

do out and have the honor of selling the paper. Many of them are being led at the headquarters, and those who have no homes are sheltered there. The strike committee bought shoes and caps for the boys who had none.

How the Bakers Help.
Local 100, of the Bakers' Union, met in a wagonload of bread for the strikers, and promised to continue feeding it until the boys go to work. Victorious. Every morning each baker is allowed to take a loaf of bread and a few rolls home with them. All of them have promised that while the strike lasts that they will send these to the boys.

What's the Reason?
Out of the committee of ten elected by the Central Federated Union last Friday night to help carry on the fight of the boys, only two members, Max Fruchter and Alexander Copstein, are active. For some reason the others are keeping away. However, the fight is going right on. G. H. Brown, of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, was a good worker, but he is now attending the convention of the International Seamen.

How the Bakers Help.
The committee was thinking of going to Mayor Gaynor, but when they found that the boys did not want Gaynor to interfere, they decided to leave the Mayor alone.

How the Bakers Help.
The following is a part of a letter sent to F. Aparicio-Henna, correspondent of La Accion Socialista, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, by Henry Katz, the little messenger boy orator, explaining the reasons why the boys struck:
"The reason that we messenger boys went on strike was just one and depends on the support of all the people, namely, we boys were overworked, working from twelve to fifteen hours a day, no time being allowed for lunch.

How the Bakers Help.
"We are fined by being laid off for a week or more for the small offense of eating something with which to sustain our strength.

How the Bakers Help.
"We receive at present for a telegram 1 1/2 cents for which we have to run five or more blocks. Sometimes we have to wait ten or fifteen minutes for an answer and we are not paid for this time. All we get is a scolding. The reason for doing this is that we have lugged the time away. This is entirely untrue.

How the Bakers Help.
"For services which consists of carrying bundles which weigh sometimes twenty-five to fifty pounds we only get 10 cents for every hour. Just think of it! For a paltry sum of 10 cents we have to carry such heavy bundles through any part of the city.

How the Bakers Help.
"Sometimes when a boy is absent from another office one of us is sent there on a walk, which means that we have to work the entire day for the sum of 10 cents an hour. As we are strangers in the office we get the harshest work to do.

How the Bakers Help.
"Now we demand 15 cents for this. And I think the company can afford to pay it.

How the Bakers Help.
"We pay 50 cents every week for a uniform, which is a 'third hand' uniform. I think at least 25 cents is enough for the loan of the uniform."

LADIES' WAIST MAKERS TO ELECT OFFICERS
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—A meeting of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, at which election of officers will take place, will be held at 310 Catherine street tomorrow night.

NO SELECTION YET.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—"There has been no choice of appointees to the Supreme Court nor the Court of Commerce as yet by President Taft."

ALBERT ROSEN'S MARKET
1225 Fulton Street
Brooklyn

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

Conrade A. Benevy
WILL LECTURE ON
Hans' "The Doll's Home," "Bolshevism," "The Socialist Man of Women's Sphere and Women"

Harlem Liberal Alliance
110th Street and Lenox Avenue.
Meets Every Friday

TONIGHT
D. S. Muzey
of Columbia University, speaks on the need of a moral education.

FOSDICK ADMITS HE SHOWED MAYOR REPORT

Raymond B. Fosdick, commissioner of accounts, admitted yesterday that he had shown his adverse report on Dr. Daniel C. Potter, former head of the bureau of charitable institutions, to Mayor Gaynor on Monday of this week. Wednesday Fosdick said that he had not filed a report with the Mayor.

In a statement which he issued yesterday the head of the Department of Accounts declares that he has no intention of resigning. It is understood that the Mayor did not receive any too kindly the report which the young commissioner submitted. Fosdick admitted yesterday that his report had advised against the appointment of Dr. Potter as the director of the ambulance board. This has been strenuously denied elsewhere. The Mayor apparently was of the opinion that Commissioner Fosdick's conclusions were not supported by the proper facts and he asked the commissioner to file a detached statement.

In speaking of the matter Commissioner Fosdick said:

"There appears to be so much misunderstanding in regard to my investigation of the bureau of charitable institutions of the Finance Department and its relation to the proposed appointment of Dr. Potter as the director of the ambulance board that in order to clear up the situation I ought to say this:
"On Monday morning I showed the Mayor a report which I had prepared, in which I advised against the appointment of Dr. Potter to the new position in question. The Mayor said that he did not feel that my conclusion was supported by the facts set forth and asked me to submit a detailed statement of the investigation for his consideration. In pursuance of this request I shall today hand him such a statement. The report that I intend to resign is wholly untrue."

FOSDICK SAYS MANY BAKERS BUY BAD EGGS

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick reported to the Mayor yesterday the names of bakers who he says have been customers of the men who sell bad eggs for food purposes in violation of law.

Mr. Fosdick reports that "rots" and "spots," the classification of eggs in the last two stages of decomposition, have legitimate commercial use when they are sold to tanners for the softening of leather. These eggs, he says, are broken into barrels by men known as "breakers." But it is provided in the sanitary code that eggs so put into barrels shall not be used for food purposes. Mr. Fosdick reports that this law has not been complied with and that inspectors of the Health Department must have convicted at its violation and that money has been paid to some of these inspectors.

The books of wholesale egg "breakers" and dealers who sell directly to bakeries and restaurants and bakers supply houses, and the testimony of the witnesses showed a widespread traffic in this city in rot and spot eggs for food purposes. Immediately prior to the investigation rots and spots were bringing in the New York market from \$2.25 to \$3 a case of thirty dozen. Tanners will pay less—\$2 at the outside, and Mr. Fosdick inferred that the higher price meant that the eggs are used for food. This hypothesis he says was sustained by testimony.

MOTORMAN THOUGHT HE'D RUN OVER A LION

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 1.—"Gee whiz, I just ran over a lion," exclaimed a motorman on the Hudson River Trolley line, as he stopped his car on Passaic street, Hackensack, late last night and opened the front door to arouse the sleepy passengers. There was considerable excitement and Inspector Harry Haddon was the first to speak. "How did you know it was a lion?" he asked. "My heavens, man, the searchlight shown right on his head and there were the big eyes wide open and the mouth wide open showing his teeth, and I hated to do it," was the motorman's response.

SEAMEN TO MEET IN DETROIT TODAY

The annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America opens today in Detroit, Mich. Among the New York delegates will be Charles Sheraton, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and G. H. Brown, of the Atlantic Coast Seamen.

Delegate Sheraton says he will bring up before the convention The Call's work in behalf of labor and will tell of the seamen's approval.

COUNTESS TOLSTOY REPORTED DYING

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—Countess Tolstoy is dying. Messages received here from Yasnaya Poliana, where the countess lives, declare her fever has reached a critical stage, and her death is momentarily expected.

CONVENTION HELD UP BY COMMITTEE WORK

(Special to The Call.)
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—"This is the fourth day of the convention and it has not yet been able to open the regular business," said Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades Department, this evening.

DEFENDANTS SUBPOENAED.

Assistant United States District Attorney James R. Knapp secured an order from Judge Ward in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon providing for the service of subpoenas in the government's civil action against the sugar trust, on the individual and corporate defendants residing outside the Southern District of New York. These defendants are cited to appear and answer the complaints on the first Monday in January.

PHILA. MESSENGERS ORGANIZE FOR FIGHT

Local No. 1 Formed and Directing Help of Labor Bodies Obtained.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Perfecting the permanent organization of Local No. 1, Messenger Boys' Union, and obtaining the moral and financial support of some of the big trades unions, all in a single day, the striking messenger boys of the Western Union Telegraph Company's delivery system have by no means given up hope of bringing the company to terms.

Following a meeting held at the headquarters of the Allied Printing Trades, 27 North 13th street, this morning, at which about fifty of the boys were present and officers were elected, they re-established their pickets in the vicinity of the various Western Union offices and took up with renewed energy the task of persuading the boys still at work to quit and of holding up and delaying all messages sent out.

