

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

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

The Weather.

Increasing cloudiness with rain today. Sunday fair and colder; increasing variable winds.

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Price Two Cents.

Vol. 2—No. 256.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

THE CALL ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND FRIENDLY CRITICS CONSIDERED

By BEN HANFORD.

Received Monday, Aug. 9...	\$81.25	Received Friday, Sept. 17...	\$49.67
Received Tuesday, Aug. 10...	91.29	Received Saturday, Sept. 18...	50.10
Received Wednesday, Aug. 11...	102.13	Received Monday, Sept. 20...	56.10
Received Thursday, Aug. 12...	110.43	Received Tuesday, Sept. 21...	6.00
Received Friday, Aug. 13...	117.91	Received Wednesday, Sept. 22...	29.50
Received Saturday, Aug. 14...	129.67	Received Thursday, Sept. 23...	44.25
Received Monday, Aug. 16...	151.00	Received Friday, Sept. 24...	73.53
Received Tuesday, Aug. 17...	157.83	Received Saturday, Sept. 25...	25.00
Received Wednesday, Aug. 18...	141.44	Received Monday, Sept. 27...	37.90
Received Thursday, Aug. 19...	59.50	Received Tuesday, Sept. 28...	40.17
Received Friday, Aug. 20...	59.93	Received Wednesday, Sept. 29...	14.60
Received Saturday, Aug. 21...	71.32	Received Thursday, Sept. 30...	59.65
Received Monday, Aug. 22...	144.05	Received Friday, Oct. 1...	60.57
Received Tuesday, Aug. 24...	74.14	Received Saturday, Oct. 2...	63.94
Received Wednesday, Aug. 25...	80.63	Received Monday, Oct. 4...	72.90
Received Thursday, Aug. 26...	100.77	Received Tuesday, Oct. 5...	100.25
Received Friday, Aug. 27...	77.77	Received Wednesday, Oct. 6...	101.30
Received Saturday, Aug. 28...	83.51	Received Thursday, Oct. 7...	104.41
Received Monday, Aug. 30...	72.50	Received Friday, Oct. 8...	71.91
Received Tuesday, Aug. 31...	147.29	Received Saturday, Oct. 9...	111.30
Received Wednesday, Sept. 1...	42.00	Received Monday, Oct. 11...	218.36
Received Thursday, Sept. 2...	51.00	Received Tuesday, Oct. 12...	162.92
Received Friday, Sept. 3...	61.25	(incomplete)	740.12
Received Saturday, Sept. 4...	66.00	Received Thursday, Friday	
Received Monday, Sept. 6...	106.00	and Saturday, Oct. 14, 15	
Received Tuesday, Sept. 7...	49.70	and 16	77.70
Received Wednesday, Sept. 8...	68.00	Received other days, pre-	
Received Thursday, Sept. 9...	71.80	viously omitted by error ..	5.00
Received Friday, Sept. 10...	121.85	Received Monday, Oct. 18,	
Received Saturday, Sept. 11...	41.78	and later (incomplete),	
Received Monday, Sept. 13...	101.16	sixty-one days	433.40
Received Tuesday, Sept. 14...	67.58		
Received Wednesday, Sept. 15...	46.85	Grand total, sixty-one	
Received Thursday, Sept. 16...	51.00	days (incomplete)	\$5,865.12

ator, and was sentenced to be shot. My friends in Mexico City moved in my behalf and finally Diaz sent a telegram of inquiry asking particulars of my arrest.

"Friends in the Governor's office used this telegram to secure my immediate release, and before it could be found out that this was a mistake I was hidden. By the aid of friends I managed to make my way across the border, landing in Arizona, where I naturally expected to be safe. But I was not. I was arrested and confined in a county jail with criminals, only to be finally discharged without a hearing.

"Why was I arrested and why am I still being persecuted? It is simply because the Mexican government wants me arrested; because that government is pursuing its political refugees, not only in Mexico, but in America. Because the Mexican government is using the police and the courts of the United States to pursue men whose only crime is to speak, work, and try to get a constitutional form of government for their country.

"Why does the American government assist Diaz in these political persecutions? What is the influence that makes the American courts and police prosecute men whose only offense is against Diaz's pleasure? See what happened to me after I reached this country of liberty.

Wrote Against Diaz, Jailed.

