman who died was from Naples.

TO REHABILITATE LIBERIA'S FINANCES

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Temps says today that an agreement has been reached by the United States, France, Great Britain and Germany for rehabilitating the finances of Liberia. Mr. Knox, the American Secretary of State, proposed in July of this year to save Liberia from bankruptcy by the United States paying its debt and taking over control of the customs for security.

M. Fichon, the French minister of foreign affairs, opposed such a settlement as infringing on France's rights under her Librarian treaties of 1892 and 1907. Negotiations followed in which England, as the owner of a neighboring colony, and Germany, which is concerned in anything connected with a division of Africa, took part.

The special position of the United States toward Liberia is recognized in the agreement which has just been reached. It is provided, first, that Liberia, without losing her rights of sovereignty, agrees that the United States shall represent her abroad in the diplomatic and consular services.

The second provision is that the four powers named above agree to unify and liquidate the debt of Liberia and to organize joint financial control of the customs.

France, the Temps adds, will not adhere to the proposals unless French troops are allowed to guard the ports where they now are until Liberia is prepared to replace them and unless Liberia ratifies the delimitation convention of 1907 with France.

THE 1570 Bay of The Call and the UNION LABEL GOODS. KEYS FURNISHING—Underwear, Suits, Ties, Hats and Caps, Collars, Umbrellas, etc. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 20 AND 22 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK. Tel. 6025 Broadway.

SOLOMON ISLANDS TRAGEDY CLEARED UP

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 16.—A mystery of fourteen years concerning the fate of an Austrian scientific expedition is cleared up by the finding of the remains of the members in the Solomon Islands. The discovery was made by Dr. Northcott Deck, of the South Sea Evangelical Mission. News of the finding of the remains of the party, which landed from the Albatross, was received today by the steamship Zealandia, from Australia.

The expedition was headed by Baron von Norbeck and included Lieut. Boeckl, Midshipman de Beaufort and nine others. Dr. Deck found evidence of a massacre on Tatuva Island and from the natives learned the details of the slaughter.

The Austrians, it appears, were surprised by the natives. Baron von Norbeck was tomahawked by a savage who crept up behind him. The sailors fought off the blacks after several were wounded, and made a camp when the baron died.

During the night the camp was again attacked and only three of the men escaped. They made their way to the coast without learning the fate of their fellows who fell into captivity. Remnants of the remains cast ashore after a cannibal feast leads Dr. Deck to believe that the captives fell prey to the inhuman practices of the natives.

SOCIALIST VOTE GROWS AT GARY

GARY, Ind., Nov. 16.—The increase of the vote of the Socialist party in Lake county is the talk of the politicians.

From a handful of 300 votes the growth has reached the formidable figure of 800.

At this rate of increase the Socialists in the county would cast more votes in 1916 than the Republicans now cast in the county.

East Chicago, Hammond, Whiting, Indiana Harbor, Gary and Crown Point, all within the county, show healthy increases. Bruce Calvert, author of the Open Road, a monthly magazine published at Griffith, Ind., headed the ticket with the highest number of votes.

ILLINOIS "STATESMAN" AGAIN INDICTED

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Representative Robert E. Wilson re-elected to the Illinois house, was indicted again by the Northern district judge today on charges of perjury. The true bill was an amplification of the old charge of perjury, based on the same testimony he gave before the May grand jury, when he denied having presided over a distribution of an alleged "jackpot" July 15, 1909, in the Southern Hotel at St. Louis. The indictment is another result of the charges made by C. A. White that the seat of United States Senator Lorimer was obtained by bribery. The "jackpot" explanations were exposed by White in connection with his Lorimer charges.

LIEBKNECHT MADE GLAD BY BIG VOTE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—Karl Liebknecht, Socialist member of the Prussian diet, was pleased at the nation-wide gain of the Socialists on November 15, speaking of it here he said: "The Socialist victory in politics is far off now. I do not say it will come at this next election, but you wait eight years and see where we are. The old parties are big, but they have many weak points, attack."

The Oldest and Best Shoe Store IN EAST N. Y. EST. 1840. W. L. BODDAGE, Proprietor. A. SONNENSCHEIN, 2500 ATLANTIC AVENUE. Sole Importers of the Famous "Sole" Brand.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES. J. STROPNICKY & SON (Successors to "BIEBA"). 1460 SECOND AVENUE. Tel. 17th and 17th Sts. Largest Masquerade Costume in New York.

THE MARSEILLAISE. The only original true arrangement made for the PIANO, beautiful, harmonious, and yet easy to play. Send 15 cents in stamps and we will mail you a copy. Also Vocal and Instrumental Music of all descriptions; mail orders promptly attended to. JOS. P. KATZ Music Store, 121 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

WHOM WE MUST THANK FOR OUR BIG GROWTH

Capitalist Press Beginning to View With Alarm—Morgan, Rockefeller and Hanna Blamed.

The capitalist press is beginning to wake up to the meaning of the huge Socialist vote this year. It is shaking Capital by the shoulders and pointing in horror to the looming specter on the horizon.

When the passage of the years to come has provided perspective for proper view of the happenings between 1890 and 1910, one of the jokes of history will be the fact that thousands of supposedly sane Americans sincerely assailed the advocates of economic and political progress and reform as Socialists.

"It is not our purpose to enter upon an endless dispute by undertaking to define the manifold varieties of Socialism, nor to censure or approve any of its phases, from the militant, atheistic, Marxian apostles of 'direct action' to the mild Fabianism of the American Christian Socialists.

"We purpose simply to expose in plain figures the preposterous absurdity of accusing the progressive leaders in both the Republican and Democratic parties of being promoters, not of evolution, but of the revolution which the Socialist creed demands in that plank of the national platform which declares that 'no amount of government regulation or of publicity or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.'