In addition the boys claim that they have won over a number of merchants, bankers and brokers in the central section of the city, who have promised to boycott the Western Union and use the Postal Telegraph for their telegrams and the striking boys for notes, packages, etc., until the Western Union Company meets the demands of the boys.

David Cleland, an official of the Painters' Union, acted as temporary chairman of the boys' mass meeting and soon effected a permanent organization, with John Scott as president and Frank Parker as vice president. Addresses of an encouraging nature were made by William J. Tracy, president of the Allied Building Trades, and Alexander Maguire, of the Teamsters' Union. The moral and financial support of the big unions was pledged the boys.

At 5:30 o'clock there was another meeting for the benefit of the boys who were out on picket duty this morning. According to the boys, the company has not been able to fill their places and its refusal to treat with them or even consider taking them back at the increased rate demanded by the strikers has served to bind the boys more firmly together, and to increase, rather than diminish, their hope of final victory.

CAR MEN'S ELECTION.

Returns Incomplete but Indicate Victory for Old Phila. Officers.
(Special to The Call.)
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Representatives from the trolley car barns appointed by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, No. 477, met this morning in their headquarters in the Lippincott building, 13th and Filbert streets, and counted the votes cast yesterday for the different official positions.

The result has not yet been made known, but it is understood that Peter Driscoll, president of the carmen, has been re-elected over Felix Heintzel. Hugh Barron, financial secretary and treasurer, has been re-elected, as there was no opposing candidate. The other officers are still in doubt, although it is believed that Charles Braungart, the present recording secretary, has been re-elected over George Zellers.

EMPLOYER HELD FOR ASSAULTING STRIKER

Joseph Frechtel, waist manufacturer, 17 East 18th street, charged with assaulting Yetta Aber, a former employee, now on strike, was held in jail for special sessions yesterday.

For some time there has been a strike in progress at his establishment, and on November 16, while he was escorting scabs to and from street crossings, a Miss Aber and another striker, Eva Rothenberg, who were on picket duty near the shop, followed him to the car. After the scabs were placed on the car Miss Aber tried to board it that she might get a chance to talk to the scabs. Frechtel saw and immediately rushed at her and, it is said, pulled her off the car. Miss Aber protested and while arguing, Frechtel gave the bell to the motorman to start the car. Miss Aber fell off and though caught by Miss Rothenberg, her companion, she was badly hurt.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.
The Oldest and Most Reliable House for
Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.
Prices moderate. All goods guaranteed
68-68 1/2 Bowery
Near Canal Street
Open Saturday Eve. till 9 o'Clock

SAY UNION IS FILLING PLACES WITH SCABS

Charges of an open alliance between the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the shoe firm of Wichert & Gardiner were reiterated yesterday by the striking shoe workers in Brooklyn.

The strikers charge that the union fills their places with scabs, some of whom it secures from the Pellegrini employment agency in Mulberry street, and that these scabs are given union cards by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, although most of them don't know a thing about the shoe trade.

Many of the men from the employment agency, the strikers charge, are street laborers. They point out a number of instances where the company had to discharge men which the union sent to it as skilled workers because they knew nothing of the trade and never saw a boot and shoe working machine in their lives.

YEANDLE SAYS BRIBE OFFER WAS A TRAP

George W. Yeandle, a juror in the trial of Rosenheim, whose automobile killed Grace Hough, who is accused of demanding a bribe of \$2,500, was cross-examined yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Maynard when Yeandle's trial was resumed before Justice Blackard in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

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UTICA TAILORS WONT SCAB ON CHICAGO

Garment Workers' Struggle Is Given Support in Upstate City.

(Special Correspondence.)

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The great Chicago strike of the garment workers has its reflection in this city. Saturday it became known among members of the Tailor Coat Makers' Protective Association that they were getting word from out of town to do. Investigation soon proved their suspicion to be well founded. Three shops that usually do work for local manufacturers were found to be doing work for Chicago firms, and it was not very long before a strike was declared against Max Lyons, Ike Donovski and Simon Donovski. Solidarity among workers.

Not only did the members of the Tailor Coatmakers' Protective Association walk out, but most of the others as well. One girl being called upon to do work on the garments from Chicago, protested, saying she did not care to work on scab goods, and when told by the boss that it was up to her heels and left the shop. In our Utica morning paper an article appeared telling out pent up citizens that gangs were creating disturbances in the neighborhood of the three shops mentioned and it was necessary to have police protection there to quell possible riots. The cops were promptly sent.

Tuesday night when some strikers were remonstrating with a scab he pulled a revolver and became aggressive. A crowd soon congregated, our Elliot hero took to his heels and is still at large. A number of the members of the Tailor Coatmakers' Protective Association belong to the Socialist party, Branch 2, and your correspondent was asked to prepare a statement for the afternoon papers detailing the position of the strikers.

The strikers want it distinctly understood that if any violence was committed it was not from their side, because they realized that the quickest and surest way to lose their fight would be by having acts of violence laid at their doors, and that shrewd and unscrupulous employers very often employ some of the lowest strata of society to start trouble and then blame the strikers for it. The striking garment makers will hold a mass meeting and some of our local Socialists have been asked to speak.

HOT RATE WAR ON BETWEEN 3 RAILROADS

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Formal notice of rate reductions in passenger fare on three railroads between New York, Boston and Chicago, which will be filed here today, promise to precipitate the hottest rate war in years. On January 1 the Grand Trunk, Erie and Wabash, according to notice already served on thirteen Western railroad systems, will slash their rates between Chicago and the seaboard \$5 to first class and \$6 to second class passengers.

Two weeks ago the management of the three insurgent lines served notice on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central that unless fares on the Michigan Central and the Panhandle from New York to Chicago be advanced from \$19 to \$20 on the former and from \$18 to \$20 on the latter a rate cutting war would ensue. No attention was paid to the notice by either of the warned roads, and at a secret meeting the three insurgents decided war would be open with the New York.

NOW ALL OF US CAN AFFORD PULLMANS

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—General reduction of the rates for upper Pullman berths and, in certain instances, for lower berths, was announced today by General Commissioners Franklin K. Lane and E. E. Clark, of the interstate commerce commission, by G. S. Fernald, of the Pullman company. No testimony in the cases before the commission was taken.

"Hereafter the minimum rate for upper berths will be \$1.35 instead of \$1.50," said Fernald, who is assistant general solicitor of the Pullman Company. "We have not prepared all our tables establishing the new rates," he replied, "but we are working on them as fast as possible."

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and social thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 14,100 male and 7,900 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$2.00 per 48 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$1.50 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$5.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and \$2 cents, respectively. Members of all three classes are eligible for office and all candidates have to join in their branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to the secretary of the society, 111 West 11th Street, New York City.

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C LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY
1449-55 Broadway, Junction Putnam Avenue
BROOKLYN.

We protect the Union where and when we can, and allow a special discount to Union Men.



Attractive design—strong and durable Golden Oak finish—heavy pedestal claw feet. Top 42x42. Extends to 8 feet. Value \$15.00. **Price 8.98**



Buffet—genuine quartered oak, golden finish, large mirror, 3 small drawers, one velvet lined, linen drawer, 2 closets with gridded glass doors. Value 25.00. **18.98**

"S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Given With Each Cash and Charge Purchase

\$50 WORTH \$5 to \$4 Deposit 75c to \$1 a Week	We have on exhibition a complete 4-room outfit; price..... \$129.75	\$100 WORTH \$7.50 to \$10 Deposit \$1 to \$1.50 a Week
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Grand Annual Masque and Civic Ball
OF THE
International Union of Steam Engineers
BROOKLYN LOCAL NO. 54.
On Saturday Evening, Dec. 3, 1910
AT THE
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Wiloughby Ave.
TICKET Gentleman and Lady 50 CENTS
Extra Lady, 25 Cents. Hat Check 10 Cents.
Music by Prof. Fuellhardt.

