

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

# The Call

The Weather.  
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409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2366 BEEKMAN.

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## AMERICA IS A LAND OF FOOLISH DREAMS, SAYS LIEBKNECHT

### German Socialist Declares It Is Time for an Awakening.

## SIGHTS ON HIS TOUR

### Capitalists Contrive to Keep Our Working Class Dormant and Deluded.

By ELIAS TOBENKIN.

"As others see us," is sometimes what we are. When that "other" happens to be a man of the breadth of mind, of the wide experience and insight of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist representative of the working class in the German Reichstag, the way we appear to him is worth knowing.

Dr. Liebknecht has, in the last two months, been saying some unpleasant things about America—unpleasant to the ruling class of this land. Some of the cities out West were offended by what he said about this grand country of "ours." The newspapers of those cities rallied to the defense of the American institutions of which Dr. Liebknecht holds a painfully low opinion. Some of the German papers in the United States, who were in a position to get Liebknecht's speeches more fully and more accurately than the English papers—for Liebknecht spoke in German only—characterized Liebknecht as a pessimist, not exactly fanatical, but still a one-sided man whose views and utterances must not be taken too seriously.

Not one of these newspapers, however, dared say what Liebknecht said about American conditions, not a voice rose to challenge the veracity of his statements.

The reason is that Liebknecht's accusation against, and sometimes denunciation of, America was based upon incontrovertible facts.

Liebknecht is a German, but not a German patriot. To him man stands above country, and everything that oppresses man, whether it be the crowned ruler of Germany, with his vast army, or the uncrowned rulers of America, with their dollars, is equally hateful. In Germany Liebknecht was condemned to two years' imprisonment for being too little of a champion of the crown and too much of a champion of the cause of the people.

What Liebknecht has to say about America he says likewise as an enemy.

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## DANGER "TO A CERTAIN EXTENT IN N. Y." ALSO

It is always in order to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

The Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution calling on the heads of the bureau of buildings in the various boroughs to investigate all left-an factory buildings to make sure that no such murderous fire as that in the city of Newark may occur here.

Whenever conditions are found dangerous to the employees orders abating such conditions are to be carried out at once, and the superintendents are requested to report to any legislation which may be necessary to minimize the chances of a fire from here. The resolution states that "it is the opinion of some experts that these dangerous conditions exist to a certain extent in the city of New York."

## FIRE TO MOVING PICTURE THEATER; SHOT

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—An unidentified man was shot and instantly killed by Officer Charles Kruse early today. The man was moving a picture theater. The man ran from the building with a revolver in his hand and opened fire on the officer when ordered to stop. The fire in the theater had been extinguished it was found that the floor was saturated with kerosene. A quantity of the fluid, together with matches and a box of matches, were found on the person of the dead man.

## JAMES J. GALLAGHER SOON TO BE TRIED

According to information obtained at Hudson county prosecutor's office, the trial of James J. Gallagher, the son-in-law of Mayor Gaynor, will probably begin on December 18. Three indictments were returned in the office of Prosecutor F. J. Garvan against Gallagher, charged with intent to kill Mayor Gaynor. William H. Edwards, street cleaner, commissioner, and carrying a concealed weapon.

## CANADIAN OFFICIAL HAS FEDORENKO CASE

### Russian Government Sends Fake "Proofs"—Friends Are Rallying.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 29.—The Canadian department of justice is being flooded with protests against the extradition of Fedorenko, the Russian revolutionist, who is wanted by the Russian government on an ostensible charge of murder.

The question of his extradition is to be settled here by the minister of justice, Mr. Aylesworth.

The Russian state officials have forwarded here records showing, it is alleged, that Fedorenko is "a most dangerous criminal."

Fedorenko's friends here know that he is not the man referred to in the records sent here by the Russian government, which shows a man of the same name who has been the leader of a band that is said to have infested a certain district in Russia.

Besides the accusation that he was a bandit, the Russian official papers purport to show that he killed two policemen, murdered a priest, slew several peasants and engaged in highway robberies.

Alleged confessions of Fedorenko's "fellow bandits" are also produced and every effort is being brought to bear on the department of justice to hand Fedorenko over to Russia.

Interest in the case is becoming widespread, Fedorenko's friends realizing that his plight is desperate.

## CAPITALIST PAPER REALIZES A TRUTH

### Admits It Prefers a Closed Shop to Manufacturing Socialists.

Pressmen in this city are very much interested in a leading editorial recently published in the Denver Times, copies of which have just reached this city. The Times, it may be known, is the only Denver paper which has settled with its pressmen rather than undergo a strike. The editorial declares:

Without in any way traversing the merits of the dispute between the newspaper pressmen of Denver and those publishers now employing strikebreakers, we want to observe here that the "open shop" movement amongst the employers of skilled labor has proved more than once to be a two-edged sword of unexpected keenness. Establish the "open shop" as a general condition and organized labor will be driven inevitably from unionism to politics. That specific result of the "open shop" in the skilled crafts has not, we fear, been fully considered. The tendency amongst men of allied interests and common callings to organize is a human tendency; it is a result of a primordial, gregarious instinct. It may have some detrimental results; it may on occasion develop into the spirit of tyranny, an inexorable violence; but the day when trades unionism is disrupted in this country will be the day when Socialism, with all its implacable restrictions, will sweep every election contest where workmen have the balance of power.

This is exactly in line with the remark credited to August Belmont, organizer of the Civic Federation, which was: "What is the use of smashing one union and making a hundred Socialists?"

It is always in order to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

## KILL 30,000 MINERS IN TWENTY YEARS

GOLDEN, Colo., Nov. 29.—Thirty thousand men have been killed in coal mines in the United States in the last twenty years.

At least three miners are killed in this country to one in other countries. More than half the coal mine accidents are caused by falls of roof and coal, and practically all could be prevented.

The United States is far behind other countries in this conservation of men.

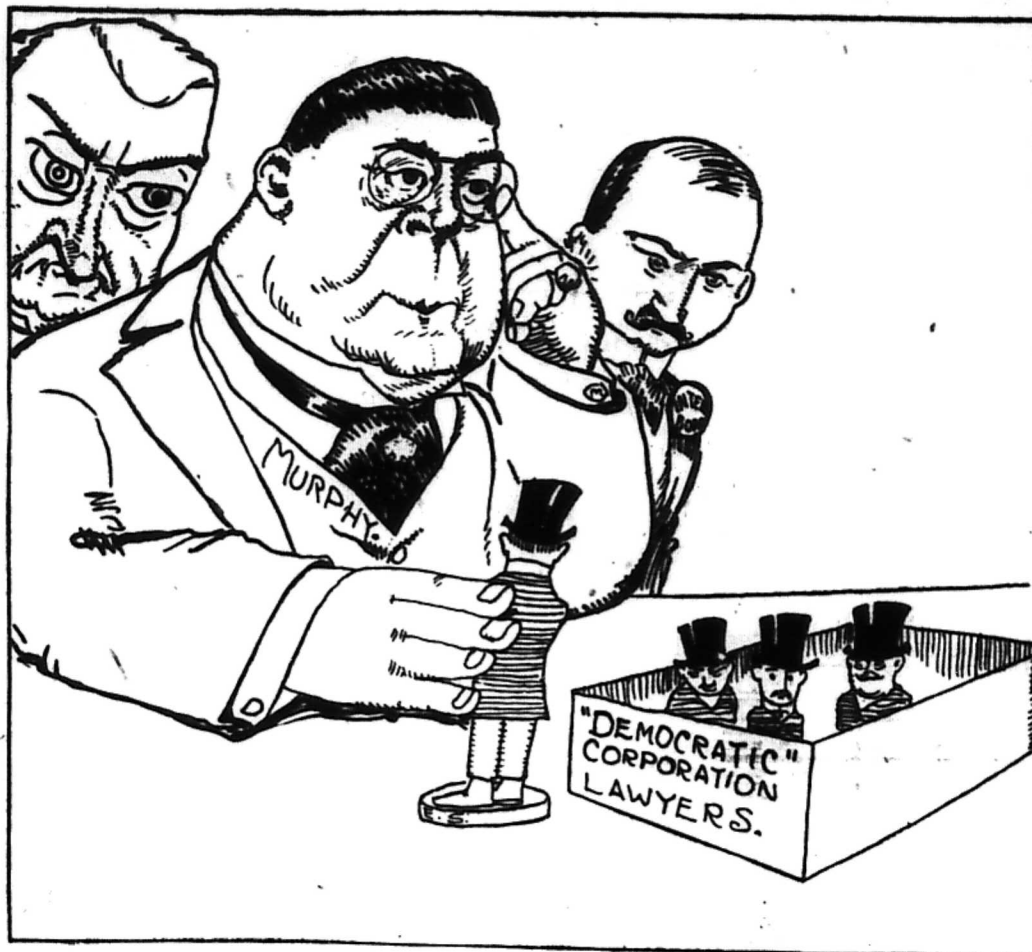
These are a few of the statements of Professor James C. Roberts, of the federal bureau of mines, touring this section, giving instruction in rescue work at the school of mines.

Most of the mine disasters could have been prevented by the use of common sense, Roberts maintained.

## EXPLOSIVES ON FIRE, THREATEN WHOLE TOWN

GARY, Ind., Nov. 29.—Fire started in the Mitrator building, of the Aetna Powder Company's dynamite and nitroglycerine mill on the eastern limits of Gary, this morning, at 7 o'clock. It resulted in the burning of 2,000 pounds of nitroglycerine and for a while the flames threatened the destruction of the entire town of Aetna.

People abandoned their homes when the fire became known, and passengers fled the scene, and fled to the woods.



The Democratic Party of New York in the Act of Selecting a United States Senator.

## BELMONT CALLS BRIBE FUND MYTH

### Denies Knowledge of Delmonico Dinner and Calls Subpoena Persecution.

August Belmont, traction capitalist, was the most important and interesting witness examined at yesterday's session of the legislative graft hunt committee, which was informed before election that ex-Senator Gardner had told Assistant District Attorney Elder, of Brooklyn, that a \$500,000 bribery fund had been raised by racing men in 1908 at a Delmonico dinner to beat the bills against race track gambling.