"For example, we find in the editorial columns of one of the New York newspapers which for months have been virulently denouncing Theodore Roosevelt as 'the man who would be king,' the denunciation of him for having 'built up the party of Debs' and the news that 'after Mr. Roosevelt's avowal of Socialistic doctrines the Socialist vote is nearly doubled.'

"The historical truth is that the men whom the Socialists have to thank more than any others for the Americanization and spread of their propaganda are Mark Hanna in politics and John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan in business.

be overthrown in order to abolish the wage system; that free government and individual opportunity could be regained only by destroying capitalism as feudalism was destroyed.

Creating the Machinery. "It was the harvest time for the Socialist leaders of real ability, the scientific Marxians of the type of Hillquit and Berger and Ben Hanford.

"The result was the increase of the national Socialist vote from 36,274 in 1896 to 127,552 in 1900. "During Roosevelt's first three years in the White House there was but scant indication of exposure of progressive theories by the party in complete power.

"But in the next four years came the awakening of the public conscience; came the leadership that instilled the long-deferred hope; came the birth and growth as national policies of regulation and restriction of corporations, equitable liability in industrial accidents, arbitration of labor disputes, conservation of the nation's possessions for the general good and the demand that a fairer burden of taxation be borne by wealth.

"There could not be an immediate perfection in legislation of these policies in the face of the mighty opposition of organized privilege. But the American people understood that, apart from revolutionary Socialism, there was a possible means of establishing the rights of humanity as superior to those of property.

"There always had been much that was good and true and desirable in the Socialist creed. There is much truth in their indignant complaints that progressive Republicans and Democrats turned their own weapons against them by appropriating a few of the good Socialistic governmental theories.

"But when 1898 came around, hope in any party dreamed of the check to Socialistic advance that those previous four years had wrought. The Socialists confidently predicted a vote of 1,250,000 in the nation. Conservative estimates conceded them at least 750,000. But when the vote was counted it was found that the vote for Debs was only 448,453.

"Small wonder that Roosevelt, denounced by the forces of privilege as Socialistic, is hated by the Socialists as their arch enemy. "But after that your years' standstill of Socialism there have followed twenty months of reaction, of Cannonism and Aldrichism and administration subservience to Wall Street and Big Business, identical with the old Hannanism, and while final figures are not yet obtainable, the Socialist leaders assert that less than two years of Taft gave them on election day 700,000 in the nation.

"Their vote in New York was doubled. The first Socialist Congressmen goes to Washington and thirteen Socialists will sit in the legislature of a single state. Here in Pennsylvania a Reading Socialist will share in making the laws at Harrisburg, and the total party vote will probably exceed that of the Prohibitionists.

"Chagrined and almost despairing in 1908, the Socialists now are exulting in the thoughts thus expressed by Charles Edward Russell, their candidate for governor in New York: "Just contemplate the tremendous meaning of the nearly 100 per cent increase of our vote in New York state. Tabulation of the returns from seventeen other states shows that the percentage of increase in every one of them was approximately what it was here.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Committees of Branch 5. All committees of Branch 5 meet tonight at 360 West 125th street at 8:15 sharp.

Members of Branch 6, Attention! An important meeting of Branch 6 will take place tonight at 1461 Third avenue. New plans for systematic organization will be proposed.

Meeting of Branch 7. A regular meeting of Branch 7 will be held tonight at 8:15 o'clock at headquarters, 112 East 104th street.

Meeting of Branch 8. A special meeting of Branch 8 will be held at the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton avenue, between 169th and 170th streets.

Meeting of Branch 9. The fourth of the series of Friday evening lectures at the headquarters of Branch 9, 112 East 104th street, will be delivered tomorrow evening at 8:15 sharp by C. E. Gehlke, of Columbia University.

Meeting of Branch 10. A regular meeting of the 8th Ward Branch, Socialist party, will be held this evening at 169 Monticello avenue.

Meeting of Branch 11. An important general meeting of Local Union County will be held this evening at the new headquarters of Branch 11, top floor of Loew's Theater, Broad street.

Meeting of Branch 12. The first dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society for the season of 1910-11 will be held tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock at Kall's restaurant, 16 Park place.

Meeting of Branch 13. The subject for discussion will be "Socialism as a Positive Force." The speakers will be Dr. Albert Suedekum, Socialist member of the German Reichstag; Jessica G. Finch and Dr. John Haynes Holmes.

Meeting of Branch 14. The official returns from Trumbull county give Clifford, Socialist candidate for governor, 1,037 votes.

Meeting of Branch 15. The Berlin Vorwarts, the organ of the German Socialists, says that 'our comrades' success in the United States of America will be received with delight by Socialists throughout the world.

Meeting of Branch 16. In a circular dated November 3 the branches of Local New York were informed that the city executive committee had decided that the basis of representation at the coming convention of Local New York would be based on the amount of due stamps purchased during the past months of July, August and September.

Meeting of Branch 17. At the meeting of the central committee held on last Saturday, November 12, the foregoing action of the city executive committee was overruled and the organizer was instructed to inform the branches that 'the basis of representation is one delegate for each branch or language group, and one delegate for every twenty members in good standing at the time delegates are elected by the branches.

Meeting of Branch 18. The people's minds are being freed of ghosts and hobgoblins. They are becoming educated to the real meaning and potentiality of Socialism. They are no longer associating it with the red flag and the bomb.

Meeting of Branch 19. The man who five years ago would have predicted that we would roll up a vote of 700,000 in the nation this year, and that in the state of New York, one of the world's great citadels of capitalism, we would poll 65,000 votes.