DIDN'T SEE GLASS; WALKED THROUGH IT
BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—So clean and transparent were the huge glass panes in a show window at the furniture house of J. Rosenfeld, on Broad street, this afternoon, that Charles McNamee, a farmer, never saw the glass at all, and walking right through it, caused a \$300 crash that aroused the entire business section. Falling glass backed the clothes of the bewildered farmer to shreds and a twenty-one-pound silver falling across his wrist nearly severed his arm. McNamee almost died from ruptured arteries before a physician arrived and his condition is critical.

REFORMER MUST PAY FINE OF \$60,000
LONDON, Dec. 1.—An action at law which ended today in the award of £12,000 (\$60,000) damages against Sir J. W. Benn, leader of the Progress party in the London County Council, has taught politicians, capitalists and upon business interests and public contractors carry grave penalties unless they are fully justified by the facts.

The Blyn Shoe
Shoe Problems
are quickly solved at the Blyn Best Stores. No matter where your fancy leads, you can satisfy your taste exactly—we have a style to suit, a price to please, a fit for every foot. Blyn Best Stores are magnets that draw from every busy neighborhood the trade of all who have learned the solid foundation to the claim of Blyn value.



VELVET IS QUEEN THIS SEASON. and our assortments are complete in all the smart and tasty novelties.

Ask in any one of our Ten Best Stores to be shown **Style No. 888 \$3.00**

fact of unusual beauty and a fine instance of Blyn special value.

The same design also in gun metal with velvet top, patent and gun metal with kid top, patent and gun metal with cloth top and in tan calf.

Why put the little toes in "jail"?
Children Shoes should not confine their bodily activity. Plenty of room for the feet to spread, to grow and to strengthen is what the right shoe gives. And the RIGHT shoe is the Blyn Patent Nature Shoe—comfort-giver and arch support and a help to foot health. A high grade specialty hygienic shoe at popular cost.

Patent Gun Metal and Velvet: sizes 5 to 9..... \$1.75	Patent Gun Metal and Velvet: sizes 10 to 12..... \$2.25
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11..... \$2.00	Sizes 11 1/2 to 12..... \$2.50
Tan Calf and Tan Velvet: sizes 6 to 11..... \$2.00	Tan Calf and Tan Velvet: sizes 11 1/2 to 12..... \$2.50

Red Cross Shoe FOR WOMEN
At Blyn Stores Only

Ten Best Stores—Shoes in Every Grade

WALKER: 24 Ave. & 124th St. Brooklyn	WALKER: 68 Ave. & 17th St. Brooklyn	WALKER: 24 Ave. & 17th St. Brooklyn
WALKER: 24 Ave. & 17th St. Brooklyn	WALKER: 24 Ave. & 17th St. Brooklyn	WALKER: 24 Ave. & 17th St. Brooklyn
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TRIAL UNIONS
SUE CITY OF TAMPA

and Damages for Forcible Closing of Labor Temple.

(Special to The Call.) TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 1.—Suit has been filed against the city of Tampa by the trustees of the Central Labor Union and Labor Assembly for \$20,000 damages.

It is set forth that the assembly suffered to this extent by the closing of the labor temple three weeks during the tobacco strike to prevent gatherings, by damages done to furniture and the loss of valuable papers.

Governor Gilchrist arrived today to make a personal investigation of the case made by President Samuel Gompers that the strikers are not being accorded protection.

The entire situation was gone over, and a definite action was taken. A letter of President Gompers to Governor was as follows:

"November 25, 1910. A. W. Gilchrist, Tallahassee, Fla.: The delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, representing the wage workers of all parts of our country, learned with deepest indignation that the agent of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Mr. J. C. Johnson, has been arrested and deported by a 'vigilance' committee, or so-called citizens' committee, of Tampa.

"I was instructed by the unanimous vote of the convention to protest to you against such a procedure, and to demand that you, as governor of Florida, protect in the lawful and constitutional rights of the citizens of the United States within the state of Florida. Mr. Johnson is the representative of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and is authorized to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the present controversy between the cigar makers and the manufacturers. He is a peaceful and law-abiding citizen and his exile, expulsion or deportation from Tampa is an outrage.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor."

The Frank Department Store
Corner 100th St. and Columbus Ave.

CLOTHING—BROOKLYN. CLOTHING—BROOKLYN.

ESTABLISHED 1852
GOMERS SONS
CLOTHIERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

161-663 BROADWAY

SONGBIRD TAKEN FOR LENEVE GIRL

Recent cable dispatches from London, which had first reported and then denied that Ethel Leneve, the former companion of Dr. Crippen, had taken passage for this country on the White Star liner Majestic to fill a vaudeville engagement, gave occasion for a rigorous search of the vessel by immigration officers when the Majestic reached quarantine yesterday.

No one was found on board who answered the Scotland Yard description of Miss Leneve very closely. A young woman who gave the name of Elizabeth McNaughton, a second cabin passenger, did not give satisfactory replies to the routine questions put to her by the immigration inspectors and was sent to Ellis Island until a decision is reached in her case.

There seemed no reason to believe that she was Ethel Leneve. She was taller, more slim and darker than the typist in the Crippen case.

Miss McNaughton said she was a sister of Tom McNaughton, the London vaudeville manager, and that she was coming here to fill an engagement at a music hall. She made unsatisfactory statements, however, about the engagement and seemed very nervous.

She said she had taken a fast train in order to catch the Majestic at Queenstown, which seemed an odd thing for a second cabin passenger to do. She carried as baggage a suit case and a trunk.

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A Full Line of Winter Overcoats and Suits for Men and Young Men.

Our stock of goods are substantial as well as stylish; a large assortment to choose from; the best union made clothes that money can buy. Our motto is: "Quality at lowest price," and the same principle we follow in our Gents' Furnishing and Hat Department.

LEVY BROS. 2196 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR 120TH STREET

GOVERNORS DISCUSSING WORKINGMEN'S RISKS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—The conference of governors this afternoon resolved itself into a "field day conference" for various subjects, the executives being permitted to bring up any subject they desired.

The morning session adjourned at 1 o'clock for luncheon, after a lengthy discussion of the "employers' liability" and workmen's compensation acts, and an address by Governor John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, on "Direct Primaries."

At the opening of the session this morning the discussion of the compensation acts, which came up for the first time on Wednesday afternoon, was resumed.

Governor Hadley introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that each governor should report to the other governors the result of investigations by commissions of their own state into the liability and compensation acts.

Contributory negligence, comparative negligence, common law rules and the doctrine of option were the points which came before the conference during the discussion. It was the opinion of most of the governors that a law providing for the payment of a certain amount of money to a workman injured or to the family of a workman killed was the best solution of the problem.

The payment of a certain sum for the loss of an arm, a certain sum for the loss of an eye and for loss of a leg would do away with litigation and would result in the workman securing more money for an injury than is usually secured now through litigation.

Following the discussion of the liability act, a discussion on conservation was resumed. Governor Deneen, of Illinois, was one of the principal speakers on this subject.

It is probable that the governors will try to conclude the conference with the session this afternoon. Many of them have to leave Louisville for their homes on account of state business.

CHRISTIANS ARE ARMING AGAINST YOUNG TURKS

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 1.—"The Macedonian situation is rapidly becoming intolerable," according to T. Nikoloff, the traveler, who has just crossed the frontier into Bulgaria after a tour of investigation of conditions in the adjoining Turkish province.

The Young Turks, he asserts, have even surpassed Abdul Hamid, and under their rule a reign of terror prevails which is literally crushing the Christian population to death. Under the pretense of disarmament, Nikoloff declares that the government imprisons, beats, tortures and kills indiscriminately.

Most of the victims are said to be Bulgarians who have figured as leaders in movements for reform, but neither old men, women nor children are spared.

When they can find arms and experienced leaders they will be ready. In fact they are already organizing bands and taking to the field. In many cases the Greeks and Albanians, forgetting their traditional animosity toward Bulgaria, are joining these guerrilla parties in the struggle against the Turks.

CHURCHILL IN DISGRACE AT ENGLISH COURT

LONDON, Dec. 1.—King George is reported on the court authority to have cut Home Secretary Winston Churchill off the list of his acquaintances—officially as well as socially. If there is business to pass between them it must be through an intermediary.