In reply to the first few questions asked him, he said he lived in New York and was president of the Westchester Racing Association and a chairman of the Jockey Club, which he said was a corporation of fifty members organized about ten years ago to supervise the proper conduct of racing.

"Where does it get its influence over the other racing associations?" inquired Mr. Bruce.

"By a sort of mutual agreement," answered Mr. Belmont. "Shortly after it was organized, authority was given it to fix reasonable rules for the other associations, and the members of these associations agreed to abide by these rules."

Yearly Dues \$100 Each.

Questioned as to where the Jockey Club got its financial support, Mr. Belmont said that its members paid in dues of \$100 each a year. He said the club also collected forfeits, and in addition owned and controlled the "stud book," in which all thoroughbreds are registered. This book, he said, was an important source of revenue.

"It was testified this morning," said Bruce, "that the Coney Island Jockey Club..."

(Continued on Page 3.)

## SOCIALIST SUFFRAGE MEETING TOMORROW

Interest in the big Socialist suffrage meeting to be held tomorrow evening in Cooper Union is growing, and it promises to be one of the most successful affairs ever held. The meeting is arranged by the women's committee of Local New York and will be full of life and interest from start to finish.

The latest addition to the list of speakers is Job Harriman, the gifted Socialist orator of the Pacific coast and fighter for the unions in Los Angeles.

The other speakers will be Lena Morrow Lewis, member national executive committee, Socialist party; Alexander Jones, editor New York Volkszeitung, who will speak in German; Arthur Caroti, organizer Italian trade unions, in Italian; Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League, in Yiddish; Meta L. Stern, editor of the women's page of the Volkszeitung, will also speak in English. Anita C. Block will act as chairman.

Every one who attends the meeting should bring several friends and give them a chance to hear of woman suffrage from the Socialist point of view. I'll wake them up and give them something to think about.

## SOCIALISTS RALLY TO WARREN

### Organizations Planning Action in Fighting Kansan's Case.

## EDITOR'S ALARM

### Sinclair's Letter Arouses His Ire—Resolutions of Support Passed.

The Socialists of the country are now beginning to wake up to the full significance of the decision and sentence in the Warren case.

The reception with which the first news of the brutal sentence meted out to Warren was disappointing. It was prophesied some months ago that if Warren was sent to jail, the very day following such a stir would be caused in this country that the federal authorities would not dare carry out the court's mandate.

Instead, the news of the sentence, with the additional provision of hard labor, has been received with surprising quiet.

It is supposed that Socialists generally were either stunned by the suddenness and severity of the sentence or did not at first grasp its full meaning, with its plain hint of the muzzling of the Socialist press to come.

Now, however, Socialists all over the country are beginning to plan action.

Upton Sinclair's letter of protest and warning to President Taft has already been printed in these columns. H. Von Wort, of Bellona, N. Y., has followed with this open letter:

Roosevelt's Influence.

"President William H. Taft, Washington, D. C.:

"Honorable Sir—Permit me to remind you of the open letter to you from Mr. Upton Sinclair, dated November 24, 1910. I unite with him in asking you not to permit this flagrant injustice to Fred D. Warren to go on. We are having too much of this one law for the poor and another for the influential. If Fred D. Warren is imprisoned 1,000,000 people will take note. Two million more very soon. In Roosevelt behind the throne, that this..."

(Continued on Page 2.)

## MEXICAN OFFICIALS CHOKED WAR NEWS

### Newspapers Forbidden to Publish Any Reference to the Revolution.

(Special Correspondence.)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—All Mexico is throbbing with excitement at the news of the revolution which has flared up in seven different states, in localities as distant from each other as Puebla and Chihuahua. The government naturally does not allow the Mexican newspapers to get any of the telegraphic news from the affected states, except news which does not refer in any way to the revolution. But notwithstanding this rigid censorship the news seems to fly from place to place, to the remotest corners of the nation, as on a winged messenger, and the only result achieved by the government is to confirm the people in their belief that this time the authorities are afraid of their very existence.

Sombody repeated the interview of Porfirio Diaz, in which he said, that Madero was more fit to be the inmate of an insane asylum than of a jail. A wag retorted, that Don Porfirio should be chloroformed or sent to the asylum for idiots, and should not be allowed to talk for publication. The current opinion is that too many personages high in government circles are trying very hard to explain that there is nothing serious in Mexico, that perfect peace reigns along the Rio Grande. We have had interviews with ex-

(Continued on Page 2.)

## CITY'S EMPLOYEES TO GET FORTNIGHTLY PAY

Unless Mayor Gaynor objects, the city employees will be paid henceforth twice monthly, instead of once a month. An ordinance to that effect was passed by the City Fathers yesterday and will become effective unless vetoed by the Mayor.

When the proposition to increase the number of pay days was first brought up, Comptroller Prudden objected on the ground that a great increase in the clerical force of the Finance Department would be necessary in order to make out the 60,000 payrolls twice instead of once each month. Regardless of this, the Aldermen have passed the ordinance. Should the Mayor disapprove of it, the Aldermen may still be able to enforce it if they can pass it again by a three-fourths vote.

## U. S. JOINS MEXICO AGAINST REBEL LEADER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—If this revolution falls Francisco I. Madero will not be permitted to find refuge in the United States, according to the statement of officials of the Department of Justice this afternoon.

Madero now stands charged with violating the neutrality laws of the United States by leaving this country to lead a revolution against a country with which the United States was at peace.

With the door to the United States closed against him and the practical certainty of death if he falls into the hands of Diaz, Madero faces an unpleasant prospect unless he is able to maintain the revolution.

## 150 WESTERN UNION BOYS GO ON STRIKE

### One Arrested and Held—Windows Smashed at Branch Office.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—One hundred and fifty messenger boys employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, who went on strike for two hours yesterday because their demand for an increase in the price paid for delivering messages and for free uniforms was refused, again quit work today.

When the boys returned a conference was held, at which a committee was appointed to wait upon General Manager Black. This committee consisted of Eugene De Mayo, Joseph Parker and John Painter.

Eugene De Mayo, sixteen years old, of 1110 Ellsworth street, one of the striking messenger boys, was arrested early this afternoon in front of the company's office at 15th and Chestnut streets and taken to City Hall, where he will be given a hearing. Made Demonstration in Street.

According to John Roddy, the manager, a crowd of strikers were marching up and down and shouting in front of the office. They were ordered to move on. Most of them did so. De Mayo, according to Roddy, would not move on and talked back to the manager. Roddy then had the lad arrested.

F. A. Egger, who is connected with the Trade Union News, said that De Mayo had been doing nothing to warrant the arrest, and when the boy is given a hearing, Egger will appear as witness for him.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning the boys called on Manager Black, and, it is said, their demands were refused. The boys declare they are demanding a fixed rate of 2 cents per message, free uniforms, 75 cents for Sunday work and carfare for ten squares or over.

When the conference ended and the result was announced, there was much dissatisfaction among the messengers. So at 11 o'clock they again quit work. Nearly every boy attached to the main office, 15th and Chestnut streets, walked out, and five minutes later there were no boys in the place to take a message. The strikers did not linger about the office. Instead, they walked down Chestnut street in groups.

At different streets they scattered, going to the Western Union's branch offices in an effort to swell their ranks.

Later a number of boys attached to branch offices went out.

When the crowd went to the office at 118 Vine street the boys there refused to quit. The windows of the place were smashed in with clubs and stones. Two mounted policemen rode up, but made no arrests as the boys had fled.

So far this is the only damage done by the strikers. Two arrests were made yesterday, when the leaders attempted to make speeches from soap boxes.

## SAY GOMPERS' REMARKS WERE SLANDEROUS

### Tampa Union Hatters Reply to Criticisms of A. F. of L. Head.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 29.—The "citizens' committee" of this city in meeting today took up the criticisms which President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in the convention at St. Louis last Friday night leveled at the officials and citizens of Tampa and the governor of Florida.

Gompers declared that union labor was treated unfairly in Tampa, that the officials of city and state were in league against the striking cigar makers.

The citizens' committee passed resolutions declaring that Gompers' utterances and similar attacks that have appeared in the papers of the country, principally the Socialist press, as slanders.

Governor Gilchrist, who has been invited by Mayor McKay to visit Tampa and make a personal investigation of the status of the citizens' committee and the strike conditions is to arrive here tomorrow morning.

Some six weeks ago, when the manufacturers' association tried to open their factories, the citizens' committee began a morning and evening patrol of the manufacturing sections "to preserve order."

This same committee also boasts of being active in assisting in gathering evidence which led to the conviction of three of the strike leaders for conspiring to prevent cigar makers from returning to work by use of intimidation, etc.

The three men are now under sentence of one year in jail each.

## PROTEST MEETING OF NEWARK SOCIALISTS

The Socialists of Newark, N. J., will hold a meeting on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Turnbull Auditorium, 253 Market street, to protest against the criminal negligence which resulted in the burning to death of twenty-three young women last Saturday in one of Newark's many freetrade factories. The speakers will be W. B. Killgoback and Sol Feldman.

## MESSENGERS' STRIKE IS NOW BEING RUN BY THE C. F. UNION

### Wet Weather Doesn't Dampen Ardor of Youthful Strikers.

## AGGRESSIVE AS EVER

### More Than 400 Postal Boys Joined the Strike During the Day.

The members of the messenger strike committee appointed by the Central Federated Union are asked to assemble at 154 Clinton street every evening until further notice. M. FRUCHTER, Secretary.

The damp weather yesterday did not smother the spirits of the youthful strikers. They were all out, and as aggressive as ever. More than 400 Postal boys joined the strike during the day, and as many more are expected to walk out this morning. When there are as many Postal messengers on strike as there are Western Union lads, the strikers feel sure the companies will want to offer some sort of settlement.

The boys' strike now is entirely in the hands of the committee of ten from the Central Labor Union. This committee has placed George Goldstein in direct charge. The taking over of the strike took place after the Central Labor Union committee called a special meeting last Sunday afternoon and formed an organization of the messengers.