"They arrested three Mexican Liberals for publishing a Liberal newspaper in Arizona which circulated in Mexico. I contributed to that paper and a month after these men were arrested I was plucked off the streets of Los Angeles and confined in the jail here without warrant of law for three months and ten days. No explanation was made as to why I was arrested, but the real reason was that I had taken up the work where my three brothers in Arizona had left it; and was publishing this little paper—the organ of the Mexican Liberals. They held me, they said, pending word from Mexico City. The law permitted me to be held but forty days, but that was disregarded, and when my lawyers finally got me out I was re-arrested and started on another jail period. Finally word came from Mexico that I was wanted in Arizona for the theft of firewood.

"Here are the facts in that case: While practicing law in Cananea, a poor woman, one of my clients, asked me for legal advice as to her right to firewood from a certain forest. I told her to use it, but Colonel Green claimed the wood, which was valued at \$4. The affair was settled at that time, but now years later, after the charge had been outlawed, Mexico stamped it up, hoping to get me back here. But finally I was turned loose.

"There is no more to the present charge against me than there was to that one. I am continually being arrested without cause. Perhaps it is because the people of the country do not know how Diaz is using the American police and its instruments to run down political exiles. I hope when they learn the truth now they will see that it is stopped."

CZAR ON THE ROAD

Russian Butcher Carefully Guarded by Police and Troops.

BELFORT, France, Oct. 22.—Thousands of special police are guarding the route of Czar Nicholas of Russia through France on his visit to Italy. Russian secret service agents have gone over the route with the greatest care, and several "suspicious" persons have been jailed until the Czar leaves. Arrangements have been made for an official reception of the visiting ruler here when he arrives. The ceremony will be exceedingly formal. President Fallieres will be represented by a colonel of ordinance, who will welcome Nicholas.

TURIN, Oct. 22.—The whole region from the frontier to Racconigi is practically in a state of siege, the Italian government being determined that the visit of the Czar shall not be marked by any "unfortunate incident." All the hotels, inns, and boarding houses in Racconigi have been searched, and some forty persons who had not been provided with identification papers have been arrested. These are mostly foreigners and include Russian subjects.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The Czar, who is on his way to visit King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, passed through Germany today.

Great precautions were taken by German authorities to prevent a railway accident. Immediately before the train passed each section of the road was examined by track-walkers and extra police were at the stations.

DENMARK'S CABINET RESIGNS.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—Following a vote in the Chamber of Deputies of want of confidence because of a large budget deficit, the cabinet, of which Count Holstein-Ledreborg was premier, resigned today.

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Tel. 3426 Orchard.

C. F. U. AGAIN ARGUES SULZER'S PARK CASE

No Settlement Reached—Striking Waist Makers Still Continue to Be Slugged by Bosses' Thugs.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union in Bohemian Hall last night another lively discussion took place over the unionizing of Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The park management still stands out for 50 per cent non-union cigars, and the cigar-makers are just as firm in their demand for a 100 per cent union cigars. The committee is to send in a definite report next Friday night.

In this connection some of the delegates who favored a settlement under the present conditions declared that Bohemian Hall itself did not always employ strictly union men, and it was finally decided that the management should be instructed to mend its ways in this respect, or the C. F. U. might change its place of meeting.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, stated that the striking waistmakers were being denied the right to picket, not only by being unmercifully beaten and terrorized by the plainclothes men and the hired thugs of the bosses, but by adverse decisions in the courts, where they have been taken on the most flimsy pretenses, and fined in some instances as much as ten dollars. Secretary Bohm reported that the case was in the hands of District Attorney Daniel F. Murphy.

In the case of the controversy between the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, it was decided to hold over the matter to be settled at the coming convention of the A. F. of L. in November.

A communication from the Socialistic Liedertafel in reference to a festival which that society had held recently at Terrace Garden, and in regard to which the C. F. U. had reprimanded it on the ground that Terrace Garden was an unfair establishment, denied having any preference for non-union establishments, and continued:

"We may incidentally call your attention to the coming election, at which occasion the C. F. U. may stop to think of its own actions on the political field, most detrimental to the true interests of labor. At this time you should show the workers in what a shameful way they are betrayed by numerous grafters of all descriptions."

Delegates Clifford and McGuinness of the Pavers reported that Borough President Ahearn had granted the demand for a regular yearly payment for foremen and assistant foremen employed on public highways. A vote of thanks was accorded to Ahearn.

The question of hiring a lawyer to look after the interests of the C. F. U. was referred to the executive committee.

Resolve to Join C. F. U.