The king is understood to have told Premier Asquith he would never see Secretary Churchill again. As a matter of legal right, Asquith might have forced George to revoke this order, but that would have created a mighty scandal, and the king would certainly have had the sympathy of his subjects in demanding that he pick his own acquaintances.

The quarrel between his majesty and Churchill is said to have arisen from the former's habit of reading over personally every state paper submitted to him to sign. Inasmuch as the home secretary must have a vast number of papers signed by the king, this entailed a great loss of time.

So when he laid a big batch of papers on the king's desk, Churchill remarked, significantly, that they were merely routine—which was true—and need not be read. George replied with a solemn rebuke for such careless business methods.

Upon this, Churchill, whose worst enemy has never accused him of lack of confidence in the infallibility of his own judgment, is said to have responded tartly that the king's business was to sign what papers his ministers laid before him, and that it really made no particular difference whether he ever read any of them.

Instantly, so the gossip says, his majesty bounded out of his chair with a flow of that language he learned in his early days in the royal navy, and ordered Churchill out of the place—ordered him to stay out, too, as long as George V was on the throne.

Churchill is not the only one of King Edward's favorites who has practically been banished from court. Most of them, though, saw what was coming and went of their own accord.

Sir Ernest Cassel, Edward's intimate and business manager, is utterly discredited. Those who used to go to him on bended knee for social advancement, now cut him in Rotten Row. Sir Thomas Lipton will not come near the court again; he is too shrewd to expose himself to a certain snub.

Lord Marcus Beresford maintains a discreet retirement among his horses at Newmarket. Mrs. George Keppel has gone for a voyage around the world that will occupy two years.

Mrs. Hall Walker, wife of the multi-millionaire brewer and racing king, is staying quietly at her country home.

The old, staid nobility has come back into its own. The court is exactly as it was under Victoria fifty years ago. At Balmoral all the lights go out at 10:30 at night. In the evenings, about the time Edward was getting ready for his game of bridge, George and Mary are putting the children to bed. There will be no scandal in this reign.

KAISER BELIEVES IN MODERATE INDULGENCE

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Teetotalism is as little liked by Kaiser Wilhelm as alcoholism. Of late the total abstainers of Germany have been making much capital out of the emperor's frequent speeches in which he deplored drunkenness. They have been particularly crowing over his speech to the army recruits, in which he declared the nation with the smallest liquor bills would be victor.

FEARS FELT FOR MISSING SCHOONER

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The three-masted schooner Cox and Green, of Boston, is now twenty-three days out on a passage from Baltimore to Bath, and the gravest fears are felt for the safety of the vessel and the lives of those on board.

Captain Robert W. Richardson of the schooner was accompanied by his young bride, whom he married just before he left here in September. The vessel had been chartered to proceed from Boston to Cheverie, N. S., to load plaster for Baltimore.

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE? We will call Drafts in Amounts from \$5 upward. PAY AT APPROXIMATELY THE FOLLOWING RATES: Great Britain & Ireland at 24 1/2% in Sterling Gold at 24 1/2% in Gold. Other Countries at 25 1/2% etc. per Bank. CHECKS GUARANTEED Promptly. Our rates are very small.

THE NORTHERN BANK Broadway, corner 215 West 120th St. Alter Place, 220 Av. C. 121th St. 121st St. 122nd St. 123rd St. 124th St. 125th St. 126th St. 127th St. 128th St. 129th St. 130th St. 131st St. 132nd St. 133rd St. 134th St. 135th St. 136th St. 137th St. 138th St. 139th St. 140th St. 141st St. 142nd St. 143rd St. 144th St. 145th St. 146th St. 147th St. 148th St. 149th St. 150th St. 151st St. 152nd St. 153rd St. 154th St. 155th St. 156th St. 157th St. 158th St. 159th St. 160th St. 161st St. 162nd St. 163rd St. 164th St. 165th St. 166th St. 167th St. 168th St. 169th St. 170th St. 171st St. 172nd St. 173rd St. 174th St. 175th St. 176th St. 177th St. 178th St. 179th St. 180th St. 181st St. 182nd St. 183rd St. 184th St. 185th St. 186th St. 187th St. 188th St. 189th St. 190th St. 191st St. 192nd St. 193rd St. 194th St. 195th St. 196th St. 197th St. 198th St. 199th St. 200th St.

FOR A CHRISTMAS EXPRESS STRIKE

Bluff of Companies, Say Union Men, Who Are On Guard.

Will there be a strike of expressmen just before Christmas? Take your choice of the three following answers—"Nothing to it." Express companies—"We will not be caught napping."

Express companies (encore)—"Honestly, we do not know anything about them 500 strikebreakers that are store up at 153 Hudson street. Somebody must be keeping them on speculation."

Talk about another strike of expressmen was general about the offices of the express companies yesterday. Just what was the object of this talk is hard to tell. It was said that the companies talk about a strike so as to have the chance to make the threat to their employees that they are not "unprepared" and they "will run their wagons, strike or no strike."

The companies figure that such talk might put a damper on the demands of the men for higher wages and shorter hours, which will be taken up one of these days.

Another story which floated about during the day was to the effect that 500 strikebreakers are being held in readiness at 153 Hudson street. The express companies were quick to disclaim any connection with the strikebreakers, wherever they are, and said that they are probably being held by some strikebreaking agency "on speculation, in anticipation of a possible strike of expressmen."

Union Men on Their Guard. Union men, however, who are familiar with the tactics of the companies, believe that the stories about strikebreakers, which are being held in cold or warm storage, somewhere on Hudson street, have come from the fertile brains of some of the managers of the express companies, all with the noble object of intimidating their men, of giving the discontented drivers the impression that the companies are "ready" for a strike, that they have strikebreakers a-plenty.

This suspicion was strengthened when, on behalf of the express companies, a man "representing them all," but whose modesty prevented him from giving his name, issued the following carefully worded interview for the benefit of the public:

"There are two factions," says this unnamed benefactor from among the ranks of the companies, "among the teamsters, one composed of the older men who are absolutely opposed to a new strike, and the other the younger men, who apparently want a strike. Everything depends on which faction is the stronger. The men who were not taken back after the strike, because of participating in acts of violence, are also trying to stir up trouble."

"The companies do not want another strike. It is the last thing they would like to see and they are living up absolutely to the letter and spirit of the agreement, but they never, under any consideration, even if there is to be another strike, will stand for discriminating against union men, but an element among the union men is discriminating against the non-union men and intimidating and annoying them when they get the chance. That is how the situation is at present. At the same time it looks to us as if the element which is against a strike will prevail. Of course, the companies will be prepared for anything that may happen. They will not again be caught unprepared as they were when the last strike came."

The Adams Express Company has published advertisements offering a reward of \$100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of two men who a week ago climbed on the express platform at 46th street and Madison avenue and assaulted a driver because he was not wearing a union button.

ORGANIZING RELIEF FOR CHICAGO WORKERS

The Greater New York Relief Committee for the striking Chicago tailors, now a permanent organization, with offices at 151 Clinton street, has called a conference of labor unions and progressive organizations for the purpose of raising funds. At a meeting of the organization committee, held last night, it was decided to issue 5 and 10-cent stamps, which will be sold at shops and restaurants. The money therefrom will be forwarded to Chicago.

Seventy-five organizations responded to the call of the relief committee and sent delegates to the conference. After a discussion it was decided that a standing relief committee should be elected to take care of the collection of funds. A committee of fifteen was elected, of which J. Harris Lavner is chairman and S. Gabel secretary. The committee will meet every night at 151 Clinton street and send delegations to visit the various labor and progressive organizations to solicit funds for the hard pressed Chicago workers.

NEW KIND OF VIOLIN. ROSELLE PARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—A violin that can be played with keys, as a piano is played, has been invented by James L. Warner. It is somewhat like an upright piano. The violin effect is produced by a series of flexible rubber bows, one for each string, operated by a band which is set in motion by a treadle. As each key is pressed it brings the requisite bow in contact with the string and produces sound until released.