Meeting of Branch 20. "Such exultation is natural. But for those who consider this growth of Socialism a national peril we counsel a fair study of the election statistics we have cited before they stultify themselves by fixing the blame upon the men and the policies that have done most to check that spread."

Meeting of Branch 21. A series of 22 lectures will be delivered every Friday at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 452 Hopkins Avenue.

Meeting of Branch 22. Subject: "Militarism and War," by Prof. GEO. E. KIRKPATRICK. Discussion will follow. Admission, 5c.

Meeting of Branch 23. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 24. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 25. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 26. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 27. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 28. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 29. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 30. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 31. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 32. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 33. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 34. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

WHEN HE GOT MONEY HE DIDN'T WANT BRIDE

MANCHESTER, Conn., Nov. 16.—The bridegroom, who is said to have disappeared with a large part of her \$900 savings, caused the indefinite postponement today of the wedding of Miss Nellie Rosemary, of this city. The money was to have been used in paying for the decorations of the cozy little "nest" she had planned, and to defray the expenses of the wedding feast.

Nellie made a "date" with the bridegroom to meet him last Friday in Hartford. She said she was there, but no lover. When he did not show around his usual haunts after that day she came to the conclusion that she had been hoodwinked.

Dr. Liebknecht to Speak in Brooklyn on Monday, November 28. The 22d Assembly district, with the aid of the German agitation committee, has secured Dr. Carl Liebknecht, member of the German parliament, to deliver a farewell address at a mass meeting to be held Monday, November 28, at Trommer's Hall, corner DuSwick avenue and Conway street.

LABOR UNION NOTES. Prospect Lodge, No. 525, International Association of Machinists, have made arrangements for an open meeting and justification to be held this evening, November 17, at Weisman's Hall, 207 Ferry street, Newark.

SOC. VOTE IN OHIO MAY REACH 100,000. KENTON, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The latest returns swell the Socialist vote in Ohio. Every section of the country gives Socialist gains. The indications now are that the vote will reach 100,000. Victory for 1912 is now the slogan of the Comrades.

Meeting of Branch 35. A regular meeting of the 8th Ward Branch, Socialist party, will be held this evening at 169 Monticello avenue.

Meeting of Branch 36. An important general meeting of Local Union County will be held this evening at the new headquarters of Branch 11, top floor of Loew's Theater, Broad street.

Meeting of Branch 37. The subject for discussion will be "Socialism as a Positive Force." The speakers will be Dr. Albert Suedekum, Socialist member of the German Reichstag; Jessica G. Finch and Dr. John Haynes Holmes.

Meeting of Branch 38. The official returns from Trumbull county give Clifford, Socialist candidate for governor, 1,037 votes.

Meeting of Branch 39. The Berlin Vorwarts, the organ of the German Socialists, says that 'our comrades' success in the United States of America will be received with delight by Socialists throughout the world.

Meeting of Branch 40. In a circular dated November 3 the branches of Local New York were informed that the city executive committee had decided that the basis of representation at the coming convention of Local New York would be based on the amount of due stamps purchased during the past months of July, August and September.

Meeting of Branch 41. At the meeting of the central committee held on last Saturday, November 12, the foregoing action of the city executive committee was overruled and the organizer was instructed to inform the branches that 'the basis of representation is one delegate for each branch or language group, and one delegate for every twenty members in good standing at the time delegates are elected by the branches.

Meeting of Branch 42. The people's minds are being freed of ghosts and hobgoblins. They are becoming educated to the real meaning and potentiality of Socialism. They are no longer associating it with the red flag and the bomb.

Meeting of Branch 43. The man who five years ago would have predicted that we would roll up a vote of 700,000 in the nation this year, and that in the state of New York, one of the world's great citadels of capitalism, we would poll 65,000 votes.

Meeting of Branch 44. "Such exultation is natural. But for those who consider this growth of Socialism a national peril we counsel a fair study of the election statistics we have cited before they stultify themselves by fixing the blame upon the men and the policies that have done most to check that spread."

Meeting of Branch 45. A series of 22 lectures will be delivered every Friday at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 452 Hopkins Avenue.

Meeting of Branch 46. Subject: "Militarism and War," by Prof. GEO. E. KIRKPATRICK. Discussion will follow. Admission, 5c.

Meeting of Branch 47. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 48. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 49. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 50. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 51. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 52. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 53. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 54. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 55. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 56. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 57. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 58. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

Meeting of Branch 59. To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. FOREIGN MONEY.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 10c per line. 2 Insertions, 15c per line. Seven weeks to a year, 1.00 per line.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Long Island. Biedenkapp Bros. Real Estate Brokers and Builders. 14 Washington St., New York. Have new for sale or to let very neat 6 and 8 room cottages. In willing to meet workmen's special conditions.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 87th Ave., 34th St. (near 10th St. station)—Five large rooms, bath, toilet, \$17-\$19. 14th St., 43d W.—Floor of 1 also, light rooms, renovated; \$16. 24th St., 33d W.—Three rooms, \$14-\$15; four rooms, \$16; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 52d St., 41st E.—Six rooms and bath, \$25. 57th St., 31st E.—5 large, light rooms, all improvements; near station; \$20. 74th St., 32d E.—4 large, front room; rent \$2-\$14; one-half month free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. TRINITY AVE., 522 (near Jackson subway station)—6 large rooms and bath; rent \$20. 14th St., 63d W.—3-4 light, large rooms, bath, hot water; \$16-\$18; redwood; month free. 14th St., 63d W.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water; \$12-\$14.

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 106-107 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

INSURANCE. EDWARD J. DUTTON. FIRE INSURANCE. Write for Rates. 77 WILLIAM ST.