A resolution from the assistant stable foremen of the Street Cleaning Department was read, which was to the effect that the Municipal Civil Service Commission had decided to impose a new set of examinations upon the men, which through some technicality might endanger their positions. The resolution proposed also that the stable foremen join the C. F. U. This was endorsed and a committee appointed to look into the matter.

A communication from the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees was to the effect that the Theatrical Protective Union of New York had signed an agreement to settle their financial obligations with the International Alliance and had been reinstated.

A communication from Local 406, of the International Association of Machinists, complained of the unfair methods in vogue at the New York Taxicab Company's shops in their treatment of machinists and members of other trades.

On this Head Delegate Ashton, of the Teamsters, stated that there was one of the big scab concerns. Delegate Weyland, of the Machinists, said that this concern tried to prevent the men from joining unions by discharging them in groups and getting scabs from Waddell & Mahon's agency to fill their places.

A committee consisting of Delegates Prince and Holland, and Secretary Bohm was appointed to investigate.

MAKE STRIKES EASIER

Textile Workers Give Committee Power to Take Quick Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The United Textile Association of America today re-elected John Golden, president; James Tansey, first vice president; and Albert Hibbert, secretary-treasurer, all of Fall River, Mass., and elected Thomas Morgan, of Paterson, N. J., second vice president.

The most important work of the convention today was the adoption of an amendment to the by-laws, whereby the emergency committee, including the president, first vice president and secretary-treasurer, are given authority to call strikes, provided their vote is unanimous in favor of such action. Hereafter strikes could be called only upon authority of the General Executive Council, and, as President Golden explained, the organization was greatly hampered in securing immediate adjustment of difficulties, by the time lost in assembling the council.

The emergency committee authorized today with power to order a strike can only act unanimously. In case its members are divided in opinion as to the advisability of ordering men out of a shop the Executive Council must be called upon to decide what course should be taken.

The executive committee was authorized to transfer General Organizer Charles A. Miles from his work in Paterson, N. J., to organization work elsewhere, as soon as arrangements could be perfected. An organizer was also provided for the Dover and Summersworth (N. H.) mills.

TRUST MAN FORGETS

Can't Recall Why Transfer of \$14,000,000 in Stock Was Made.

John R. Bennett, secretary of the American Ice Company, now on trial before Justice Wheeler in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, on indictments, charging the creating of the attempt to create a monopoly in restraint of trade and in violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law, continued his testimony yesterday. His memory was so uncertain that Charles W. Morse, now in the Tombs, may be called to testify as to certain points.

On the first day of the trial Mr. Bennett was on the stand when statements were put in evidence showing that the American Ice Company had asked the New York Stock Exchange to list \$14,000,000 worth of stock. Mr. Bennett was asked yesterday by Special Prosecutor James W. Osborne for what this stock had been issued. Mr. Bennett didn't remember. He made the same answer when asked if the \$14,000,000 had not been paid out for something.

An hour's questioning brought from Mr. Bennett that minutes had been kept of the meetings of the board of directors of the corporation, succeeding its organization on March 11, 1898. In the course of Mr. Bennett's examination it developed that the original minute books of the company have been lost.

After Mr. Bennett had testified that a thorough search had failed to produce the minutes of these meetings, Mr. Stanchfield, for the defendant corporation, objected to further questioning along this line on the ground that the prosecution merely sought to disclose the distribution of the stock of the American Ice Company, which, data, he said, had been given on the first day of the trial.

"Oh, no, that isn't all," replied Mr. Osborne. "We had a list that showed that \$19,000,000 was distributed for certain property, but we don't know for what property it was given. For instance, \$14,000,000 was transferred to Augustus Sprague. I want to know what the ice company got for that?"

Mr. Bennett couldn't remember what the \$14,000,000 had been given to Sprague for.

After a long wrangle by counsel the witness said that he had in his possession several bills of sale to Sprague. He was asked to produce them in court on Monday. Clark said that he had an idea that the bills of sale would show that 140,000 shares of American Ice Company common had been transferred to Sprague. Bennett couldn't remember the transaction. Bennett's memory was refreshed by documents, and he remembered that the stock had been handed over to Sprague in exchange for some property, just what he could not recall.