LAWYER ARRESTED IN COURT. While a window smashing case was under investigation yesterday before Magistrate O'Reilly in the Cassa Maguene Court, Brooklyn, William Eugene Court, a lawyer, of 144 DeKalb avenue, butted in, although not permitted in the case, and so disturbed the proceedings that Magistrate O'Reilly had him arrested on a charge of obstruction. Mr. Court was held in \$250 bail and ordered to appear at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

BAKERS' DELEGATES PUT ON PROBATION

Sam Posner and Hyman Rauch, organizers of Bakers' Union, Local 100, charged with smashing the window of a scab baker boss, N. Messinger, 22 Allen street, in the early part of January, were put on probation for one year by Judge O'Sullivan in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Posner and Rauch were arraigned last Monday and remanded to the Tombs for decision, where they were imprisoned until yesterday.

The only witnesses who appeared in the case were Messinger and his son, but it took O'Sullivan nine days to decide on the question. The smashing of the window was the result of a strike against Messinger in the early part of January, which was settled after a fight lasting about three months.

Both Posner and Rauch were arrested from a meeting of the union about a week after the smashing incident. The bakers say Messinger arrested the two organizers, because they directed the strike against his shop. No direct evidence was presented that they smashed the window. Messinger pretends to be a great friend of working people, and, it is also said, he donates money to charitable institutions. As a protest against the imprisonment of the bakers, at their meeting on Friday last, elected Posner and Kazimirsky as delegates to the C. F. U.

TO CUT WAGES OF THE STEEL WORKERS

The Iron Age, generally considered one of the authoritative organs of the steel trade, said yesterday in speaking of business conditions, "that the readjustment now going on will extend further and in a way that will effect labor, is a growing conviction."

At the meeting of representatives of the steel companies held yesterday afternoon, the same opinion regarding the "readjustment that will extend further and in a way that will affect labor," (a polite term for cutting wages) seemed to prevail. One of the men in the conference said that the fact that the mills were running but 50 per cent of capacity told, of course, a story of much idle labor. He hoped that the business recession would not go so far as to necessitate reductions in wages and said that the conferees had very little to say regarding wages and that no reduction is contemplated by any of the companies in the near future.

In February of last year, when the open market, or prior war, was declared in the trade, many of the independent companies cut wages an average of 10 per cent. The United States Steel Corporation maintained the scale and has since increased the wages of most of its employees in addition to putting into effect its pension system and elaborating its system of bonuses. Most of the independent companies have also restored wages to a scale equal to or above that preceding the flurry in the trade in the early part of last year.

The United States Steel Corporation, it was learned, contemplates no early reduction in wages, and if cuts are made in the near future, they will be made by the independents just as independent companies did last year. It was the consensus last despite reduction in number of employees, the labor employed is "contented and efficient."

APPOINTMENTS TO BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mayor Gaynor has announced the following appointments to the Board of Education: Louis Newman, 153 Heyward street, to succeed himself; Joseph E. Costello, 304 Humboldt street, to succeed himself; Mrs. Ira L. Hamberger, 355 Jefferson avenue, succeeding Mrs. Mirabeau L. Towne; James Cressman, 67 West 94th street, Manhattan, to succeed F. L. Polk; Mrs. Martha L. Draper, 18 West 88th street, Manhattan, to succeed F. R. Coudert, re-signing; Robert L. Harrison, 50 West 101st street, Manhattan, to succeed himself; John Whalen, 458 West 155th street, to succeed himself; Alphonse Wotner, 274 Bedford Park boulevard, the Bronx, to succeed himself; Alrick H. Man, Richmond Hill, Queens, to succeed himself.

PREFERS TO GO TO PRISON. WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 1.—Council for Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk, indicted for attempting to murder her husband by poison, said today that she would probably remain in the county jail to save her such annoyances as might result if she were admitted to bail. It was stated that much more money than the \$10,000 bond had been offered, but had been refused.

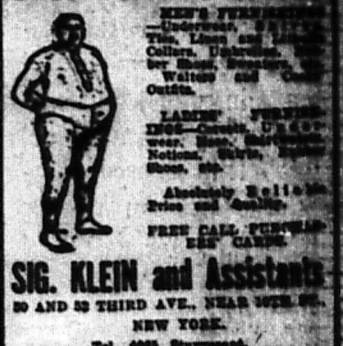
Call readers, if you desire artistic work have your photograph taken at Comrade L. BORESSOFF'S 355 Grand St., cor. Essex St.

Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs.

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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. The American Magazine published three installments of this terrible story, then the articles stopped. Powerful influences are at work to suppress the truth about Mexico. Only in this book can it be found in print today.

There are vivid photographs of the slaves and the slave-drivers—full-page pictures, finely engraved, and one of them is of Diaz and his wife, who posed for a picture together at El Paso.

The price of the book on publication, December 2, will be \$1.50. This is the last chance for Call readers to get a copy postpaid for \$1. Fill out the blank and mail it before November 25.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago. Enclosed find \$1 for which please send by mail one copy of Barbarous Mexico.

Name Address P. O. State

JURY FREES MAN WHO KILLED TWO DAUGHTERS

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Three years for the killing of his two little daughters, Gertrude, eight, and Jennie, two years old, and after having once been sentenced to death, William Muebach, if he can convince a physician that he is now sane, may go free within a few days.

After Muebach's first trial for killing his children, when he said he wanted to be hanged to shame his wife, the man was sent to an asylum for the criminal insane. He reported cured, he was tried again, sentenced to be hanged. He became insane again, or at least again committed as such. His trial came yesterday, when a physician declared him sane and acquitted him of the charge of murder.

Toddy Judge Kavanaugh refused to liberate Muebach, but ordered him remanded to jail to await examination by a physician. If found to be insane he will again go back to an asylum. But if the physician reports him normal the man will be hanged.

REMOVAL NOTICE Dr. E. Ingerman and Dr. A. Ingerman have moved to 1155 Madison Avenue, between 124th and 124th Sts. Telephone 4255 Harlem.

SOCIALISTS TO HOLD CARNIVAL

George H. Shoaf Will Speak on Warren Case at the Affair.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—The day will be a busy and enjoyable one for the Socialists of Philadelphia.

The second grand annual carnival party will be held at the Labor Union, 4th and Brown streets, from 10 o'clock until midnight tomorrow.

Entertainments will be provided for every one who attends in order to have a good time. There will be dancing in the afternoon from 4 to 6 and in the evening from 11 to 12.

At 8 o'clock George H. Shoaf will speak on the Warren case. The evening will be made an address on the Warren case.

The dancing, entertainment and refreshments there will be booths of various kinds, including Russian tea and other Union booths, fishing pond, and numerous other features.

There will be ice cream and refreshments and luncheon and supper will be served at the hall. A good many of goods will be on sale.

Articles are suitable for gifts. There are 10 cents. The following is the program of the entertainment from 8:30 to 9:30:

Chorus. Chas. Miller solo. Fred G. Channin solo. Mrs. L. K. Kummer solo. Miss Belle Wilkins solo. Geo. H. Shoaf solo. Chas. Miller chorus.

GEORGE J. SCHWARZ Largest Furniture and Carpet House in Ridgewood

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.



Morris Chair

This handsome Morris Chair is not only an ornamental piece of furniture, but is most serviceable. It will be found a most practical addition to your library or dining room.

Outside the High Rent District.

1279-91 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST.

MILWAUKEE DANCE MEETS WITH FAVOR

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—Milwaukee's public dance plan is attracting favorable comment in different cities, and in all probability before long other cities will be following suit.

MAYOR KELLER, of St. Paul, publicly expressed his approval of Milwaukee's municipal dances, and told the people of St. Paul why people should have a place of meeting on social equality.

"I think that it holds great possibilities for a better understanding between all classes, and if it works out as well as its beginning promises, it will be an influence for great good," said Mayor Keller, speaking of Saturday's dance.