Louis Duches, who was, until then, the principal leader of the strike after the interference of the Central Labor Union, stepped down and left the organization of the strike in the hands of the committee. Duches said: "I think a wrong move was made in forming an organization so soon among the boys. Up until the time the Central Labor Union committee took the strike out of my hands by forming a union and directing the struggle themselves, I centered all my efforts and urged Nathan Hoffman, who is now president of the union, Leo Seigel, who is vice president; M. Grinberg, who is secretary, and the other boys associated with me to center their efforts on spreading the strike. While we had no charter, we had an organization in spirit, which for all practical purposes was far superior to that of the expression a few weeks ago."

"We had our secretary, our treasurer and our head of the pickets, with a strike committee of sixteen boys who were active picket leaders. I aimed to give as much scope for individual action as the part of the boys as possible, and I believe it was due to those methods that the strikers' force was built up in less than a week to more than 3,000."

"I believe that if we had continued our efforts on getting the rest of the boys out, we would have by this time increased the ranks of the strikers to more than 4,000. By the time we did this the bosses would feel like going to our committee to do business. They, with the interest and enthusiasm at its highest pitch and the spirit of unity crystallized by the fact that the bosses were willing to treat with a body, it would be a simple matter to take down the names of the boys and form an organization. In an organized strike, or any strike for that matter, it is a question of developing sufficient power to compel the boss to recognize you. A mere charter on the wall or a signature to a contract will not do it."

"Again, simply bombing the kids will not win the strike. There is danger should jump in, as I did for more than two weeks before the strike started, and almost night and day since it was called, and hustle. The boys need to be stirred up and enthused, the picket lines should be visited constantly, every lad who looks as if he is willing and able to do something should be kept at work. The boys should work as hard or harder during the strike as they do for the exploding telegraph companies. Also, they should have complete charge of their own funds in order that necessary responsibility should be placed upon them."

"The present strike means so much for the little lads, many of whom are no more than twelve years of age. The concern they are feeling is trust. The spirit of the boys has been stirred tremendously, and they have shown a remarkable efficiency in carrying on the strike, as they have done so far. I have taken part in the strike in the coal fields and in the steel mills of Pennsylvania and I have seen in the present strike a more aggressive efficiency in the messengers. The hundreds of strikers among the messengers in Greater New York during the strike or six years ago have been..."

C. H. DRAKE 225-227 8th Ave., N. Y. Between 21st and 22d Streets The Holidays Are Here! And So Are We WITH THE HOLIDAY GOODS!

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S leggings, sweaters, knitted caps and mufflers, a complete line, ranging in prices from 25c to \$4.98.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES, well made and handsomely trimmed. 49c to \$2.98

WOMEN'S HOUSE WRAPPERS, in percale, outing flannel, and fleece downs. 88c to \$1.98

TAFFETA SILK PETTICOAT, all colors, including black, each \$2.99

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS and separate garments, heavy winter weights, each suit 49c

MEN'S FLEECE LINED SHIRTS and drawers, 39c each; 3 pieces for \$1.00

ROOTS TIVOI UNDERWEAR for men, natural wool, camel hair, medicated scarlet. \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00

The full line of "SWEET-ORR'S" UNION OVERALLS a specialty.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

NEWARK HORROR IS ALSO POSSIBLE HERE

Hebrew Trades Points Out Ten Buildings Which Menace Lives Constantly.

It is probable that there was not a shop or factory in the country whose workers did not feel a thrill of dread at the news of the terrible fire in Newark last Saturday, as a result of which twenty-four persons, nearly all young working women, are dead.

There are rotten, ramshackle, oil-soaked and inflammable factory buildings in plenty in other places besides Newark, and what has happened there may be repeated at any time in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, or any other industrial center, large or small.

Any group of employees who find themselves facing such conditions as caused the murder of the Newark workers, and who submit peacefully to be herded in such fire traps, may find themselves overtaken by fire or explosion at any time.

Several members of labor organizations said yesterday that it is entirely probable that unions may yet be forced to strike against being housed in such dangerous structures, just as much as against low wages and long hours.

One of the first organizations in this city to realize the need for instant action was the United Hebrew Trades, one of the largest federated unions in the country.

At its meeting Monday night it adopted resolutions calling upon the Health, Building and Fire Inspection departments of the city to adopt preventive measures at once. These resolutions have been mailed to every bureau which has charge of the enforcement of safe-guarding laws.

Ten Fire Traps. The trades' officials has also compiled a list of ten paperbox factories alone which are not only dangerous but are an ever present menace to all people working in them. The list follows:

87 RIDGE STREET—The ground floor windows are closed with bars which would effectually prevent any escape in case of a panic-stricken rush. The rear house at this number has no fire escape whatever.

82 BOWERY—No fire escape in front of the building, thus providing no means of exit for employees working on the street side.

25 BOWERY—Old, inflammable building in the rear. Wooden stairway.

63 ELIZABETH STREET—Old building with wooden stairs.

209 SULLIVAN STREET—Hanging fire escapes to the first floor. Only an acrobat can use such fire escapes. For a woman they are almost impossible.

16 WOOSTER STREET—Two shops in the building without fire escapes. Lumber yard in the rear.

11 ELIZABETH STREET—Hanging fire escapes.

338 CANAL STREET—Fire escapes completely obstructed by goods boxes.

145—MULBERRY STREET—Lumber yard in rear. Two shops without adequate fire escapes.

146 WOOSTER STREET—Wooden stairways.

Warning to Officials. The resolution adopted by the trades, reads:

"Whereas after a thorough investigation, it has been found that most of the shops where paper boxes are manufactured are unsafe and incendiary; and that such conditions endanger the lives of thousands of boys and girls; and

"Whereas the fire in Newark resulted in the loss of twenty-four lives and a great many crippled human beings, and that the loss of lives and limbs was entirely due to the inadequate provision of fire escapes and general unfitness of the premises for factory purposes and the neglect of public officials to perform their duties; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the United Hebrew Trades, in meeting assembled, call upon the Health, Building, Fire and Factory Inspection Departments to immediately look into the matter and take speedy action for the prevention of a disaster similar to the Newark one; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the mentioned departments and to the different newspapers published in this city.

"Adopted at the regular meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, held at Clinton Hall, Manhattan Boro, on November 28, 1910."

Miss Haag Is Dead. Miss Anna Haag, who was injured in the High street factory fire in Newark last Saturday, died in the City Hospital yesterday. The death list is now twenty-four. Two more of the injured are not expected to recover.

They are Miss Emma Doest, twenty-three years old, of 55 Beach street, Arlington, who is in St. Michael's Hospital, and Miss Lena Koenig, sixteen years old, who is in the City Hospital. Three others are in a serious condition.

Miss Haag was forewoman in the Wolf Undergarment Works, and was one of the first on the fourth floor to learn that there was a fire. She could have escaped from the building unharmed, but her first act was to run and close the door that shut off the undergarment establishment from the rest of the building, and then warn the other girls. Many of those who escaped say that they owe their lives to her.

Fras & Miller THE FURNITURE CENTER Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y. Music, Curio and Parlor Cabinets! RICH CHRISTMAS GIFTS! Music Cabinets In mahogany, golden oak, Rookwood, Vernis Martin and gold leaf. 7.50 to 75.00 Curio Cabinets In Vernis Martin 26.50 to 80.00 In Gold Leaf 44.50 to 125.00 In Rookwood 26.50 to 78.00 Parlor Cabinets In Mahogany 7.50 to 58.00 Also Record and Disc Cabinets and Combination Curio and Music Cabinets—useful space savers. Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

SOCIALISTS RALLY TO WARREN

(Continued from page 1.)

persecution of Warren must go on! I think not. Your innate sense of justice will not permit it to do so. Respectfully yours, H. VON WORT, Bellona, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1910.

Sinclair's letter has called forth the following editorial remarks from the Manchester (N. H.) Union:

A SOCIALIST THREAT. "The demand of Upton Sinclair, the noted Socialist author, upon President Taft, for executive action in the case of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kan., on peril of a revolution of violence within the present decade," may be regarded as significant, coming from such a source.

"This sort of language, attributed to one who has gained considerable note in the world of literature, can hardly be dismissed as irresponsible raving. Sinclair knows, or should know, the meaning of a threat, in whatever words it may be couched; and a threat of this nature, whether it proceed from Upton Sinclair, Emma Goldman, or the most obscure plotter against the nation's peace, should receive such attention as will cause decided hesitation about the making of similar threats in the future."

Many Socialist locals are passing resolutions of protest. The text of those adopted by Locals New York and Kings County may be found in this issue on page 5.

Local Red Bank, N. J., also forwards the following:

Pledge Support to Warren. "Whereas Comrade Fred D. Warren, editor of The Appeal to Reason, has put our government on record to the effect that it is legal to kidnap three poor workmen, but at the same time a crime to even talk about kidnapping a capitalist politician; and

"Whereas, because Comrade Warren, having proven beyond all doubt that there is one law for the poor in the United States and an entirely different law for the rich; and

"Whereas because Comrade Warren has shown up the capitalistic system in its true light, he (Warren) will have to suffer a martyrdom of six months in prison, and pay a heavy fine, simply because he advocates the basic principles of true democracy and equality, which our forefathers fought for in 1776; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That: 1. We hereby unreservedly pledge our absolute loyalty to Comrade Warren in this, his time of martyrdom, and go on record as saying that we are proud of his superlative American manhood.

"2. That we call on the Socialists of the United States to do likewise, and to immediately push the subscription list of the Appeal to Reason up to 1,000,000 copies a week, and furthermore we pledge this local to do our share of putting the Appeal to Reason up to the million mark.

"3. That we call on every Socialist and every other fair-minded citizen in the nation to get busy immediately, and never rest day or night until Fred Warren is a free man, and not until all rights of liberty, free speech, and unamuzzed press are again restored to each and every American citizen at once and forever.

"4. That we insert a copy of these resolutions in the Red Bank Register at advertising rates, and also send a copy to the Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.; also to the Daily Socialist, Chicago; also to the Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee; slip to The Daily Call, New York city.