MRS. PANKHURST TALKS

Boston Audience Listen to Militant Suffrage Advocate.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Quite a number went to Tremont Temple tonight to hear Mrs. Emmaline G. Pankhurst, the leader of the English Militant Suffragettes, had to say about the campaign which is being waged in her country to obtain votes for women.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the newly elected president of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, and who is opposed to the employment of militant methods in furthering the cause, sat on the platform from which Mrs. Pankhurst spoke and there were half a dozen other women with her.

The English Suffragette talked quietly, but with frequent gestures and described in detail the campaign that has been waged in her country. According to the speaker there never was a single instance of an assault being committed by a suffragette, these instances existing simply in the imagination of the reporters.

BREAKS RECORD AGAIN

Wilbur Wright Flies With Passenger for Forty-two Minutes.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 22.—Over a moonlit field, where the automobile lamps blazed like monster glow-worms, Wilbur Wright tonight broke his own record for long-time flying with a passenger in this country, and surpassed those made by any other aviator except his brother, Orville.

Wilbur went up with Lieutenant F. E. Humphreys, of the Engineer Corps, and sailed, just as easy, for forty-two minutes. He could have kept it up, so far as any one could tell, for that many hours if he had enough gasoline and hadn't been too hungry. And by the same token the few hundred people present hardly uttered a cheer when he had finished the second best "endurance flight" in the history of American heavier-than-air flying.

True, some of the thirty-eight girl visitors from a Washington-seminary ran up, modestly touched the biplane's white wing tips, and retired blushing and satisfied, but for the most part the spectators were not demonstrative.

COLLISION KILLS SIX

Pennsylvania Flies Crashes Into Freight Standing On Siding.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 22.—Six persons were killed and a number injured in a head-on collision, which took place at 4:40 o'clock this afternoon at Collinsville, Ohio, about twenty-five miles southeast of Richmond on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train wrecked was the flyer from Chicago to Cincinnati, which leaves here about 4 o'clock, and is due in Hamilton at 4:55. Collinsville is seven miles west of Hamilton. The train was going at a rate of fifty miles an hour at the time of the accident, and ran into an open switch and collided head-on with freight train No. 75. The impact was so great that both engines were completely wrecked, and freight cars were demolished and strewn about the road.

PATRICK MCCARREN DIED EARLY TODAY

Brooklyn Democratic Senator and Leader Loses Hard Battle For Life.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren died early this morning at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, after lingering between life and death for several days, after having been operated upon for acute appendicitis.

Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, who was sixty years old on June 18 last, was the absolute master of the Brooklyn Democracy since 1903, when he overthrew the old leader, Hugh McLaughlin. He had been a power for years before that, but with the fall of McLaughlin McCarren became something more than a local figure. He rose suddenly to the full stature of a boss, became a national figure, a man to reckon with when Presidents were nominated.

For six years he held the Democratic organization in Kings County gripped in his fingers. He held it against Tammany raids, the rebellion of district leaders, the furious assaults of pulp and press, and not infrequently against the consequences of his own acts—but he held it. He never knew when he was licked, and never gave an inch against the most determined attacks.

McCarren was born on June 18, 1849, in East Cambridge, Mass. His father was Owen McCarren, who was a "natural born" politician. In 1851 the elder McCarren moved from Massachusetts to Williamsburg, where he ran for Alderman in the old Fourteenth ward and was defeated.

A Cooper by Trade.

Young Pat was apprenticed to a cooper after picking up a common school education, and he worked hard. It was pretty easy for the young fellow to take the leadership of the younger men of the ward against the domination of Nolan, who was quite a local figure in his time.

In 1895 he had become so well known locally that he was nominated and elected Assemblyman from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards. After that his leadership in the Fourteenth was rarely questioned and his influence spread rapidly. He was re-elected to the Assembly and in 1898 ran against Jacob Worth for the Senate, but was beaten. The district was virtually Republican, but McCarren put up a lively fight. He was returned to the Assembly in 1898 and in the following year realized his Senatorial ambition. With the exception of the years 1894 and 1895 he had been continuously in the Senate. Then he was defeated by George A. Owens, but up by McCarren as a joke, the opposition not caring to name a candidate.

His big opportunity for leadership came in 1903 and he made the best of it by overthrowing McLaughlin and becoming the boss himself.

Friend of Standard Oil.