"I also like the idea of the dance itself. We do not give enough time to play. The golden age of the world was an age of joy, when people took time to dance and to sing and to play. It is the social mingling of men that class hatred must be crushed."

ELLIS, THE "YOGI," SENTENCED AS QUACK

Samri Bill Ellis, the Yogi, who says his real name is Charles Balwana, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions yesterday to violating the medical law.

He was fined \$500 and given an alternative sentence of three months in the penitentiary. Not having the money, Samri went to the Tombs.

Last summer Paul Hamburger, one of the Yogi's employees, was mysteriously killed in the Yogi's establishment at 4 West 45th street. Samri Bill was arrested, accused of homicide, but was exonerated by a coroner's jury, which concluded that Hamburger killed himself.

MINOR MENTION OF AFFAIRS ELSEWHERE

Odds and Ends of Occurrences of Social Import Abroad.

Startling allegations about the prevalence of the sweating system in the linen trade at Belfast and the north of Ireland generally are made by Dr. H. V. Baillie, superintendent officer of health for Belfast, in a special report which he has just presented to the corporation.

Dr. Baillie, after congratulating the city authorities on the improved health of the city, as shown by the decreased death rate, declares there is still a lot of room for improvement and proceeds to show how the health of the workers is affected by the excessive work they are compelled to perform for miserable pay.

Few Americans who buy with delight the beautiful embroidered handkerchiefs and other linen goods which are exported from Belfast in such enormous quantities realize that the low prices at which they are sold are due to the fact that the very lives of the workers are expended on them.

Dr. Baillie tells of one case, in which a woman, the sole breadwinner of her family, was embroidering small dots on cushion covers. Each cover contained 308 dots, and for making this number the woman was paid 2 cents, which made her daily pay for about fourteen hours of work 12 cents.

About the same amount is daily earned by the girls in the shirtmaking trades. They work on shirts costing \$2.50 each in the United States. For the indirection he committed in publishing these facts Dr. Baillie is savagely taken to task by the linen manufacturers of Belfast, who threaten with a suit for libel.

Peonage among school teachers in the Mecklenburg hinterlands of Prussia is the latest acquisition of territory for an institution hitherto supposed to be confined to tropical and subtropical climes. According to the official organ of the German Teachers' Association, the pedagogues of the Mecklenburg public schools are illegally bound to serve ten years of involuntary servitude before they acquire the right to throw up their jobs.

In case of an earlier defection they are required to pay to the state 120 marks for every year of their studies at the state owned teachers' seminary. The pay of Mecklenburg teachers being execrably bad, eleven peons of the hornbook gave notice of their intention to quit, but were immediately enjoined from leaving their posts by a cabinet decision. According to latest advices, the constitutionality of this ministerial ruling will be contested in the courts.

Commencing with November the Canadian immigration law stands now so amended that immigrants, except those who have engagements as farm workers, must on landing possess a minimum sum of \$50 instead of \$25, which is the amount exacted during the spring and summer months. The change will continue in force until March next. It has been adopted to restrict the number of immigrants at a season when employment is less available.

His Imperial Highness Leopold Salvator, Archduke of Austria, though only twelve years of age, is reported in the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung to have committed a felonious assault with a heavy club upon a kitchen maid in the employ of the archducal household named Franziska Horak. In the pursuit of her duties the Horak girl was led through a room where she chanced upon the young archduke in company of his tutor, Captain Kurs. The archduke, without any reason or provocation whatsoever, hit her over the head from behind with a heavy club. According to the physicians of the hospital wherein the victim of this archducal whim lies still confined, the violence of the blow caused traumatic neurosis, from which the patient, after a treatment of several months, has not recovered. The authorities in charge of the archducal household had the incredible meanness to refuse the indemnity claimed in her behalf by the girl's father, intrenching themselves behind their privilege of immunity from civil suits.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Meeting of Branch 2. A regular business meeting of Branch 2 will be held this evening at headquarters, 213 Grand street.

Harlem Forum Study Course. George R. Kirkpatrick's course in Socialism, given as an extension course of the Rand School, under the auspices of Branch 5, continues to be held at the Harlem Forum, 260 West 125th street, on Friday evenings. Students are urged to be punctual for their own sakes, as the late comer is always at a disadvantage.

Lecture Course of Branch 7. Tonight at 8:30 o'clock, at the headquarters of Branch 7, 112 East 104th street, Algernon Lee will deliver a lecture on "Socialism in Germany, France and England."

Young Socialist League. A regular business and literary meeting of the Young Socialist League will be held tonight at the league's clubrooms, 81 Columbia street, second floor.

Branch 5 Warren Protest Meeting. Two big Warren protest meetings, one in the open air and the other indoors, will be held by Branch 5 tomorrow evening. The open air meeting is to be held at the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue and the one inside at the Harlem Forum, 260 West 125th street.

Local New York Convention. The officers of the branches of Local New York who have failed to forward to the organizer the names of the delegates elected to sit in the convention of Local New York, which convenes for its first session at the Labor Temple on the coming Sunday at 2:30 p.m., are called upon to do so at once.

RICHMOND. A regular meeting of Local Northfield will be held this evening at Standard Hall, Richmond Terrace and Granite avenue, Fort Richmond. Elizabethport ferry trolley passes the door. Every member should attend.

BROOKLYN. 3d and 5th A. D.—At 477 Atlantic avenue. 11th A. D.—At Turn Hall, 16th street, near Fifth avenue. No business after 9:15 o'clock. H. J. Hannamann will address the members. Subject: "Fundamental Principles of Socialism Defined."

BRONX MEAT GRAFTER INDICTED BY GRAND JURY. The grand jury yesterday found an indictment against Simon Katzenstein, the Bronx fat and bone dealer, who used to take those products from Ward's Island, charging him with grand larceny in the second degree. The indictment was filed with Judge Malone in Part I, General Sessions, and the defendant's bondsman was notified to have Katzenstein before the court tomorrow.

DISCOVERS FRAUD IN CANADA'S WOOL IMPORTS. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Arrests are expected to be made today following the discovery of alleged wholesale frauds in the bringing of wool from Canada into the United States at Cleveland, Ashtabula, Lorain, Conneaut and other Lake Erie ports. The fraud is declared to have consisted of the importation of sheep pelts with the wool attached, the wool being sheared after the pelts were entered in the United States.

NEWARK, N. J. The Socialists of Newark will hold a meeting to protest against the terrible murder which is one of the results of this system of capitalism that sent over a score of young women to their death last Saturday. There are many other similar fire traps in Newark which united protest will abolish. Everyone is urged to make this meeting known to their friends. There will be a special collection taken for the benefit of the sufferers.

PATERSON, N. J. The county committee will meet in headquarters at 8 o'clock sharp. Every delegate is requested to be present on time as there is considerable work to be done.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Leale Willis Sprague will address the People's Institute on "Social Changes and Woman's Status" in the Great Hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE ITALIAN OPERA CIRCLE will hold their first ball and festival tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock at Golden Eagle Hall, 392-4 Watkins street, corner of Livonia avenue, Brooklyn. Tickets are 25 cents.

SHIPPING NEWS. To Arrive TODAY. Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 17. El Dia, New Orleans, Nov. 27. El Sud, Galveston, Nov. 26. Esperanza, Vera Cruz, Nov. 24. Italia, Palermo, Nov. 18. Lituanica, Lithua, Nov. 15. Nucera, Galveston, Nov. 22. San Giovanni, Palermo, Nov. 19. Walton Hall, Algiers, Nov. 16.

SHOES OF QUALITY. At the Most Reasonable Prices. Dressing Shoes a Specialty. I. NATHAN. 1780 Madison Ave., near 117th St., N. Y.