FOR SALE. H. DULAT. 431 WEST 42D STREET. French Beautiful Marble Clocks now for sale at half of the regular value.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. An open meeting of the Liberal Club, 46 East 29th street, will be held this evening. The subject for discussion will be "Art for Art's Sake—Yes or No."

Among the speakers will be Professor John Ward Stimson, author of "The Gate Beautiful," and John H. Fry. Other speakers have been invited and a general discussion will be had. Members are invited to bring friends as guests to any of the open meetings of the club.

"Outcast Night" will be celebrated this evening at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway. Hutchins Hapgood, "the Biographer of the Outcasts" and author of "The Spirit of Labor," "The Autobiography of a Thief" and "Types From the City Streets," will present the following types of literary and social outcasts:

Pittsburg Joe, "the Box Car Outcast," who will talk on "The Joys of Working" (the other fellow); Hippolyte Havel, "the Outcast Psychologist," who will talk on "The Outcast as the Most Important Member of Society"; Chuck Connors, "the Bovey Outcast," who will recite "Me Old Clay Pipe" and "The Ladies"; Arthur Ballard, "the Outcast Moralist," who will speak on "The Religion of the Outcast"; Sadakichi Hartman, "the Outcast Poet," who will read his unpublished sex drama "Mohammed," and Dr. Ben L. Reitman, "the King of the Outcasts," who will demonstrate his "Social Geography—Outcast Island."

Other types of outcasts will also be presented: Mickey, "the Outcast Farmer," will gather in the shekels, 25 cents for each admission. What promises to be the greatest event in the history of the Sunday Club will take place next Monday evening, when Dr. William J. Robinson, president of the American Society of Medical Sociology, editor of the Critic and Guide, etc., will deliver a lecture on the following subject: "What to Do With the Prostitute and How to ABOLISH Venereal Disease." The lecture will be delivered at the Cafe Boulevard, 10th street and Second avenue. All those desiring seats should write at once to Edwin C. Walker, 244 West 143d street, New York.

The Wage Earners' Theater League has opened a permanent office at 1416 Broadway, corner 39th street, room 212. Tickets for "Hans the First Player," Monday evening, November 21, and for "Madame Troubadour" at the Lyric Theater, Monday and Tuesday evenings, are now for sale at the following places:

Educational Alliance, East Broadway; Educational Alliance, 143 East 103d street; United Hebrew Trades, 151 Clinton street; New Era Club, 11 Montgomery street; Harlem Federation, 235 East 194th street; Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d street.

The Harlem Club of the Political Equality Association, of which Mrs. Oliver H. F. Belmont is president, will hold a suffrage mass meeting at Madison Hall, 166 Madison street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. It will entertain the guests of the League for Women Suffrage in the state of Washington. The new League representative that was to be elected to the "Votes for Women" day with Mrs. Belmont.

Mrs. Oliver H. F. Belmont, president of the League for Women Suffrage, will also be a prominent feature of this evening, at 8 o'clock. It will entertain the guests of the League for Women Suffrage in the state of Washington. The new League representative that was to be elected to the "Votes for Women" day with Mrs. Belmont.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in planning new meetings. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 459 West St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAYLORS LOCAL No. 299. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 107 W. 34th St. From employment bureau, please to E. H. H. Telegrams: Body every evening, Monday, 8 p.m.

Socialist Party, New York County, Headquarters, 220 East 84th St., Manhattan. Office: 220 E. 84th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Ed. J. Conroy, Secy.

Co-operative League, Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Education and Social Science Dept., 10th St. and Ave. C. Union of Brooklyn, meets every Saturday at the Labor League, 60-62 Williamsburg Avenue, Brooklyn.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION of Brooklyn, meets every Saturday at the Labor League, 60-62 Williamsburg Avenue, Brooklyn.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 1, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 2, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 3, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 4, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 5, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

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Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 9, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

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Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 19, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 20, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

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Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 22, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Conroy.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 23, meets every Monday evening at 100 West 125th St., Manhattan. Body every Monday, 8 p.m. Secy., J. E. Con

The Call

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SOCIALIST PROGRESS AND SOCIALIST ACTIVITY.

The primary and ever-present purpose of Socialist parties in all countries is the conquest of political power by the working class.

The methods they employ in pursuit of this primary purpose necessarily vary in accordance with the special national conditions and the particular obstacles that have to be overcome. But the immediate purpose of these methods is everywhere the same: to raise the position of the working class politically and economically.

In order to raise the political position of the working class it is, first of all, necessary to fight the battle of democracy, to establish universal adult suffrage, to make the influence of the working class over the national governments supreme. In order to raise the economic position of the working class, labor unions must be given all possible assistance, and labor legislation in all its various branches must be forced upon the capitalist governments.

It is hardly necessary to point out the close interdependence between the political and the economic position of the working class. The more democratic the government, the easier is the task of the labor unions in performing their proper functions, the easier it also becomes to obtain legislation favorable to the working class. On the other hand, when the workers are better situated economically working shorter hours and obtaining better pay, they can devote more time and money to the upbuilding of their political organization. A thoroughgoing system of labor legislation, in particular, has everywhere been found by experience to be of the greatest assistance to both the political and the economic organizations of labor, not to speak of the immediate advantages, material and intellectual, accruing to the workers as individuals.

Under the conditions existing in this country, therefore, the immediate duty of the Socialist party is obvious. In the first place, it must resist with all the means at its command every attempt of the capitalists to restrict the suffrage, whether of whites or of blacks, whether of natives or of immigrants. Under this head must also be included all the insidious methods employed to prevent immigrant workingmen from becoming naturalized.