For a good many years the Senator was said to be the particular friend of the Standard Oil Company and the sugar trust in Albany. Also he was an unremitting opponent of "reform" in any guise. He first won general notoriety as a defender of certain corporations in 1897. A legislative committee was investigating the sugar trust in Brooklyn, a committee of which Senator Lexow was chairman. In that investigation McCarren came right out as the defender of the sugar trust. He fought for the trust in the committee and he dissented in a minority report from its findings. Many predicted McCarren's downfall at that time. That fall, however, he was re-elected Senator for the Fourteenth district by a largely increased majority. His relations with the Standard Oil Company were a matter of comment for years and the Senator himself never took the trouble to issue disclaimers.

McCarren was a lawyer, but he never had time to practice. Politics kept him far too busy. He was admitted to the bar after he was forty-three, and although he probably hasn't appeared in court a dozen times his fees were said to be very large. It has been alleged that he got a large annual retainer from the Standard Oil Company. To the knowledge of law, as well as to a comprehension of most other subjects, McCarren educated himself.

McCarren was a widower, his young wife and three children all dying within one year, 1884.

His habits were extremely temperate. McCarren seldom drank a drop. He smoked a good deal and liked a good dinner. The sport he enjoyed most was horse racing.

Senator McCarren is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary McCarren, who is eighty-four years old, and by one brother.

ELECT OFFICERS

New York Woman Suffrage Convention to Adjourn Today.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The New York State Woman Suffrage Association in annual session in this city today re-elected as president Mrs. Ella Hawley Crockett, of Warsaw. The other officers chosen were: Vice president, Miss Harriet May Mills, Syracuse; recording secretary, Mrs. Nicholas Shaw Fraser, Genesee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Schuler, Buffalo; treasurer, Mrs. William H. Ivins, New York; auditors, Mrs. Eliza Wright Osborne, Auburn; Mrs. Henry Viliard, New York.

T. P. O'CONNOR ARRIVES.

Thomas Power O'Connor, the Irish Parliamentary leader, known to his Liverpool constituency as "Tay Tay," arrived yesterday by the Cunarder Lusitania.

Only by patronizing advertisers can we expect to retain them and get new ones. What ever you need today may be advertised in The Call. Read the ads every day.

AGAINST DISEASE

All Men Should Pass Medical Examination for Matrimony.

The Federation of Women's Clubs in this city yesterday adopted a resolution demanding that the state legislature compel all males who desire to get married to pass an examination before a reputable physician and to prohibit the marriage of all males who cannot show a "clean bill of health."

There were 500 women present in the Hotel Astor when the resolutions were presented by Mrs. H. J. Wood, and they cheered loudly as the resolutions, which were of the most sweeping nature, were read.

"That's right; that's right; we must put that through," was heard from every section of the room and there was not a dissenting voice against the resolutions when the vote was taken.

"The laws of the state discriminate against women," declared Mrs. Wood in moving the resolutions, "but they do not against men. Now with all in favor of the men let us have this in favor of the women; let us prohibit by law the marriage of innocent girls with men who are unfit for marriage."

"Eighty per cent of the deaths of women are caused by men. Seventy-five per cent of the operations upon women are caused by men. Children are destroyed by men who should never have married. When they are not destroyed they are brought into this world blind, deaf, and dumb, and destined either to lives of misery or to die."

"Tuberculosis is spread by tuberculosis husbands marrying healthy wives. Mothers' lives and happiness are ruined after their marriage. The cause—men who were not fit to marry. Lack of children has been laid too long at the door of the woman."

"Statistics show that the vast majority of these women would have had children were it not for the condition of the men they married. It is time we shouldered the burden and met the hideous specter that is sapling the lives of our generations. This can be done by compelling the male to show that he is fit to get married."

RULES IN HEARST'S FAVOR.

Supreme Court Justice Davis heard yesterday the appeals from the decision of the Board of Elections over the right to use the emblem of Justice under the name of the Civic Alliance. Nominations were made in many districts of Manhattan under that emblem by persons allied both with Tammany and the Hearst organization. The Board of Elections decided in favor of the Tammany nominees.

After a long hearing Justice Dickey decided in favor of the stand taken by the Alliance, and the Board of Elections will be directed to throw out the irregular petitions.

THE CALL ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND FRIENDLY CRITICS CONSIDERED

(Continued from Page 1.)

distant when The Call will be able to support itself. Till then the Three Thousand will support it. You, reader, and I. We will do our part.