SILVERSTONE BROS. 144-146 Westchester Ave., New York 21. Agents for the United States Union Made. General Foreign and Domestic Goods.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 25 per line. 3 Insertions, 50c per line. Seven insertions to a month, 75c per line.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. BRANCH NO. 2, Arbelter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Temple Hall, 23-25 Barlett street, cor. Harrison av.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 187 AVE., 4th-6 large rooms; improvements; 1 bath; hot water; rent \$12-13.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. LENOX AVE., 5th-3 elegant large, light rooms; hot water; rent \$12-13.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. COURTLANDT AVE., 7th (184th st.)—Four light rooms; hot water; rent \$10-11.

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2. NO. 326.

SAVING MONEY

Louis B. Brandeis aroused the interest of railroad men by saying that the roads of this country are run in a wasteful manner, that they could save a million dollars a day. As his plan is very simple—get more work out of the men and don't pay any more, or much more wages.

There is no hint of loss because of payments to directors and officials. There is no hint of loss through the milking of the stockholders who control it. There is no exposition of the fact that railroad officials are as useful to the road as a vampire is on a pig.

So directly at the source of "saving" Mr. Brandeis has pointed to the source of all profit. The work of the men on the railroad is the fat dividends to the stockholders and the fat dividends to the officials. To increase the fat dividends and the fat dividends to the officials, it is necessary only to make the workingmen do more work.

How many employers may balk at listening to suggestions along other lines, they are always anxious and ready to listen to any suggestion whereby they can reduce the number of "hands" at a certain cost of money. The more work that is done by the men the better it is for the employer. The more men that can be thrown out with no diminution of product the better for the employer.

So this gorgeous plan of Mr. Brandeis means nothing more nor less than the scaling down of the labor force. The men who are now producing the profits will produce bigger profits. Of course, there might be something saved in the way of human life if the roads took proper care of the men who are now producing the profits Mr. Brandeis thinks inadequate. But that would necessitate a lessening of dividends, and dividends are sacred. Mr. Brandeis is out to save money, not save lives.

He does not mention whether or not, under his plan of making fewer men do the work now done by a larger number, or through making the present force work harder, he would increase the danger. The last reports showed that railroading is becoming more and more dangerous. A larger number of men are killed, a larger number are injured.

If a smaller number of men have to do the work or if the present force has to work harder, will the men in the industry have any opportunity to look out for their own safety? That question does not enter into the consideration. Let the men look out for themselves, if they can. Mr. Brandeis is looking out for profits. His remarks about saving a million dollars a day caused intense excitement among the stockholders and officials of the roads. The recent report concerning accidents hardly caused a ripple. Probably it produced nothing but a yawn, for it really is an old story.

But to save money—there is always something exciting about that.

THAT CORRUPTION FUND

Those who are investigating the fund furnished by the Jockey Club have been surprised at the fact that the fund seems to amount to half a million. They should not be, as not a dollar of it was honestly earned. All those interested in the Jockey Club are aristocrats, men who live on the earnings of others. They do not have to earn a dollar before they risk it. If they lose they simply have to screw down their working people a little harder to get back what they have lost.

Now during the last three years there has been a period of depression. Real workers have found it hard to make both ends meet. But to the gamblers of the upper class, to those who live on the labor of others, there has been very little difference. It was possible to raise half a million dollars for a gambling fund and make no noise about it. If a tenth of that sum had been raised for a school, or one of the safe charities, there would have been a tremendous outcry of encouragement or wonder that so much money could be raised.

The reason is simple. During this period of depression capital has been prosperous. It has been getting fat returns from all directions, and no matter what labor suffered, capital did not suffer.

Another significant point is the way the capitalists who have been called before the investigating committee treated the majesty of the United States as embodied in one of its courts. Mr. Belmont treated it with open derision and was angered that they should have dared to call him. Whatever the working class might be, he, at least, was not prostrate before the courts. He stood right up and told them that they had no jurisdiction over his actions. He was at liberty to do as he pleased.

The others who might have told about the matter of this half million bribe fund were safely in Europe. No workingmen go to Europe when disease or process servers threaten. But this geographical immunity is also one of the prerogatives of the capitalist class. The members can conveniently be somewhere that the process server is not.

So this inquiry as a whole resolves itself into a very simple affair. Members of the capitalist class do not have to testify if they do not wish to. They can hire a lawyer who will prevent them from testifying. They can conveniently forget or they can go somewhere else. All that is very simple and easy.

The real fun and test of the matter would come if any member of the working class should have the presumption to try to apply to a working class matter the rules that apply to the capitalist class, even in a gambling affair.

CRIMINALS AND MARTYRS

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

How I admire Comrade Sinclair's capacity for youthful enthusiasm, his glow of indignation over the Warren outrage! And yet, looking back and recalling historical events, to me the latest manifestation of capitalistic justice appears quite in line with the general tendency of governments and classes entrenched in power, desperately clutching straws in resisting the onslaught of the opposing forces.

The Warren case is by no means an isolated fact. In Italy, Spain, France and Germany—not to speak of the most conspicuous case of Russia—the onrush of those struggling for more freedom has been met with the same harsh treatment from the courts that now is meted out to Comrade Warren.

When, after the downfall of the first Napoleon, the reaction of the Holy Alliance endeavored to stamp out the new spirit manifested in the French Revolution, the liberty loving men all over Europe had to suffer relentless persecution. The prisons were filled with political victims. Spandau, Olmütz, Spielberg, Venice and many other jails harbored for years and years students and men of mature years whose only offense was the aspiration for more freedom.

The net result was 1848, the year of revolutions. The Socialist movement in Germany was met by the powers of conservatism in the same reactionary spirit. Marx had to go into exile to escape from the clutches of the police. Many of his co-workers in the League of the Communists were caught and jailed. Later on, Lassalle and his comrades also had a taste of capitalist justice. In 1872, Rebel and Liebknecht, in the historical trial for constructive high treason, were found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

That trial, during which the accused bore themselves with admirable courage, proclaiming their views boldly and eloquently from the defendant's bench, marked an epoch in the history of German Socialism. Many thousands were induced by these proceedings to take up the study of Socialist doctrines in a sympathetic spirit.

The writer of these lines was one of them. Living at that time in a village on the outskirts of the Black Forest, he and the Catholic village priest clubbed together, ordering a supply of Socialist pamphlets from Leipzig and subscribing to the party organ, the Volksstaat. One of the results of our studies was the organization of a strike among the sawmill workers of the Murg valley, which strike, by the way, resulted in a wage increase of 25 per cent.

But not only in Germany was the persecution of Socialists a permanent phenomenon, with prison terms galore and heavy money fines. Capitalism defended its position in the same brutal and stupid

manner everywhere against the Socialist attack, with the exception, perhaps, of Great Britain, although even the English authorities tried their hands at it to some extent. The balance sheet, however, did not show favorable results for the capitalist side of the ledger. Police clubs, courts and prisons were in the end powerless to stem the tide. Individuals suffered cruelly, but the movement grew and prospered, and the onslaughts of the enemy. Whenever a soldier of freedom was crushed or forced to leave the firing line, many others stood ready to fill the vacant places. The history of that period of heroism has yet to be written in full, showing not only the depth of masses and brutality on the part of the capitalist tools, but also the glorious heroism of the countless proletarians who were ever willing to stake their life for the cause.

Has American capitalism learned the lesson of history from the Old World? Does it realize the futility of brutal methods in coping with the economic forces facing it? It has not. It has developed some new methods, like the Civic Federation scheme, the wholesale debauchery of so-called labor leaders. It has developed them to a higher degree than its more clumsy European brethren. It has also slavishly imitated the Old World reactionaries in organizing a conspiracy of silence, followed by a concerted and systematic campaign of slander and misrepresentation.

It has organized spies and traitors among the labor unionists. It has produced its Pinkertons and its Farleys, who must drag out with each employer before his men can strike. In unorganized or scantily organized trades there would be no union of sufficient strength to present the claims of and secure a fair hearing for the workmen. And there would be no opportunity for spontaneous strikes and organization of unions. For to strike would require thirty days' investigation in the case of every employer.