In the second place, the supreme position of the judiciary in the government—a peculiar American institution—must be combated and overthrown. The judiciary has made itself hateful to the working class by its numerous annulments of labor laws, by its injunctions, by its prohibition of the boycott, by its assaults on the right to strike. But the Socialist party must proceed beyond the demand for the redressing of these grievances. It must agitate for relegating the courts to their normal position in all civilized societies, and to deprive them of their usurped political functions, which have become the foremost obstacle to all social, economic and political progress in this country.

And, in the third place, the Socialist party must strive to secure an efficient system of labor legislation, reducing the working day, prohibiting child labor, rendering special protection to young persons and women, safeguarding the health, life and limb of the workers, insuring compensation in case of accident, reducing unemployment, establishing old-age pensions, etc., besides establishing the unrestricted right of combination, strike, and boycott. These laws cannot be obtained as long as the judiciary occupies its present position of supreme power in the government. Thus is furnished an additional reason for a nation-wide agitation against the judiciary. Moreover, since it is manifestly impossible to obtain these laws within a reasonable time from the legislatures of forty-seven states acting independently of each other, the legislatures in the more progressive states being restrained and held in check by those of the more backward states, it is obvious that the agitation for these laws must assume a national character. It is Congress that must pass these laws, and it is the national government that must enforce them. Thus the Socialist party must of necessity demand an extension of the powers of the national government over industrial affairs, and must oppose the state-right claims which have been set up by Republican and Democratic reactionaries, and behind which all the predatory interests, exploiters and monopolists have entrenched themselves.

If now we ask the question, How has this policy, dictated by the conditions of American life to the Socialist party, been carried out? How much of an agitation has been conducted for democracy and labor, for specific, political and economic improvement paving the way for the conquest of political power by the working class? We are compelled to reply that this work has been either entirely neglected or performed most inadequately. The Socialist party congress that met at Chicago devoted most of its time to the discussion of such questions as immigration and a farmers' program—the former a stone of contention, a question well calculated to divide the working class; the latter a purely academic proposition for the present and the immediate future—but found no time for elaborating a policy calculated to unite all the elements of the working class. While the national and state organizations of the party have hardly made a beginning in directing the agitation into these channels.

And yet the work will have to be done, sooner or later. And not only in a superficial way, by means of brief leaflets. A searching investigation into the usurpatory course of the courts will have to be conducted. Numerous decisions must be summarized and collated and the motives for them laid bare. Our barbarous backwardness in the protection of labor, as compared with other capitalistic countries, must be brought home to the consciousness of the whole nation. We must attract to our movement the entire working class, organized and unorganized, as well as all the truly democratic, philanthropic, advanced and far-seeing elements of the other classes.

Thus we find that Socialist success in the last election was not the outcome of a comprehensive and far-sighted Socialist policy energetically carried out. The general conditions were exceptionally favorable to us. The rest was contributed by the tireless Socialist workers in the ranks, the "bundle brigades," the distributors of literature, the soap boxes, the "Jimmy Higginses." The rank and file did their share of the work. The same cannot be said of the committees and the generals.

THE FEDORENKO MEETING.

The Political Refugees' Defense League has organized a meeting to be held at Cooper Union tonight to consider the case of Savva Fedorenko, now in jail in Winnipeg, Canada.

Fedorenko is wanted by the Russian government. He is wanted as a common criminal. But all the acts charged against him are closely connected with the late revolutionary uprising in Russia.

The Bloody Czar simply plays in Canada the same contemptible game that met with defeat when played against Pouden, Rudovitz and Vexoval in the United States.

Evidently the Czar's tools hoped to fare better in Canada, far from the reach of the Refugees Defense League.

But they will find out that they are mistaken. The demand for

THE FRUITS OF DUPLICITY.

By L. B. BOUDIN.

A Comrade writes to The Call objecting to what he calls our rejoicing over the defeat of Roosevelt. He says that the opponents of Roosevelt are reactionaries and Roosevelt himself a progressive, and that the fear of reaction over progress, which is not a matter for rejoicing in any event.

There is no doubt that a good deal of what this Comrade says is true. There is no doubt that the victory of the Democratic party in the Eastern and Middle States is a triumph of reaction. But it is not a triumph of reaction over progress. No man can be called progressive in this country who stands for the proposition that our courts are the bulwark of our liberties, and that their power to annul social legislation by declaring it "unconstitutional" should remain undiminished. But that is just what Roosevelt stands for. It is true that he would like the courts to be a little less reckless in the use of this power, because its reckless use helps the Socialists. But "the power is the thing," as was well stated by Mr. Root, who so valiantly exerted himself on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt in the last campaign. At best, therefore, we can speak of a triumph of reaction over conservation.

Of course, we have no occasion to rejoice in the triumph of reaction, even if it is only over conservation. It is the adherents of all other parties who are not Socialists, and who are interested in the success of our party only. We are interested in the general development of the political life of our country, and in the success of the more progressive elements among our adversaries, if any such there be. Occasions are conceivable on which it would be our duty to help them when we can do so without sacrificing a more important object in the future for a smaller one to be obtained immediately. Ordinarily, we should, therefore, be grieved by the result of the last election. And in a sense, we are. One can hardly see the light of such a triumph of reaction, pure and simple, but a triumph of reaction in those parts of the country mainly where the "progressive" leadership was half-hearted, dishonest or double faced. It may be that the Republicans would have lost in the East even if its hosts here had been led by honest progressives. It does seem that if the reactionary wave which has swept over the East just now was a little too strong for ordinary "progressives." But there is no way of telling to a certainty what would have happened had Mr. Roosevelt gone about the matter of his so-called "progressiveness" honestly and courageously. The effects of an honest and courageous fight for principle cannot be rewarded lightly.