TWO CENTS A COPY FOR THE CALL.—Says a Wage Fund contributor: "We always harp on the poor man, and yet are not ashamed to ask of him TWO CENTS for our paper, when he can buy a bigger and better paper for one cent." The poor man can buy a bigger paper than The Call for one cent. The poor man cannot buy a better paper than The Call for any price. On this subject I can only give my individual opinion. "In New York city it will probably never be possible for a daily paper to pay for itself if sold for one cent, unless it carries a great deal of commercial advertising. Many friends of The Call are anxious to have the paper increase its circulation so that it may get sufficient advertising to enable it to reduce its price to one cent a copy. I am anxious to have The Call increase its circulation so that it may throw out the advertising it now has. I believe the workingman can and I believe the workingman will pay two cents for a Labor Paper. In so far as I have any personal influence, I shall use it to increase the number of The Call's readers. The moment it has sufficient readers to support it instead of reducing the price of The Call to one cent, I would bar out of the paper all advertising matter except such as might be called Labor Advertising—as, for example, advertisements of Union Meetings, Union Labels, BOOKS, Socialist Party and Trade Union entertainments, LECTURES, BOYCOTT and STRIKE NOTICES, etc. Said to say, just now The Call has to charge two cents a copy and needs advertising—and then some. But the day will come—it will, truly. Till then, reader, you and I, and the Three Thousand. A true Labor Paper must be published for its readers, not for its advertisers. So important do I consider its readers as compared with its advertisers, that I want The Call to have no advertisers."

Tomorrow I shall take up a number of other criticisms and write of them in The Sunday Call. This is your pay day—if you have not yet placed your name in the list with the Three Thousand contributors to The Call's One Day's Wage Fund, there might still be time to get in line with the supplemental list. All will be printed in THE CALL SOUVENIR EDITION, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31. Address The Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

THE SUNDAY CALL.—Any newsdealer who has other New York Sunday papers can have The Call. You will have to order it in advance. Do it this very day. See that your fellow shopmates and union men have The Sunday Call. It will help them in every fight with the Boss.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

The opening sale of the well-known UNION CLOTHIERS and MERCHANT TAILORS, LEVY BROS., in their NEW HARLEM STORE, 2360 Third Avenue, near 133d Street, proved to be a tremendous success.

The patronizers of the UNION LABEL convinced themselves that the Label is not only a guarantee for good workmanship and perfect fit, but it is also a guarantee for the quality of material of which the garment is made.

MESSRS. LEVY BROS. extend their appreciation to their customers and friends, and invite trade union men in general, and the readers of The Call in particular, to visit their stores where they will find the richest selection of Fall and Winter SUITS and OVERCOATS at very moderate prices.

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Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits \$11.50 to \$19.00. Shirts, \$2.55 to \$7.00. Corsets, Shiftwaists, Sweaters, Underwear, Gloves, Hose and all Ladies' Furnishings.

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HER SEX THE BARRIER

Harvard Law School Rejects Miss Milholland's Application.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Officials at the Harvard Law School today admitted that Miss Inez Milholland, the Vassar graduate, woman suffrage leader and Socialist, had applied for admittance to the law school and had been refused. She was denied admittance solely on the ground that she is a woman, and the belief by the Harvard officials that men and women should not study together.

Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst in Boston declared that Miss Milholland's treatment at Harvard shows the need of political equality for women. She said: "An American woman refused admission to an American university because she is a woman; there's the example."

"This shows the need of political equality. No doubt if we had that, such a thing could not possibly happen."

"We realize that keenly in England, and we concentrate all our energies in trying to get a parliamentary vote to enable women to get equal rights with men. My daughter was admitted to a law university. She was one out of forty to pass all examinations in the first division. In the final examination she was one of three to pass, the other two being men, but she was not allowed to practice law because she was a woman."

"Now, women have brains as well as men. Why shouldn't they be given equal rights?"

NEGRO PREACHER HANGED.

GROVE HILL, Ala., Oct. 22.—Louis Balam, the negro preacher who killed a deputy sheriff, was hanged today.

Going to spend any money today? Well, see here: Call advertisers are paying good money to place in this paper. Don't you think they ought to have your trade?

BACK TO THE FOLD

Providence Musicians Will Rejoin Central Federated Union.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—As the result of representations to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor the controversy which has been in progress for some time between the Providence Central Federated Union and the Providence Musicians' Union will be adjusted amicably and the Musicians' Union will be received back into fellowship with the Federated Union.

Secretary Grace, of the Federated Union, appeared before the executive council and made a statement in which he outlined the controversy from its inception. The local union of musicians and the Federated Union fell out through a misunderstanding, according to his statement.