Resolutions unanimously carried at special meeting Monday, November 28, 1910.

SOC. VOTE IN OHIO MORE THAN DOUBLED

60,627 Ballots Were Cast for Clifford, Official Returns Show.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Governor Harmon's plurality over Warren C. Harding, as shown today by the official returns, is 109,577. This doubles the plurality of any Democratic governor, and is only 13,000 beyond Myron T. Herrick's record Republican plurality in 1903. Despite this tremendous plurality, however, 75,492 less votes were cast for Governor Harmon this year than two years ago, while the total vote for governor shows a falling off of 204,262.

A remarkable feature of the election is the more than doubling of the Socialist vote. This year Clifford got 60,627, compared with 28,573 for Bendlin in 1908. This is accounted for in part by disaffection of the labor vote due to the Columbus street car strike.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS CHOKE WAR NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

nations on this subject by the president, by the vice president, Ramon Corral, the minister of war, General Gonzalez Cosio; the American ambassador, Mr. Wilson; the American consul, Mr. Shanklin; the minister of finance, Mr. Jose Limantour, who is now in Paris; even by General Bernardo Reyes, who is now in Europe, in exile for his health, and the safety of the administration, and finally by Mr. De La Barra, the Mexican ambassador in Washington.

Diaz Elected by Bayonets. And all these elaborate explanations are made to prove that there is really no revolution, but only a rebellion of malcontents, brigands and anarchists, that it is only a mutiny fomented by Socialists and ambitious politicians.

It is very embarrassing to Porfirio Diaz that all this should be happening so soon after his unanimous election, which was really achieved by the help of his always loyal bayonets. They say that if the elections had been free of interference by the authorities, that Madero would have received fully 30 per cent of the votes. The whole trouble is that the administration, which is autocratic in the extreme, has been completely out of touch with the liberal movement. They thought that they could keep on forever using the repressive methods which had been used so successfully for the last thirty years, by Don Porfirio, and which excited the admiration of the world. They forgot that since Mexico has been under the sway of the dictator, another generation has sprung up, and that this new generation has ideals which are quite different from those of the "cientificos." The latter group or party is made up of the cleverest of financial robber barons who make no pretense to patriotism, and the result is that the Liberal party, which stood Don Porfirio for so long, will not bear the thought that any of these "cientificos" will inherit the power after the death of Porfirio Diaz.

"MEXICAN REVOLUTION STRONGER THAN EVER"

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 29.—"Hell has broken loose west of Chihuahua." This statement made today by an American arriving here from Chihuahua, and the statements of other travelers from states in northern Mexico indicate that all is not as serene in Diaz's country as the government-inspired press would have believed.

These travelers assert that far from being suppressed, the Mexican revolution is stronger than ever; that everywhere they went they found the Mexicans up in arms and preparing to attack the federal forces.

The situation is worst in Chihuahua state, the travelers assert. To show that the Mexican press is muzzled, the American said that the editor of El Correo, a Spanish newspaper at Chihuahua, was thrown into jail for printing the facts about the all-day battle between federalists and revolutionists near Chihuahua Saturday. No trains are running between Chihuahua and San Antonio, where the insurgents are strongest. Federal troops are being sent in great numbers to San Antonio, where it is reported a battle has been fought and a number of both sides killed.

The revolutionary feeling is growing in Jaures, and inside of three days fighting much more severe than that witnessed last week will be in progress, it is said. Carl Marsh, an American, reported today that he had been set upon by four Mexicans in the streets of Jaures and badly beaten.

MADERO IS SAFE AND RALLYING HIS FORCES

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 29.—That Francisco I. Madero, leader of the Mexican revolution, is safe and uninjured is the news brought to his family by a courier who came direct from Madero to San Antonio. The courier said Madero is now gathering his forces in the Laguna district, near Lerdo and Parral. This district lies in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains.

Madero was not wounded at any time, said the messenger, and the leader is constantly gathering allies to his standard. As far as the continuation of the Madero estates was concerned, the courier said, Madero was not much concerned, since the bulk of his interests were in the hands of friendly Americans.

BIG THROG GREET TURNER AND BRACE

W. T. U. Leaguers Hear Labor Leaders on the British Movement.

The Women's Trade Union League Hall, 43 East 22d street, was packed with an audience last night, which gathered to greet Ben Turner, president of the General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers, and William Brace, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, fraternal delegates of the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention, before their departure for Europe this morning.

The meeting was opened by Miss Mary E. Dreier, president of the league, who presided over the gathering, and in a short address introduced Turner as the first speaker.

Turner spoke about the activity of the women in the British trade union movement, and said that the formation of the present Independent Labor party was due to a strike of 5,000 women in the Menningham mills in Bradford.

In the Lancashire district alone there are about 110,000 women employed in the textile and clothing industries," said Turner. "In 1889 there was no law for the measurement of the work turned out by the workers. The bosses, seizing the advantage, robbed the women and refused to pay them the proper wages for their work. Great credit for the labor unions' entrance into politics in Great Britain is due to the women. The great fight for higher wages of the 5,000 women in Bradford in 1893 practically drove the unions into politics, and soon after this strike the Independent Labor party was formed.

"This helped in the uniting of the Socialist and trade union forces, which has helped to build up an international labor party. The outcome of the combination of the Socialist and trade union forces was the passage of a number of acts such as the compensation, old age pension and a number of other labor bills. As for the women, they have helped in building up the movement from the beginning and now there are 110,000 of them in the textile and clothing unions alone.

"The woman suffrage movement deserves the sympathy of all workers. It has always had my sympathy and support as well as that of the Labor party. I have helped and supported the women movement, I believe in adult suffrage."

Turner then spoke about the co-operative movement and said that in the last year alone the various co-operatives have had an income of \$110,000,000. He also stated that he believed that the workingmen have neglected to educate their children in the labor movement and said that the children ought to get a trade union education in the public schools.

Turner concluded with high praise to the women for their activity in the union movement and wished them success in their future undertaking.

Brace followed with an address about the activity of the workers in politics. He said that the workers of this country ought to get together and build up a party of their own and try to elect workmen to the various legislative bodies.

"The miners of Great Britain are the pioneers of labor legislation. More labor laws have been passed through their activities than those of any other union," said Brace. He declared that the American workers ought to organize and unite with the union men of Great Britain, not as English speaking workers, but as members of the international working class.

Brace then spoke about the women's movement and said that as a member of parliament he has always worked and helped the women in their struggle for equal rights. "I believe in women having a seat in parliament. They know how to lobby to get legislation. I think that they are also entitled to sit in the law-making bodies. Laws for women should be passed upon by women law makers."

Brace concluded by saying that he was returning to wage a fight for reelection to parliament and that the workers of Great Britain were preparing to put up a record breaking campaign for the election of their own men to the legislative bodies.

"We have been forbidden to use union funds for political purposes," said Brace, "but let the law be what it may, we will use all our funds, if necessary, to elect our own men. The trade union congress has decided to do it, and we are going to carry out the decision."

"After the speech-making a resolution thanking the British guests for their addresses, and wishing Brace success in his contest for reelection, was presented by Miss Rauh, and unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Brace were then introduced to the audience, and all present wished them a pleasant journey home. Refreshments were then served.

Max Fruchter then spoke for the benefit of the striking messengers, and \$17.55 was quickly collected.

PACKERS THE CULPRITS IN STATE MEAT STEAL

Simon Katsenstein, the contractor accused of stealing meat from the Manhattan State Hospital, was before Magistrate Breen in the Westchester Court yesterday morning for a hearing on charges of grand larceny, bribery and receiving stolen goods. His bail was raised to \$8,500, which he gave. The examination was put off until this morning.

Charles F. McCann, Katsenstein's lawyer, outlined the defenses he would present. He says that when the auditors began to investigate the meat frauds there was a panic among the guilty, both on Ward Island and among meat dealers in town \$14,500. Less than \$1,000, he says, was enough to cover the cost of production.

Besides the evidence of Chicago police against the open admission of the meat here have shown that Katsenstein does not own \$14,500. Less than \$1,000, he says, was enough to cover the cost of production.

With this opinion from Chief of Police Leroy Stewart on the meat district, and with a score of protests against its further production, the directors of the Chicago Open House today will all probably prohibit the further sale of the alleged meat.

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ESTABLISHED 1862. The Oldest and Most Reliable House for Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. Princessestr. Alpengasse 68-69, Bowery Near Canal Street. Open Saturday Eve. till 9 o'Clock.

A. F. OF L COUNCIL HOLDS LAST SESSION

Will Take Up Western Miners Charter Problem in January.

(Special to The Call.) ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—The American Federation of Labor executive council adjourned its session late last night without bringing up Western Miners' charter question to a final solution.

The council will meet again on January 18, when the United Mine Workers will be in session, in the hope of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the charter problem. The main reason the charter was issued may be found in the determined opposition of James O'Connell of the International Machinists to this position will no doubt be over come.

The general officers of the Western Miners and of the United Mine Workers declare that there is no power on earth that keep them apart any longer. The rank and file of both organizations are determined to get together, they say, and they will adhere to the assignment in some way within the near future. Lewis, Mitchell, Hayes, Moyer and Mahoney have not the least doubt that the two great miners' organizations of the country will soon be one.

The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor held a short session today, as most of the committees were not yet ready to report.

President Kirby, in his annual report, made some recommendations in connection with the electrical workers' factional quarrel, which caused quite a stir among the delegates and created a lively discussion among the local building trades unions.

After settling the trouble between the McSuby and the Reid factions, Kirby concluded with the advice to the convention that the electrical workers' locals belonging to the Reid faction should no longer be recognized by the local Building Trades Councils, and that in cities where such locals are still affiliated, steps should be taken to unseat them.

Since practically all of the St. Louis electrical workers, as represented by Local Union No. 1 and No. 2, are still affiliated with the Building Trades Council, it is not surprising that such a resolution on the part of the Building Trades and Contractors, if adopted next spring, and internal dissension of this kind, if forced to extremes, might have evil results to all the building trades unions.