Mr. Roosevelt's defeat is therefore welcome to us for two reasons. First, because it is likely to put him on the shelf as a "progressive" leader, thereby making room for honest progressives in the leadership of the more advanced section of the Republican party. This would be welcome to us, as we are always glad to meet an honest opponent. And, secondly, because of the salutary lesson to all the Roosevelts, in and out of the Republican party, that the day of the old-fashioned "statesmanship" is past; that the reward of duplicity and double dealing in politics is defeat, and the share of trimmers, temporizers and straddlers—oblivion.

For decades past the political life of this country has been blighted by a most heinous and unprincipled "statesmanship" of the politicians and "statesmen" of the production of which we have enjoyed an unenviable monopoly. We have with us the professional politician and the professional "statesman," sometimes incorporated in two different persons, and sometimes uniting one and the same body. It was the business of the professional "statesman" to keep the people from deciding the real issues which confronted them; and even from discussing them if possible. In order to effect that purpose they resorted to means which would be considered despicable in any community with decent standards of political morality. But in this country everything that succeeded was considered "honorable" in the "game" of politics. Among the approved means resorted

City Housekeeping Accounts.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Our recent experiment with the municipal budget exhibit has been an unquestionable success, at least as far as numbers of visitors are concerned. The rooms at 230 Broadway were crowded day after day. Thousands upon thousands have learned some things about our city and about its increasing work along public lines.

But they have only begun to learn. The demand for more such exhibits, or even for a permanent exhibit, is now made with a great deal of emphasis. It is likely to be gratified in one way or another. This is as it should be. Our public functions should be clearly understood. Ignorance the most potent ally of maladministration.

If more exhibits of city housekeeping are to take place some new and important features should be added. The following suggestions are offered: The Department of Finance (Controller's office) should exhibit all the bills paid during one month, with the original vouchers and such documents as relate to them. Then we would have before us the order authorizing the purchase of supplies or the performance of labor; the time when the order was made, and the time when executed; the price charged and paid; the way in which the department watched the execution of the order; the proper delivery of supplies; the performance of labor; the time the bill was ordered before the comptroller of the department before the bill for payment in the Controller's office; the time it took the latter office to examine the bill properly and to pay it; whether the bill was paid in full or whether it was reduced in account. If the latter, for what reasons.

All this may sound technical, smacking of red tape. But it isn't. It is the surest way of getting on the track of graft. It would show what kind of people are favored with city patronage; what bills are delayed and what may have caused the delay, either in the department or in the Controller's office; it would show, also, whether municipal housekeeping is carried on slipshod or in a painstaking manner, honestly and efficiently or otherwise. It would give the public a chance to look into the heart of things municipal.

The bills and vouchers could be exhibited as per departments. Likewise the contracts for big work made by the various departments, showing terms, specifications, prices, installment and final payments. The exhibit of the contracts would show whether they were drawn up with a single eye to the city's interest; whether the specifications were juggled for the benefit of certain favored interests; whether contracts were originally assigned to favorite parties with the consent of the responsible officials; whether extra payment for extra work was charged and allowed—sometimes the real milk in the cocoanut; whether extension of time was granted with or without sufficient reason; whether the provisions of the labor law relating to public work were adhered to; whether certain contractors get their pay more promptly than others, and so forth.

Sorted as per departments we should also have an exhibit of the payrolls showing the vast army of city employees, their grade, their pay and the services they render. This might set some people thinking as to why a man sitting in a bench in a comfortable courtroom and enjoying a long vacation every summer gets \$17,500 a year, while a street cleaner or a fireman, in service every day, gets only \$720 or \$1,000 or \$1,200. Or why a teacher is paid so much less than a judge.

To this exhibit might further be added a collection of opinions of the corporation counsel relating to the legality of certain bills or claims against the city. The way the law is sometimes twisted and construed deserves to be more widely known.

We ought also to have an exhibit showing the collection of city revenue from all sources, taxation as well as city property and special income such as franchise and court fees. This is one of the darkest corners of our city housekeeping. Too much light cannot possibly be concentrated upon it. We have an extensive system of water supply, of docks and wharves—are we getting proper and full returns from those sources? We let out a lot of privileges in public buildings and public places; is the city properly paid for them? And if not, why not?

We have a large number of public offices where fees are collected; is the system of collecting and accounting so perfect as to exclude pilfering?

These and many similar questions would come up for intelligent consideration by such an exhibit as outlined.

Letters to the Editor

LET'S WE REPEAT THE ERROR.

Editor of The Call: One time there was a very splendid movement, a movement so great that men who became allied with it were touched by the power of its idealism and became different men, forgetting their selfish and mean streaks in their desire to promote the good of others. That movement was primitive Christianity, the fraternalism of Jesus of Nazareth. But after a while it fell into the hands of the theologians and sectarians, and amid their quibbles and pettiness its power was lost. I sometimes feel that there is a danger that our splendid movement of Socialism will make the same mistake. That our theologians and sectarians will get too much power, and that our advance will be retarded by insistence on "orthodoxy" and "sects." Truth is not confined to any man or body of men, new light is constantly dawning upon us, and we talk about there being "opportunist Socialists," "Marxian Socialists," "impossible Socialists," "revisionist Socialists." It is simply evidence of the theologians among us insisting upon his orthodoxy and wanting to brand some one else as outside of the true camp. No, no, not that; we are just "Socialists." We admit no adjective before that splendid title: to do so would be to emulate the silly narrowness of the churches in making "Baptist Christians," "Methodist Christians," etc.

We are Socialists, members of a movement organized with a definite political and economic program to socialize industry; we plan ourselves and our work to the support of this organized movement. Just what will be the ramifications of a socialized industrial world, just what forms it will take in coming, just how soon we shall get it, these are theoretical matters that we should never allow to divide us. We have a practical, definite aim before us—to seize political power and reorganize the economic world. Let us repeat an ancient mistake, let us reject all labels upon our Socialism.