With a thousand employers there would be a thousand commissions, each with its different finding or award. But since there could be no uniform, no "union" scale in such a case, the employers who had got a commission to report in their favor would be hiring men for lower wages than such commission as decided in favor of the workmen reported to be just. Of course, in such a case it would be said to be unfair to require some employers to give more than their competitors. The inequality in each case would be made all the more glaring in the same industry to give higher wages would, of course, be urged as a sufficient reason for not raising wages.

The result would be to prevent the organization of unions, to hold strikes off till a slack season and render them ineffective, and to hold wages down to the level of the lowest paid by any employer in the industry. In this last, Mr. Marks and the Civic Federation think they are going to have enacted what workmen and working women want? Discuss it in your local. Discuss it in your union. Ask the next fellow you meet whether he wants it.

DANIEL S. M'ORKLE.
New York, Nov. 30, 1910.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A PROPOSAL TO "ABOLISH" STRIKES.

Editor of The Call: I write to warn workmen of a danger. Last night I went to the Labor Temple to a meeting conducted by Mr. Stegle, and heard a discussion by Marcus M. Marks, of the Civic Federation. Mr. Marks says the Civic Federation is planning a law that will require compulsory investigation of all labor disputes. He says they propose to make it unlawful to strike until a commission has been allowed thirty days for making an investigation.

What will be the effect in a controversy like that of the cloak makers not long ago? Of course, there would be hundreds of thousands of disputes to settle, and a commission to investigate in each case. Also, Mr. Marks said that in such cases "the request, both of the men and of the employer, would be required," and "the investigation would proceed slowly."

Just where would the workmen be? 1. The employer would have plenty of time to discharge his dissatisfied workmen, especially those who might become leaders in a strike.

2. The busy season would pass, and if a strike were called it would be in times of slack business, and hence ineffective.

3. The commissions would not report at the same time, but each only after thirty days' delay. So that a concerted strike of all employers in the industry would be impossible. Thirty days must drag out with each employer before his men can strike.

4. In unorganized or scantily organized trades there would be no union of sufficient strength to present the claims of and secure a fair hearing for the workmen. And there would be no opportunity for spontaneous strikes and organization of unions. For to strike would require thirty days' investigation in the case of every employer.

5. With a thousand employers there would be a thousand commissions, each with its different finding or award. But since there could be no uniform, no "union" scale in such a case, the employers who had got a commission to report in their favor would be hiring men for lower wages than such commission as decided in favor of the workmen reported to be just. Of course, in such a case it would be said to be unfair to require some employers to give more than their competitors. The inequality in each case would be made all the more glaring in the same industry to give higher wages would, of course, be urged as a sufficient reason for not raising wages.

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DANIEL S. M'ORKLE.
New York, Nov. 30, 1910.

THE NEWARK FIRE AND ITS LESSON.

Editor of The Call: All men are divided into two classes, according to their relation to the productive forces of society. In one class—the capitalist class—are those who own the land and machinery and hire other men to work for them. This class lives on profits in one form or another.

For the sake of increased profits the capitalist class seeks to keep wages low and hours long; it adulterates our food, sells us shoddy for wool, puts paper soles in our shoes, and substitutes the artificial for the real wherever it can get away with it. Also, it does not scruple to maintain mines that are deathtraps and factories that are firetraps, because it is cheaper to risk life—especially other people's lives—than to provide safeguards against disaster.

The capitalist class is led by its interests to oppose progress in any direction that will lessen its profit. It has no interest in human welfare as such; it is equally the enemy of human welfare.

The second class is the working class, which, owing nothing, lives by the sale of its labor. The working class individually is neither better nor worse than the capitalist class, but because, as a class, they stand in a different relation to production, they are compelled to have a different moral viewpoint. Individually, the workers are helpless; hence they develop naturally the idea of mutuality—each for all, all for each—which is a higher ideal than the capitalist ideal of each for himself and the devil take the hindmost. The working class is forced, by its economic position, to fight for high wages and short hours; it must oppose adulteration and dishonesty in business, graft and dishonesty in government, because it is the class that suffers from these things. If a mine blows up or a factory burns down, it is the working class who are maimed and destroyed. Hence the working class must fight for better laws and the honest enforcement of the laws relating to human welfare.

The interests of the capitalist class are essentially opposed to the common good. The interests of the working class are essentially in harmony with the common good.

That is to say, when the working class becomes conscious of its class interests, it always, as in Milwaukee, produces a clean, efficient and progressive administration. Such a disaster as the Newark fire would be well nigh impossible in a city governed by the working class.

WILLIAM G. LIGHTBOWN.
Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 30, 1910.

THE SENTENCE OF WARREN.

Editor of The Call: By the jailing of Fred D. Warren the capitalist class courts have proclaimed to all the world that the offending of this country have no constitutional rights which they intend to respect.

By this outrage upon Fred D. Warren and the Socialist press the capitalist class courts of this country are knowingly and intentionally spitting in the face of every Socialist in the United States.

What was Warren's alleged "crime"? Simply the offer of a nominal and informal reward for the "kidnapping" or arrest of a notorious capitalist politician, the Republican ex-governor of Kentucky, Taylor by name, who was at the time a fugitive from justice, under indictment for complicity in the murder of William Goebel, his predecessor as governor of that state, and with \$200,000 offered by his own state for his arrest or prosecution.

POTPOURRI

THE MAID OF MONTE ROSS. On the slopes of Monte Ross. Where the trees are and the snows. Where the beautiful Louisa. Where the snows are and the trees.

On the slopes of Monte Ross. Everybody loves who knows her. Every one who even sees her. Loves the beautiful Louisa.

But to every one she shows a heart as cold as Monte Ross. Their advances only tease her. She is coy, the fair Louisa.

Then one day amid the snows a stranger comes to Monte Ross. Who, as soon as e'er he sees her, cries: "Wilt thou be mine, Louisa?"

On the slopes of Monte Ross. Where the trees are and the snows. Dwells no more the fair Louisa. Where the snows are and the trees. —A. W. Evelyn in Royal Magazine.

MORE AND LESS. Sir Charles Wyndham has played the part of Garrick thousands of times in the little comedy and founded on an incident in the actor's career. There is a story of Sir Charles himself tells. He sat in the Garrick Club, in Garrick chair, under Garrick's portrait, him came Henry Hamilton, looked first at the portrait, and at Wyndham, "Charles," said Hamilton, "you are growing more like Garrick every day." "Do you think so?" returned Wyndham. "I'm glad." "It's true," said Hamilton, "and less like him every night." added thoughtfully. —L. A. W. in Royal Magazine.

HIS PLACE. "Mama wishes you to enter my factory, darling. That would do with all his unwillingness." "But, dearest, I'm a poet." "All the better. You can verses for our vinegar advertisements." —Legende Blatter.

NO ASSISTANCE NEEDED. As the train neared the colored porter approached the white faced gentleman, saying, with a smile, "Shall I brush yo' off, sah?" "No," he replied; "I prefer to off in the usual manner." —L. A. W. in Royal Magazine.

Through all the lean and dreary years. You were the faint of heart; In propaganda work and toil. You never bore your part.

You simply shrugged your shoulders. Just made some old excuses; You wouldn't throw your vote away. Or, it wasn't any use.

But still our idea found its place. In many an ardent breast. Who stuck it out through thick and thin. And bravely stood the test.

The winter of our discontent. Is quickly giving o'er To certainty of triumph. And setback nevermore.

To those who shared the lonely strife. We needs must offer praise; To those who faltered when need was great.

We speak in earnest phrases. We're marching now to victory. With sure and measured tread. Our path lies wide before us now. Our fear and doubt are dead.

The World for Labor is our own. Nor seek we e'er to hide. As proud aloft we hear our crimson banner streaming down.

We'll conquer by our plan; The nation's wide for Freedom. The Brotherhood of Man!

NOT A BAD IDEA. City Man—Hang it all you have you a penny yesterday. Street Sweeper—Well, air, I was to give me ten bob down, and pass you as a first season for months. —Windsor Magazine.

And yet the original must have some truthful men who have agreed with him. —Washington Post.

It seems that Edgar Allan successful course for election. Hall of Fame was his first experience. —Washington Post.