This afternoon the delegates took an automobile ride. By Wednesday morning the real work of the convention will begin.

TAXI MEN REJECT THE BOSSES' OFFER

Peace Plan on Open Shop Basis "an Insult to Intelligence."

When a proposition made by the taxicab companies in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon was read to 100 striking chauffeurs at a meeting later on, it was rejected. J. Fred Perkins, of the union, is quoted as saying the proposition was "an insult to the intelligence" of the strikers.

President Richard W. Meade, of the New York Transportation Company, one of the members of the employers' committee, said after the Mayor's conference: "We agree not to discriminate against union men, but no matter what comes, we will not agree to the men wearing the union button while acting as chauffeurs."

The proposition made by the employers yesterday was the same open shop proposition made before with some changes.

When a Call reporter appeared at strike headquarters yesterday he was told Perkins was in, but Perkins did not appear. The men spoken to did not hesitate to express their opinion of any dealings with us not.

SAYS GRACEFUL MARY WALLOWED LIKE A CAT

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—"Graceful" Mary Gaudin, who was arrested last night for stealing a cat in a bed of straw, was called the affair innocently. It isn't so clear enough. It is just plain deception.

With this opinion from Chief of Police Leroy Stewart on the meat district, and with a score of protests against its further production, the directors of the Chicago Open House today will all probably prohibit the further sale of the alleged meat.

Besides the evidence of Chicago police against the open admission of the meat here have shown that Katsenstein does not own \$14,500. Less than \$1,000, he says, was enough to cover the cost of production.

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This great struggle. Handled right, there is no question that the boys will come out victorious, and at the same time build up an organization here that will mean the beginning of an organization among the messengers of the entire country."

Further Gets Leg Broken. One of the strikers, Samuel Gottlieb, of 5 Henry street, sixteen years old, had his leg broken in a mixup with a crowd of Postal scabs. Young Gottlieb was doing picket duty on Broadway when he was attacked by a group of postal boys who remained faithful as scabs to the company. The boys think that the company directs the scab boys to go out in groups and trounce the strikers.

Nathan Hoffman, president of the messengers' union; Leo Seigel, vice president, and M. Ginsberg, recording secretary, have been directing their efforts principally to inducing membership cards in the union. They have worked almost night and day since the strike started, but are still determined.

Harry Strauss, who is the head of the night pickets, with six strikers, went out with a wagon yesterday and brought back to the headquarters several lads who had not yet come out. Young Strauss with his squad went from one office to another and when a messenger was discovered who had not yet joined the ranks of the strikers he was offered a free ride and a grand reception at the strike headquarters, Clinton Hall.

William Zimmerman, who is the head of the day pickets, was met in front of the main office of the Postal company by a gang of messengers who were afraid to strike for higher wages for fear of losing their jobs, and beaten but not seriously hurt.

Two strikers whose names could not be learned last night, were arrested yesterday for aggressive picketing.

A committee of striking messengers visited the lecture room at Clinton Hall last night, and after a speech by D. Hogg, who has been aiding the boys and a young messenger, the audience contributed \$32 to the boys' strike fund.

The Brotherhood of Machinists also heard the committee at their meeting last night and contributed \$15.

CAR MEN IN PHILA. TO ELECT OFFICERS (Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Balloting for officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Local No. 477, will take place tomorrow at the different halls throughout the city. The polls will open at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will close at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Pete Driscoll and Felix Heintel are the candidates for the office of president. Driscoll, who is from the 2d and 2d-streets barn, holds the office at the present time. Heintel is a committeeman from the Ridge avenue car barn. M. J. Hughes and Harry L. Flynn are the candidates for vice president. Charles Braungart and George Zellers are running for recording secretary, while Hugh Barron is the only candidate for secretary-treasurer. Barron and Zellers are from the Ridge avenue barn.

Following the election of officers a committee from each barn will be chosen; the bars electing on different nights. The next general meeting of the union will be held on December 23, when the newly elected officers and committeemen will be installed.

Members of the union who were affected by the recent runs decision will be reinstated on Friday next.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY GAS. Conrad Corrucco, forty years old, whose wife and daughter live at 336 Stanhope street, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday from inhaling illuminating gas in a room in a hotel at 589 Central avenue, Newark. The gas leaked from an open jet. He was a sheetmetal worker and was employed by Storins & Co.

TEN THOUSAND MORE CALL READERS IN GREATER NEW YORK. What have YOU been thinking about the election now that the duss has scotched a little so that perhaps you can see more clearly?

Did you notice the statement of Comrade Maurer, of Reading, Pa., quoted in the Weekly Bulletin of the National Office, in which, in referring to the distribution of papers, he writes: "Our system is now so complete that we can cover the entire city in about one hour."

Did you notice in The Call of November 12 that Comrade Maurer is the FIRST SOCIALIST ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA? Do you see the connection? Perhaps it will emphasize the point to mention that in the Weekly Bulletin it was also stated that the distribution of papers had been going on FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS, and if it was kept up until the election, it covered a period of OVER FOUR MONTHS, but apparently ONLY ONCE A WEEK.

If one year ago The Call had TEN THOUSAND MORE READERS than at present, what do you suppose would have been the effect on the election in New York?

Do YOU know when our next chance to elect Socialists will occur? Do you know the next set of officials we will have the opportunity to try to elect?

Have you been campaigning in this election? Be glad of the good you have accomplished and be encouraged. Are you thinking perhaps you may take part in the next campaign? Then try to think how different the next campaign may prove to be, and how much may be accomplished in that campaign if we can then look back on what has been accomplished, because day after day, AND EVERY DAY, The Call, WITH TEN THOUSAND MORE SUBSCRIBERS than it now has, has been hammering away, knocking down obstacles after obstacles, dispelling the error and darkness, shedding the light, so that to that light life die at their birth and being dead, find none to cherish them?

Does campaigning entuse you? Is the excitement of it, and the cheer of comrades like wine to you? Is this so in spite of what you know about some street crowds, and other features of the work which you might wish were otherwise? If this is so, then how do you think you will feel when you see some of the things which can be accomplished with TEN THOUSAND MORE READERS FOR THE CALL?

Do you want to start now on the work of THE WINNING ELECTION? Do you want to try to bring about that degree of knowledge of the truth and education of the people without which the winning of an election might be undesirable?

DO YOU WANT TO START THE NEXT CAMPAIGN EFFECTIVELY NOW? If so, send your name and address to the Circulation Committee, care of The Call, 409 Pearl street, New York City.

State how soon YOU think we ought to get the ten thousand. Try to be accurate in your estimate. State also what week night you prefer for meeting.

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ORANGEMEN'S ORGY AGAINST HOME RULE

Irish Unionists Must Have Foreign Rule at Any Old Price.

BELFAST, Ireland, Nov. 29.—Home rule for Ireland, if it ever becomes a reality, will be accompanied by fierce fighting and bloodshed, according to the Orangemen.

The Orangemen are already secretly recruiting to resist an Irish parliament and collecting officers to drill them.

Following the secret meeting hundreds of Orangemen today secretly collected in the "army" that is to fight against autonomy.

The Marquis of Londonderry presided. He presented a telegram from the Prime Minister Arthur Balfour, saying: "If Ulster stands firm a home rule-Radical coalition will never succeed in forcing the disruption of the United Kingdom upon a hostile and determined people."

In his speech the marquis declared bitterly that "home rule means the placing of the Protestant neck under the Roman Catholic heel," and he predicted that Ulster would never submit to a home rule parliament.

Sir Edward Carson, ex-solicitor general and now a Conservative member of parliament for Dublin University, declared that American dollars would never buy Orangemen, adding that the money raised in America by Redmond, O'Connor and other home rulers in America was to be used to destroy the United Kingdom.

Other speakers declared that harsher methods than refusing to pay taxes would be invoked by the Orangemen if home rule was thrust upon them.

Socialist Suffrage Mass Meeting Under the Auspices of the SOCIALIST WOMEN'S COMMITTEE TO BE HELD AT COOPER UNION On Thursday, December 1, 1910 AT 8 P.M. SHARP. PLATFORM SEAT, 25c

LENA MORROW LEVIN, Member Nat. Executive Committee, Socialist Party. ARTHUR CARSON, Ex-Solicitor General, Ireland. F. Y. Vella-Schuler, Italian Trade Union, in ITALY in GERMAN. ARTHUR CARSON, Ex-Solicitor General, Ireland. BOSE SCHNEIDERMAN, Vice Pres. Women's Trade Union League, in YIDDISH. HENRY FRANK, Member Socialist Women's Local Committee. JOE KARRERMAN, of Los Angeles, Cal. ANITA C. BLOCH, Member Socialist Women's Local Committee, Chairman.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY MAY GO TO WAR ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The hurried departure of General Guerngross, chief of the army staff, for the Caucasus, is believed to indicate that Russia is fearful of armed strife with Turkey, occasioned by Russia's attempts to grab Persia.

Russia has never given up her hope of seizing a portion of Persia, and in that way secure a seaport perennially free from ice, through which she may enjoy uninterrupted commerce with the outside world during the winter months.

TIMENDORFER TELLS OF GETTING BRIBE Dagobert Timendorfer, the co-defendant in the bribery charge of George W. Yeandle, the juror who was arrested in connection with the auto killing case against Edward T. Rosenheimer, went on the stand yesterday and confessed his part of the crime.

South Polar Expedition Sails CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Nov. 29.—With the South Polar expedition, under command of Captain Robert F. Scott, aboard the ship Terra Nova, sailed from Port Chalmers for the Antarctic today. Captain Scott expects to reach the South Pole in December, 1911.

REMOVAL NOTICE Dr. E. Ingerman and Dr. Anna Ingerman have moved to 1843 Madison Avenue, between 120th and 121st streets. Telephone call, 4265 Harlem.

YOU CANNOT DUPLICATE ELSEWHERE THIS NUMBER OF THE SUNDAY CALL DECEMBER 4

In spite of the extended notice given of each forthcoming Sunday Call, readers always expect more than is announced. Usually the intellectual feast is more bountiful and generous than even the most sanguine expect.