ROLAND D. SAWYER.
Ware, Mass., Oct. 26, 1910.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TAMPA.

Editor of The Call: I have read with interest in last Friday's Call "The Reign of Terror in Tampa," and as a cigar maker I realize more than ever the unfitness of the men at the head of the Cigar Makers' International Union. If that struggle were a conflict between the cigar makers and their employers, then might be in position to defend the management of the strike, and declare that the lines on which it is being conducted is the best, but in consideration of the part being played by the citizens and authorities of Tampa it becomes a question that makes the citizens and authorities a part of it, and requires reasoning and tactics in harmony with the new elements and conditions created. The most prominent characters in the reign of terror in Tampa are the so-called citizens of Tampa.

What then are the citizens of Tampa? What interest have the citizens of Tampa in the strike?

They are not the cigar makers! They are not the manufacturers! They are not the employers! These are the pertinent questions which should have set the officers of the international union thinking, and brought forth a line of action entirely opposite to that taken up to date by them.

Who are the citizens of Tampa, and what interest have they in the strike? In this question lies the basis of all the struggles in which the working class is engaged.

And what is the answer? Profits! Profits! Profits! Profits! Profits! Profits! These citizens are profits! Their interest in the strike is profits, and in order to protect their profits, to lose no profits, to make sure of their profits, and to make more profits, they play the part which causes the lynchings, the assaults, and the arrests, and other crimes against the cigar makers of Tampa.

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the truth of a statement issued by Murphy, especially when he speaks of honesty.

Mr. Hearst claims victory for pure democracy. He has even received many thanks from the newly elected Democratic governors from the other states for aiding them in their election. In New York Hearst chose to support indirectly, I think, Mr. Stimson. But this does not prevent him from claiming victory, although his candidate was defeated.

The "Old Guard" (standpatters) resent defeat. They declare that the Democratic victory is due not to them, but to the insurgents; that the constant and just attacks upon vested rights caused the havoc; that the people are disgusted with Roosevelt.

The progressives also resent defeat. They declare that the defeat is not theirs, but of the Taft administration and of Cannonism.

The "people" are highly elated over the change they have made. As to why they should be elated the Lord only knows. There is no change of principles, no change in government. A mere change of persons. One conservative expect a reduction of high prices as incidental to the change they have made. How the impossible will be done remains to be seen.

It is true that Wall Street rejoices over the change. Wall Street desired the election of the conservative Democrats. But this change has not been brought about by Wall Street. It is the cause of the great dissatisfaction with existing conditions raging throughout the country. The people are ready for a change, another put in. Hence this change is, as Mr. Stimson correctly states, "a mere incident in the fight for progressive government."

This fight for progressive government is the inevitable outcome of capitalist development. By force of the development of capitalism the revolutionary spirit of the working class grows. And as exploitation is on the increase, so also increases the resistance of the working class, and the struggle between capital and labor becomes more acute.

This struggle, under the administration, whether Republican or Democratic, being essentially a capitalistic administration, takes sides with the exploiters against the exploited. The dissatisfaction, instead of abating, is on the increase. And so the same dissatisfaction that destroyed the Republican party in 1910, will destroy the Democrats in 1912.

In 1912 the people will turn to the insurgents. Headed by Roosevelt or La Follette, the insurgents will carry the country. Then, forced by the great discontent of the masses and by the Socialist minority in Congress, radical reforms may be expected from the insurgent administration. Public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and parcels post will most probably be introduced. It will be the beginning of state Socialism or state capitalism.

By this time the Socialist movement will have grown to threatening proportions. It will have become unsafe for the masters to maintain two political parties. The Democratic party will have to be destroyed in order to present a solid opposition to the Socialist party. This party should capture the government. This must inevitably be the logical outcome of the present Democratic victory.

HENRY GILBERT.
New York, Nov. 13, 1910.

THE IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

Editor of The Call: The attacks made upon the speakers of the Irish Socialist Federation by Mr. O'Hara and others seem to me both unfortunate and unfair.

The underlying principle of our federation is that the philosophy of Socialism can best be presented to Irishmen by advocates who can express themselves in racial terms, and that before Socialism can become international it must first be nationalized, or if you prefer, racialized.

The Irish Socialist Federation is not a question of the Socialist party, but of revolution against economic as well as political wrongs. Hence the Irishmen should be attracted to its ranks. He is not, however, why?

The reason, as you see it, is to be found in the fact that Socialism is being translated here in the United States in the terms of Russia, Prussia and other lands, to the utter neglect of the Irish phase, with the result that the Irishman is being neglected and his own revolution who thunder in his ear the lie that the philosophy is that of atheists and anarchists.

So much for the general situation. Now for the direct criticism: The speaker attacked by Mr. O'Hara and repudiated by Mr. Cassidy is a member of the Socialist party and worked hard under the party auspices in the present campaign. The allusions he made to Gallagher and Cardinal Logue were in response to questions asked by those in the audience. His remarks were not offensive. Why find fault with such necessary readiness?

Personally, I regret the repudiation by Mr. Cassidy. The federation and its members are friendly to him. We all voted at the election day when he ran for Mayor proves that true Socialism is not yet a party virtue.

The Irish Socialist Federation is but a battalion in the grand army of the common good. We are contributing and voting members of the Socialist party. We are loyal to the principles of revolution. If Mr. O'Hara does not like us, let him set a federation as well as a red coat and help in bringing on the revolution.

New York, Nov. 15, 1910.
[What warrant has Mr. Bredin for asserting that Socialism is preached here in terms of Russia and Prussia, and that Comrade Cassidy was individually "scratched" by Socialist voters?—Ed. The Call.]

A PROPOSAL.