The Life of Father Vasiley. Leonid Andriev, Russia's greatest realist, surpassed himself in this novel. Theresa Malkiel has retained its wonderful force in putting it into English.

Ishmael of the Hill. By George Allan England. A striking, stirring social study of our Yankee "peasants." A daring, powerful story, written in a manner as big as the subject itself.

The Workmen's Circle. By Emanuel Julius. Here is the account of something being done NOW. This organization was launched by workmen; it is offered by workmen; through the article you get a hint of what workmen can do.

Rebel at Magdeburg. It is a splendid speech this great man and great Socialist delivered at the Congress, and Hugo Kinney, who made the translation, rose to his opportunity and did a fine piece of work.

Revolutionary Unionism in Europe. Robert Rives LaMonte is now in Europe, and he has been putting in weeks of serious research on this subject. No man is better equipped for the task, and The Sunday Call readers are to get the benefit.

Woman's Sphere. Will contain a Report, by Clara Zetkin, and a Reply to Richard Barry, by Agnes Downing.

Charlotte Bronte and Her Sisters. By Mary S. Oppenheimer. A really exquisite literary study of three of the most interesting women that ever figured in the world of letters.

Short Stories? Well, rather! Humorous ones, dramatic ones, serious ones. All kinds of good ones for all kinds of intelligent readers. The Sunday Call has a high reputation in that department and will maintain it.

The Tragedy of Tolstoy. A sympathetic and careful review. By Henry Frank.

It will help along The Call, which is already the best paper published; and The Sunday Call, as far as real reading matter is concerned, is the biggest paper published, although not the bulkiest.

AMERICA IS A LAND OF FOOLISH DREAMS, SAYS LIEBKNECHT

(Continued from page 1.) enemy of American plutocracy, as an enemy of our uncrowned kings of finance and industry, and as a friend of the American working people and a champion of their cause.

The Sacred Constitution. "Your Constitution, for instance. What a beautiful dream? When I read your Constitution as a student I was inspired by its sentiments, by the freshness and simplicity of its truths. It was and is the grandest document of modern and ancient times.

"Your liberty is a dream and your right to the pursuit of happiness is a dream. What is real in America is an oppression which goes beyond all limits: a disregard for human life; a brutal, beastly chase for gold, the path of which is strewn with the bodies of millions of workers.

"Our coal and iron industry in Germany compares favorably, very favorably with your American industry. Yet where will you find in Germany—monarchical, army ridden Germany—a city that compares in its misery and hopelessness and stupidity with that plague spot of yours, Pittsburg? Why, Pittsburg is simply hell with the lid off.

"I found in America more churches than I ever saw in any country in Europe. Your preachers and ministers seem to talk more about the brotherhood of man than anywhere else in the world. Yet show me a country on the face of the globe where man stands against man like snarling wolves so openly as they do in the United States.

"Your American people need education. Class-consciousness is inherent in them, but it is dormant. The dream of freedom and opportunity which was once a reality in this country, still hangs over the minds of most workmen here like a cloud. They need to be awakened from that dream.

TOLSTOY'S SON FLAYS COUNT TSCHERTKOFF ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—Charging that his father's friend was really his worst enemy and was directly responsible for his death, Count Leo Tolstoy, son of the dead author, today publishes a bitter excoriation of Count Tschertkoff, the intimate friend and lifelong agent of the late Count Tolstoy.

BARBAROUS MEXICO BY JOHN KENNETH TURNER. Official murders like these shown in this picture are every-day happenings in Mexico. Porfirio Diaz, with the support of American capitalists and the United States government, is maintaining by force a system of CHATELAIN SLAVERY. This book describes in full detail the horrible suffering of millions of men, women and children who are bought and sold, overworked, starved and beaten, in modern Mexico.

A Paying Proposition. "In Iowa I ran across another type of a philanthropist. This man was a manufacturer and he prides himself upon having established a system of old age pensions in his factory. In the next breath, however, he explained to me that this system of old age pensions was an extremely paying proposition. You see, the men themselves were helping to pay for their own pensions. But the company, instead of losing by subscribing so much for the pension fund, was really gaining. The pension, this man explained, would only be paid to workers who had been in his employ at least twenty years. This meant that a worker could not leave his employ; he could not go to another factory to improve his condition or he would lose his old age pension.

"And then, in addition, this scheme brought him the choicest of workmen, so that in reality the amount the manufacturer subscribed annually to the pension fund was really part of the workers' unpaid wages, which these choice workmen did not get because they were tied hand and foot by the dream of the pension to come. This brings me to another dream reform, which I notice some of your capitalists who have their eyes open to the advance of Socialism, are beginning to advocate. It is the so-called 'profit sharing' with the workmen.

The Profit Sharing Game. "Now this is a thing which Socialists will have to make clear to the working people to prevent their being carried away by false hopes. Profit sharing will benefit not the worker, but the capitalist. It will tie the worker closer to the factory, because he will have the illusion of being part owner of it. The pittance which the worker will get in his old age from this profit sharing system will not be a tenth or a hundredth part of the amount he will have been robbed in wages during the time he was employed by the concern.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 113 W. Kinzie St., Chicago. Employed find \$1 for which please send by mail one copy of Barbarous Mexico.

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE? We will send you money to Europe in the most reliable and economical way. We will send you money to Europe in the most reliable and economical way.

THE NORTHERN BANK. 113 West 113th St. New York City. Telephone 113-1134.

MUSIC ROMAN BARITONE MAKES DEBUT IN "LA TRAVIATA." By Harry Chapin Plummer.

In a special "all star" performance of Verdi's grand opera, "La Traviata," given at the Metropolitan Opera House, last night, Carlo Galoffi, an Italian baritone hailing from Rome, and but lately come direct from the opera at Santiago, Chile, made his debut appearance in this country, singing the role of Gioio Germont.

PAID \$125,000 FOR LOSING STATE ALBANY, Nov. 29.—In its statement of election expenses received by the secretary of state, Mr. Keonig, today, the Republican state committee declared that its receipts were \$125,000, which included 115,625 individual contributions, a \$25,000 loan made by the chairman, Ezra Prentiss; "rebates" from special train charges, \$1,250, and "rebates for printing," \$2,000.

INDEPENDENT SUGAR CO. WASN'T INDEPENDENT PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—Although it has been surmised for some time in Philadelphia business circles that the McCahan Sugar Refining Company, of this city, had a close working agreement with the sugar trust, considerable surprise has been caused by the appearance of the firm's name in the list of defendants mentioned as subsidiary concerns of the American Sugar Refining Company, in the petition filed on Monday praying for the dissolution of the combine by District Attorney Henry A. Wise in New York.

COL. AMMON ARRAIGNED ON WIFE'S CHARGES Colonel Robert A. Ammon was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Marsh on a charge of grand larceny and held under \$1,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury. The charge against Colonel Ammon is preferred by his wife, who accuses him of having stolen from her a box containing jewelry, diamonds and valuable papers belonging to her. When previously arraigned, Ammon told the court that he had taken the box because he believed that it contained papers that he wanted to use in a suit brought by him.

WOMEN IN WASHINGTON WILL VOTE NEXT YEAR TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 29.—Women of Washington, aged twenty-one or over, and able to read and write English, now have the right to vote at all elections, Governor Hay having issued, late yesterday, his proclamation making effective the constitutional amendment adopted at the recent election.

EMERSONIAN PLEADS GUILTY LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—Just Repeke, who embezzled \$1,100 from the Fidelity Trust Company, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty when prosecuted in Criminal Court today.

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WOMEN IN WASHINGTON WILL VOTE NEXT YEAR TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 29.—Women of Washington, aged twenty-one or over, and able to read and write English, now have the right to vote at all elections, Governor Hay having issued, late yesterday, his proclamation making effective the constitutional amendment adopted at the recent election.

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# The Call

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## DIAZ AND THE PRESS.

Judging from the latest press dispatches, the uprising against the dictatorship of Diaz has not yet been entirely extinguished. Nevertheless the dictator appears to have recovered from the first rude shock. He is now in the mood to publish official statements intended to reassure foreign powers, and chiefly the foreign capitalists.

For it is primarily foreign capitalists, or to be more exact, international high finance, that all the worst tyrants of our time are leaning upon. The main prop of modern militarism is this international high finance, which controls the great iron and steel works and shipbuilding industries as well as the great banks, and derives profits from the sale of armaments by sea and land as well as interest and brokerage fees from the sale of bonds. It was this international high finance that furnished Bloody Nicholas with the means for crushing the widespread revolt of the Russian people. And it is this international high finance that is the mainstay of the dictatorship of Diaz.

It is, therefore, extremely "distressing" that the American press, largely controlled by high finance, "should publish sensational and exaggerated news which tends to cause alarm in the money markets and to do damage to business." But in his distress the dictator may console himself with the reflection that that part of the press which is controlled by the great American "radical" and "reformer," W. R. Hearst, has carefully refrained from publishing "sensational and exaggerated news" of the uprising in Mexico. The self-restraint, the prudent moderation exercised by the Hearst newspapers in this matter is all the more noteworthy and laudable in view of the fact that "sensational and exaggerated news" is the stock in trade of these newspapers. The Hearst magazine, the Cosmopolitan, has been equally friendly to Diaz and considerate of his feelings.

The kindness toward him of the Hearst press should prove a real consolation to the Mexican tyrant. It is not every tyrant that can boast of the support of a great "reformer" and "radical," and particularly an American one.

## THE CHURCHES AND MILITARISM.

President Schurmann, of Cornell University, has commended the Socialists for "protesting everywhere against this militarism." And he added: "If all the branches of the Christian Church throughout America and Europe protested against it with equal emphasis, I believe the statesmen of the great powers would either find a solution of the problem or give up their jobs."

President Schurmann is quite mistaken. The unanimous and universal protests of all the churches, Christian and non-Christian, against militarism would not prevent the outbreak of a single war, would not reduce the strength of the standing armies and navies by a single man or instrument of destruction, and would not disturb the slumbers of a single "statesman."

In fact, the Christian churches have been preaching peace to all men these nineteen centuries past. But these preachings have not influenced the "statesmen" in the least. Whereas the protests of the Socialists against militarism have already produced marvelous effects, and these effects are destined to grow more marvelous with the spread of Socialist ideas and the increase in power of Socialist parties everywhere.

The reason for this difference is quite simple. Socialists everywhere are not content with preaching merely against militarism as such. Socialists everywhere recognize militarism and war as the products, not of the evil propensities of men, but of the private or capitalist ownership of the means of production and the consequent international rivalries and competition for the control of the world's markets. Socialists therefore know that militarism and wars will not be put an end to until capitalism itself has been put an end to, and their propaganda against militarism is only a part of their general propaganda for the overthrow of the capitalist social order. And it is the continual extension and growth in power of the international Socialist organization that will ultimately force the "statesmen" to "give up their jobs" and give the nations themselves a chance to organize their relations with one another in an amicable, peaceful manner.

The churches, however, have always proceeded from the assumption that it is the inherently evil nature of man which is the cause of all the evil in society—poverty and misery, exploitation and oppression, standing armies and wars. The churches have therefore addressed themselves to the reformation of the individual, whether "statesman" or beggar. With what success, it is superfluous to state. Suffice it to say that in the next war that may break out in spite of all the efforts of the Socialists, the churches of each of the nations involved will still be found offering prayers to the Lord of Hosts for victory to their own national arms.

## THE SLAVERY OF THE SEAS.

On land the actual slavery of the workers is continued under various disguises. On the seas, however, this slavery is flaunted bold, naked, and unashamed.

A British ship has arrived at the port of New York. The crew of that ship must have been treated with exceptional harshness and brutality, for at Gibraltar some twenty of her Lascars (East Indian) crew refused to go with her further. By hook or by crook—the shameful methods for recruiting sailors ought to be more widely known—Spaniards were induced to replace the Lascars. But these also "mutinied" on the way here, no reasons given. The officers used firearms against them, and they have been brought here in chains.

Such is the slavery sailors are forced to endure. Civilized society appears to be one huge conspiracy to hold the sailors in subjection and to deprive them of the rights accorded to men in all other occupations and walks of life. And yet it would seem to be the special duty of organized labor in this city, and in all other cities similarly situated, to stand guard over the rights of the sailors, to secure the release of men held to forced labor, and to inflict just punishment on the cruel captain, or the company that employs him.

## ARE THE SOCIALISTS BANKRUPTING MILWAUKEE?

By CARL D. THOMPSON, City Clerk.

Associated Press dispatches have gone out across the continent to the effect that the finances of the city of Milwaukee are in very serious condition; that the administration is compelled to borrow money, etc.

As a result of these rumors, many friends are writing us to know the truth about these things.

Now, the facts about the city finances are about as follows:

1. In the first place, the city was \$217,000 in debt when the Social Democrats came into office. This has been the regular thing under former administrations, except that the deficit each year was growing larger.

2. This condition made it necessary to borrow money for the current year, as both the expenditures of the city and the revenues of the city during this year were fixed positively in the budget by the preceding administration. In other words, whatever financial conditions prevail in the city at the present time are due entirely to the former administration. The Social Democratic administration under the laws has no power whatever either to improve or change these conditions until next year. And, furthermore, the policies which have impoverished the city finances will continue to affect the city for years to come, and can only gradually be corrected.

However, the present administration is taking a number of very important steps in the determination to improve these conditions. And it is believed that this policy, if followed, will in the course of a few years put the city on an absolutely sound and scientific basis, financially. In fact, the Socialists in Milwaukee insist that theirs is the only program that can finance the city efficiently.

Among the financial measures being advanced by the Socialists, and which will be put into operation just as fast as the charter provisions of the city and the laws of the state will allow, are the following:

1. Very rigid and carefully considered economies. For example, the controller reports that during the first six months of the Socialist administration the expenditures of the city were on an average \$22,000 per month less than under preceding administrations. Then again, the reorganization of the purchasing department has systematized the city buying in such a way as to have effected already many thousands of dollars of savings. A number of unnecessary and high salaried employees have been dispensed with, thus saving several thousands more. Several very clever graft schemes have been blocked that have saved the city in one case alone over \$50,000. A number of fake damage suits against the city have been beaten and thus the city saved still other thousands of dollars. The total of these savings will not be less than \$100,000 per year.

2. But still more important, the present administration is going after the tax dodgers. It is well known that in every city thousands, and, perhaps, millions of dollars' worth of property escape taxation. The administration has already at work a special committee with tax experts, by means of which they propose to readjust the assessments of the city, so as to compel the corporations and the rich to pay their just share of taxes. It is not at all impossible, as shown by the experience of other cities through the use of the Somers system, that in this way two or three hundred million dollars' worth of property may be brought under assessment which now escapes taxation. And in that case the revenue of the city from taxation alone would be increased by hundreds of thousands of dollars per year.

3. Another important financial measure that is being introduced by the present administration is the establishment of a modern and scientific system for determining the exact cost of all materials, work and everything else in the whole city government. This is called the unit system. All efficient business organizations are using this system. Milwaukee is the only city in America so far

that is officially adopting it. By doing this the whole system of expenditures of the city will be reduced to an economic basis. In this way the administration will know exactly what every piece of public work and public service should cost, and will, therefore, be in a position to bring the expenditures of the city down to an absolutely economic basis. By knowing the correct and exact cost of everything, overcharging and grafting will henceforth be impossible. This has never been done before.

4. And again, the administration is adopting the policy of avoiding as far as possible the burden of bond issue. And especially with reference to non-revenue producing expenditures. The bonds of the city bear about 4 per cent interest, and run for twenty years. On this basis every dollar that is raised by issuing bonds costs the taxpayer of the city \$1.40. In other words, every dollar's worth of material or service that the city gets by the method of issuing bonds, costs the city \$1.40. The 40 cents on every dollar represents the tribute laid upon the people by the bonding institutions. The present administration is going to make a very serious effort to get the city out of the clutches of this situation, and put it on a cash basis as far as possible. Former administrations have not been at all anxious to improve matters in regard to bond issues, for the simple reason that they represented the capitalistic system, and the bonding business, with its steady and exacting interest drawing, is an essential part of the system. And those who were back of former administrations wanted this sort of thing maintained. It was their life and breath.

But the Socialist administration looks at the problems of the city from the standpoint of the common people. And to get every dollar that is raised by bond issues means not only the burden of that particular dollar upon the life and labor of the people, but in means in addition to that the extra burden of another 40 cents paid to the capitalistic class in the form of interest on the bonds.

It is like buying goods on the installment plan. In that case we pay not only for the goods and not only for all of the necessary expense in handling them, plus risk and insurance, etc., but on top of it all another payment to satisfy the money lenders.

The present administration wants to cut out this extravagance. Let the city avoid every dollar of bond issue that it is possible for it to avoid, and especially on non-revenue producing expenditures, such as the pavement of streets and the like.

This policy can only be gradually introduced, of course, but, adhered to, it will mean the saving of millions of dollars to the people of the city in the course of ten or fifteen years. In fact, this policy, finally established, would emancipate the people very largely from one of the burdens of capitalist oppression. It would put the finances of the city on a cash basis, with all the advantages that would result from cash dealings.

5. Most important of all, the present administration stands for the policy of the ownership and operation by the city of revenue producing enterprises. The only important public utility which the city now owns is the water plant. It has been producing for years a revenue to the city over and above all expenses of \$53,000 per year. In European countries many of the cities are actually rich, simply because they own not only their water plants, but municipal lighting plants, gas plants, heating plants, telephone systems, street car lines, slaughter houses, and other public necessities, all of which produce revenues for the cities. For example, Manchester, England, cleared in 1908 \$183,830 on its municipal gas plant. Berlin, Germany, cleared \$114,000 on its public slaughter houses in a single year. Other cities have made even better records.

Now this is the program of the present administration. And as rapidly as these public utilities are taken over they become a source of revenue to the city.

In fact, it is claimed by the administration that they have the most comprehensive program for financing the city government in Milwaukee that has ever been attempted in any American city.

## STATE'S PRISON BETTER THAN THE STRUGGLE FOR A LIVING.

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

We are all familiar with the frequency with which unemployed and homeless men make application to be sent during the winter months to some county jail, in order that they may have a warm place and something to eat where they would otherwise starve. Oftentimes they find it necessary to commit some petty crime to secure this boon. But now comes John G. Farr, convict No. 2516 for the last twenty-nine years in Thomaston prison in Maine, and after being pardoned by the governor refuses to accept his pardon.

Convict Farr says, "No one regrets so much as I the crime I committed thirty years ago in a moment of hasty passion. I feel also that my twenty-nine years here has been a reasonable atonement at least. But I know the world outside, how little it has to offer a man like me. Why should I want again to take up the struggle in a place where there are hardships and jealousies innumerable." Here is a man, evidently of intelligence, and a philosopher in his way. To us his position seems sound. The old man is wise; when thousands are homeless and starving, what chance would he have? But some time there will be a world in which the economic side of life will be rationally organized. And in that world it will be hard to comprehend how there ever existed a society in which there was so great a sufficiency as we have today, and yet which was so unfairly and unethically organized, that a man would prefer to be in state's prison to being out of it.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEW YORK VOTE.

Editor of The Call:  
First, before discussing the points raised by you and Comrade Boudin during the last few days in The Call, I want to thank you for having taken up the question of the pitiful showing of the Socialists of Manhattan, in particular, and New York City, in general, at the election that is just passed. It is a curious commentary on the movement in New York City that in spite of this poor showing the Socialists made, no Comrade has heretofore seen fit to address a letter to The Call remarking on the stagnation of our vote or asking for a reason from the persons who are responsible for the propaganda in New York City. Does your editorial and Comrade Boudin's article mean that the veil is at last drawn aside and that that Holy of Holies, the New York organization, is to be opened to free criticism? I sincerely hope so. Hitherto the Comrades have treated each other a little too much like the members of a mutual admiration society, and criticism of a Comrade's or Comrades' theories or tactics has been regarded as treason to the party. The result has been that in the end nearly every argument has degenerated into miserable personal squabbles and personal abuse.