Editor of The Call: It seems to be the general opinion in the party at the present time that literature is the only Socialist maker. I would therefore suggest that The Call publishers print some of the more instructive editorials and articles appearing in The Call in leaflets and offer them to the various branches of the Sunday morning distribution. Each leaflet bearing the name of the particular local and date of the article's appearance in The Call. A systematic distribution of such "Call leaflets" all over the Eastern states should certainly show a decided gain at the next election and be a very good advertisement for The Call, if not the best. It could also prove a source of revenue to The Call.

JOSEPH ZWILLING.
Newark, N. J., Nov. 15, 1910.

IT'S UP TO THE CO-OPERATORS.

Editor of The Call: About one year ago co-operation was discussed extensively in the columns of your paper, from a theoretical point of view. Comrade P. Vlag played a rather prominent part in these discussions. Considerable effort was made at organizing mail order concerns under the auspices of the Socialist party, so that to utilize the purchasing power of the Co-operators for the benefit of the party.

A few days ago a circular letter was sent out by the American Wholesale Co-operative, of which Comrade Vlag is general manager, to the various organiza-

tions, asking the Comrades to send the mail order department of the American Wholesale Co-operative. I have not heard from Comrade Vlag, or anybody else, proposed to the mail order plan, therefore very much like to see a decision of this subject in the columns of your paper.

New York, Nov. 15, 1910.

Potpourri.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE LOVELY LADY MARGUERITE.
By W. R. VAN TRUCKEN.
The night winds stirred uneasily
As, light of foot, I crept
Down that still street to where
My lady sweetly slept.

I thrummed my lute and sang
Of love, so bitter-sweet,
I sang of love to her I loved,
To Lady Marguerite.

The lovely Lady Marguerite,
She would not list to me;
She laughed as I stood there and
Laughed right derisively.

I told her tales of strength and
Of battles I had fought and
I told her true, for I had never
Left darkest death unthought.

She would not stay, but flouted
Spoke lightly of my sword;
But still I, blind fool that I was,
The lovely maid adored.

I sang my best, I sang not bad,
Wrote love songs fair and sweet,
But what I did, it would not please
The Lady Marguerite.

The lovely Lady Marguerite
I am resolved to slay—
The lovely Lady Marguerite,
She loves another one!

BAD EFFECT OF SMOKE.
Uncle Mose—Look-a-heeh,
George Washington Jefferson,
You all smokin' dat pipe fo' de
Ah done tell you' dat smokin' shan't
er mans life mo' dan ha'f!

Young G. W.—But you
smokin' mo' y' life, Uncle Mose,
Ah reckon yo's is a purty ole man,
Uncle Mose—Dat's all right
me smokin' mah boy, but dat's
point, Ah's eighty-foh years on
but of Ah hadn't nevah smoked,
might have been mo' dan ha'f
years ole by dis time.—Nash
Monthly.

THE FAMILY GROWLER.
"Why are you weeping, little
"I broke de pitcher."
"Well, there's no use crying
split milk."
"Gwan! Dis wuz beer."—Louis
Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Newlywed: "Before we
married you said that my slight
wish should be your law."
Mr. Newlywed: "Exactly, my
but you have so many victorious
well-developed wishes that I am
yet unable to decide as to which
the slightest."

A GOOD BUSINESS.
"Ruggies, you ought to go into
business of raising chickens by
it's great."
"I believe I would, Ruggies,
could buy a good incubator
(With eagerness) "I've got one
chick. I'll sell you for a third of
it cost me."—Chicago Tribune.

"But have you had any previous
experience in the law?" asked the
to-date solicitor of the applicant for
cleanship.
"Oh, yes, sir," was the confident
reply. "I got six months for
bezzlement less than a year ago."

LOVE SONG.
Oh, my love, my love! Would
you know what sort of person
I am?
Very fair is my love, Her face is
like the full moon on a fine night.
Her features are as rare as
perfect in expression and
Her eyes shame the Mediterranean
blue on a picture post-card;
is of medium height;
And her hair is of a rich auburn
vivid as almost to be warm.

My love rises in the morning, and
sun immediately becomes
She moves in her garden, and
female rose hangs in shade
upon her stalk;
She trills as she goes, and the blue
bird gloomily confesses that
one too many for him.

While the peacock may be observed
in a secluded corner trying
copy her walk.

How dainty are the feet of my love,
she tells me that she has
small three's;
Which (vide the peacock) does
interfere with the embroidery
and freedom of her gait.
Her arms are like roses, marble
cattily veined in a manner
genitive of a new stilton cheese.

Her legs—But I do not wish to
indulicate.

My love's breath is a breeze
with all spices of Arabia
muskiness
(Oh, my love, my love, would
could inhale the fragrance
your sighs!)

Her voice I regard as the entire
of my sympathy without
ness—
She can say "Boh!" in a manner
draw tears from your eyes.

Now that my love is away, I am
come a subject to the great
apprehension.
I droop as a lily; I wilt visibly;
I am as melancholy as a Gibbet
tar cat.

As for my appetite, I have nothing
the kind about me worthy
mention.

For fear partly that something
happen to her, partly that
may meet one comelier than
(I'm always afraid of that).

But when my love returns (and
tropic barred) I shall go
giddy, I shall stagger like
overcome with strong drink.
And, if she allows me (as I
ly hope she will) to fortify
self with an affectionate
elaborate kiss.

Then will I fall before her little
toes (at least, I suppose
pink).

And I will rectify her these
and that will indeed be
PROBABLY EXACTLY.

"That lawyer charged me
ten minutes' work."
"Don't be too hard on him,
he thought it was all you
Coming Nation.

"The wise man trusts his
well," says the Philosopher
"but not often."—Cleveland

tions, asking the Comrades to