There can be no doubt that as far as Manhattan is concerned we Socialists have gone backward, for to stand still in a large city like New York is practically the same as going backward. The reason, it seems to me, is simply this: the main propaganda meetings were held in places where we are likely to win only a few votes. We have always understood that the Socialist movement was a distinctly proletarian movement and that, although we did not, naturally, exclude the so-called "intellectuals" from our ranks, still the movement was the revolt of the working class against its oppressors. Now the main meetings of the last campaign were mainly addressed to people who were not, in the main, of the working class; I refer particularly to the Carnegie Hall meeting. There were, perhaps, about five votes to be won at that meeting; certainly the boxes contributed very few. If the energy devoted to that meeting had been put into three or four meetings among the working classes of this city, we could have gone a long way towards wiping out the word "failure" that is written very conspicuously across the record of the Socialist party in New York City at the last election.

Let our appeal hereafter be, not to the "respectable" elements of our society, or to the "goody-goodyies," but to the workers of the city. That is the real and the only solution of our present state of stagnation. If the advice of The Call had been taken a little earlier in the campaign—I refer to the editorial advice to get Comrade Russell to hold a meeting where we could get votes, among the working-men—we might have had a different result at the elections as far as our vote goes.

LOUIS H. WETMORE.  
New York, Nov. 24, 1910.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Editor of The Call:  
Permit me to call the attention of The Call's readers to the fact that November 29 is the ninety-ninth anniversary of the birth of Wendell Phillips, America's first Socialist.

Wendell Phillips is best known as the great orator of the movement to abolish chattel slavery. It is not generally known that in 1871 he ran for governor of Massachusetts, nominated by the labor party on a platform written by him and substantially the same as the Socialist platform of today. It is true that the Marxian phraseology was not known in this country at that time, and it is also true that Phillips did not see the co-operative commonwealth as his goal otherwise than very vaguely.

But let us not quibble. Wendell Phillips belongs to the Socialist movement. He belongs to the labor movement, whether consciously so or not, as truly as any of its accepted heroes. Let those who care to find out more about him purchase "Wendell Phillips" by Franklin H. Wentworth (Fearless Books—), from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, Price, ten cents. It can also be had from The Call office or the Rand school.

Next year will be the centenary of Wendell Phillips. I propose that it be

stingingly celebrated by Socialists, of the same nature as our May-day parades.

I write this letter in no spirit of hero-worship, but merely to call the attention of the Comrades to one who ought to be thought of as a pioneer of our movement and as a great bearer of our standards.

S. G. RICH.  
New York, Nov. 27, 1910.

## DO NOT THINK OF VIOLENCE.

Editor of The Call:

I sympathize with Upton Sinclair's indignation in his admirable letter to Taft, and it leads me to say a word regarding his concluding sentence on the possibility of a violent revolution. Let us put out of our minds any such idea, least working sub-consciously it influence our policy. For the oppressed now to consider violent redress would be, we know, fairly ridiculous. "Said the ant to the elephant, 'Who're you shoving?'" Let us determine not to be driven "to thinking of extra legal and extra-constitutional methods." Let us resolve as long as humanly possible to continue our slow healthy growth through the spread of our idea aided by events. We know well that there is nothing the oppressors would like better than to have a pretext to transfer our protest from its field of legitimate political and co-operative action to a field of violence. On the political field we are unassailable; we have every advantage in our righteous cause which can no more be suppressed than can light be caught in a net. Efforts will be made by our enemies to provoke us if possible beyond endurance and to violent resistance; but realizing that our strength is spiritual and not physical, let us keep our tempers, and continue our winning march as a formidable army of peace.

CARO LLOYD.  
New York, Nov. 26, 1910.

## SOCIALIST CITY ORGANIZATION.

Editor of The Call:

Judging from the experience of one of the most flourishing of the New York city branches, Branch 5 in Harlem, one naturally draws these conclusions: The branches are successful socially and in increasing the party membership. The branches are not successful, however, politically. They did not double the vote in a doubling year.

Would it not be possible to retain the branches, and to have besides smaller political units?

CHARLES S. BATHBUN.  
New York, Nov. 27, 1910.

## MEXICAN REVOLT AND AMERICAN PRESS.

Editor of The Call:

In regard to the efforts being made by the Mexican patriots to shake off the American press are acting in perfect accord with the spirit of sordidness of this capitalistic era. The newspapers, as a whole, comment at length on the possible harm that may be done to the properties of the Americans in that unfortunate land; on the loss of credit that the republic may suffer, etc., etc. But about the causes that have compelled those miserable neighbors to revolt, not a single word. Far from that, the papers comment approvingly on the attitude of the government of the United States in sending troops of this republic to the Mexican border, to make easier for Diaz's Cossacks (the Mexican Rural Guards) the work of drowning in blood the cries for liberty.

All this happens simply because America is not the land of the free any more; because the government of this country is no more a government of the people for the people. If it were otherwise, the press would voice public opinion, which, of course, is perfectly aware of conditions prevailing in barbarous Mexico. Everybody knows that all that was written by Turner a few months ago about that unhappy land, is literally true. I know it to be absolutely true by my own experience. Let us work until the great Socialist party can give its material assistance to the Mexicans in their struggle for independence.

CLAUDIO CAPO.  
New York, Nov. 27, 1910.

## STRIKEBREAKING POLICEMEN.

Editor of The Call:

It may interest you that yesterday, the 23d, at about 1:45 p.m., a taxicab broken down opposite the Interboro shop, in Greenwich street (near the Battery), was being repaired by the driver, and the policeman on strike duty actively assisted him. Policeman 3174, of the 32d Precinct, operated the jack, thereby lifting the body of the car, while the driver put a new tire on.

Such data collected by the striking chauffeurs should be of considerable value.

A. N. LANE.  
New York, Nov. 24, 1910.

## DISTRICTING.

Editor of The Call:

In your issue of November 19, I wrote a letter from Mr. Louis V. Middleton, headed "Gerrymandering," in which he says:

"The next Congress will redistrict the congressional districts. Ever since the time of Elbridge Gerry, it has been the practice of Congresses, as well as of state legislatures, to form new districts for the state and national representatives so as to retain their own party in office. This is called gerrymandering."

Mr. Middleton is correct in principle, but mistaken in his facts. Congress does not, and never has, districted the country. The districting into Congressional districts is done, just as is the districting into state legislative districts, by the legislatures of the several states.

LOUIS MATERS.  
Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1910.

## POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

JUNE.  
By W. R. Van Trenck.  
(To the music of an old German song.)  
O June, seductive,  
O June wind, laden  
With rose leaf fragrance  
And moonlight song,  
Your breath is as sweet  
As is the maiden  
Who waits for me  
When the night is long.

Where the robin sings  
And the crowfoot clings,  
Where the wheat stands high she waits  
for me;  
Oh, the wheat stalks make  
Us a downy couch,  
Hide us from man's sight, like the sea.

You call and beckon,  
O June moon, rising  
In lovely heaven  
Behind the hill,  
You seem to say  
In tones enticing,  
"Love comes tonight,  
I know she will."

Where the robin sings  
And the crowfoot clings  
And the wheat stands high she waits  
for me;  
Oh, the wheat stalks make  
Us a downy couch,  
Hide us from man's sight, like the sea.

## WASTED ENERGY.

He was tall and he was lanky and he was politely inebricated. He pulled solemnly at a dead cigar as he boarded a crowded car at the corner. He leaned limply against the railboard and gazed vacantly out into space over the heads of his fellow passengers. As the car jerked forward he lurched backward and spilled himself against the rails. The conductor gathered him in and anchored him safely to a window bar. He looked around him in a wrinkled perplexity and at last he spoke.

"Collision?" he asked of the small man on whose toes he was standing.

"No, sir," was the reply. "Wheel—wheel broke?" was the next query.

"No, sir," answered the little fellow. Silence then.

"Explosion?" came the next question.

"No, sir," said the short one. More silence.

"Smatter, then?" he queried, reluctantly.

"Nothing, sir," meekly returned the victim.

"Nothin' smatter?" he ejaculated with a frown; "I'd know that wouldn't get off."—Cleveland Enquirer.

## IN THE MEANWHILE.

Rich Man (to beggar)—Not a cent! Remember that you will have your reward in heaven.

Beggar—Will I? Then lend me a now and I will pay it back to you. I drop it down the chute.—Pittsburgh Courier.

## SHOULD PLAY CASABIANCA.

"Well, I've had to fire the star who took the part of Eliza," said the manager of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company.

"Why?"

"She insisted on wearing a hobbie skirt and there was danger of the catching and eating her up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## IT DEFENDS.

"Do you think a man should take his wife into his confidence regarding his business affairs?" asked the man who had just been married.

"If he isn't making any money, you replied the experienced one, cautiously.—Philadelphia Record.

## RAISING THE TEMPERATURE.

Frank had been sent to the hardware store for a thermometer.

"Did your mother say what size asked the clerk.

"Oh," answered Frank, "gimme the biggest one you've got. It's to warm my bedroom with."—Success Magazine.

## MANY FEEL SO.

"I'm so sorry about it, but my husband actually hates music."

"How strange!"

"Isn't it. His prejudice is so strong that he has to jump up and leave the theater whenever the orchestra is playing an entr'acte."—Cleveland Leader.

## USED UP.

"So you were introduced to Roosevelt this morning, eh? Let me shake the hand that shook the hand of Roosevelt!"

"No, sir; that hand's lame."—pincott's.

One thing we like about political campaigns is that when they're over, with no world's championship series to follow.—Ohio Journal.

Chicago is, indeed, a city of multitudinous activities. Some of our counterfeiter's have been caught using counterfeit Nicaraguan and Topeka State Journal.

An English aviator started from White House and landed the colonel. We're on!—San Francisco Chronicle.

Traveling in balloons is all provided you don't care where you go.—Toledo Blade.

Present road to wealth seems about 6,899 feet above ground.—Street Journal.