KILLS SLAVE-DRIVING GUARD

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 22.—Nash Graham, an inmate of the Newcastle County workhouse at Greenbank, today shot and killed John F. Campbell, a guard. Graham, during the struggle which preceded the killing, was slightly wounded in the leg by Guard A. C. Dorsey, who went to Campbell's assistance. It is believed that Campbell insisted that Graham perform an almost impossible amount of work and this caused the trouble.

Don't think for a moment that you cannot do anything for The Call. There is work for all.

PHOTOGRAPHS ENLARGED

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The Leading Men's & Boys'
OUTFITTERS

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT ACTIVE THIS WINTER

Discovery of Spies Has Not Dampened
Ardoir of Revolutionists
in This City.

The Russian Revolutionists in this city are somewhat amused at the sensational accounts given in the capitalistic dailies of "revelations" and "exposures" of spies and provocateurs within their ranks. Though they do not discredit, and not for a moment do they belittle, Bourisef's effort to purify the revolutionary movement, they are, however, fully aware that the capitalist mouthpieces magnify his discoveries by skillful "padding," with an object that is not that of those who have the cause of Russian freedom at heart.

The question that interests them now is whether views of a character favorable to the Russian revolutionary movement would be given as much space as items of the unfavorable nature.

Kota, one of the men active in the movement, asked this question at a little gathering of friends yesterday, at 220 East Broadway, the office of Dr. Paul Kaplan, secretary of the Federated Committee of the Russian Social Revolutionary party in America. There was no direct answer, but everybody smiled significantly. It was hard to explain why the American press hasn't paid as much attention to the revolutionary movement when it was brimful of daring deeds and great sacrifices.

"There Is a Reason."

It would follow from the arguments advanced by some of them, that there is a reason.

"You see," said Dr. Kaplan, "when Asef was found to be a traitor, the confusion that followed the unpleasant discovery was pleasing to the Russian government. Members of the party became suspicious of one another, there was a general mistrust, and activities slackened. The process of purification centered attention on inside matters and outside work became temporarily dormant. It was therefore to the interest of the Czar to keep up this mistrust and to prolong the confusion. Widespread reports of discovered spies it was thought would do it."

Bourisef Praised.

Nevertheless Bourisef is doing good work," continued Dr. Kaplan. This mistrust which accompanies his discoveries becomes insignificant when the purification of the movement is considered. News from Russia brings the information that the party is in a wholesome condition and that the members feel that they have been tested and found true. You notice already a renewed activity."

Many Spies But No Provocateurs.

Dr. Kaplan said that he was certain there are spies here who are working for the Czar, but he was doubtful as to the existence of agent provocateurs.

"The Russian spies have actually become harmless in this country by their clumsy eagerness to serve their master," he said. "As provocateurs they proved miserable failures and some of them were discovered and had to flee. There were several of them who gave themselves away by approaching some of us and suggesting that we manufacture bombs. It was clumsy absurdities of that kind that brought about their undoing. The spies, who failed as provocateurs, have to confine their activities to the dirty work of watching our movements."

Revolutionists Active.

Talks with various officers of different Russian organizations point to the belief that the coming winter will be one of extraordinary activity.

Dr. H. Zhidovsky, delegate of the Social Revolutionary party to America, has made his plans for a winter of work and propaganda. In addition to his duties as editor of Das Neue Leben, he has mapped out a course of lectures and speeches that virtually fill every date on the calendar until the early spring.

The Russian Relief Society for Political Victims, successor to the Red Cross, has three projects on hand that keep the secretary, Dr. Katherine Maryson, steeped in work. They are a "Vetcherinko" for next week, a theater-benefit performance at the end of December and the regular annual ball, the great event of the season, in the middle of March.

The Russian Social Democrats and the members of the "Bund" have work of the same kind and plan many affairs in support of the movement. On the whole, the Russian colony is very much alive, and the occasional discovery of a spy has not dampened the revolutionary spirit in this country.

TAFT SPEAKS AGAIN

He's Opposed to Anti-Railroad Legislation, Except to Uphold Law.

By L. TYGEAR.

(Staff Correspondent of The Call.)
CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Oct. 22.—Taft has started off again, and once more the Nation's hilarity will be stimulated. No one in all this wide world can excel His Corpulence in dealing out platitudes and preaching "my promises."

This morning Taft spoke on the anti-railroad agitation. Governor Campbell sat on the same platform, while Taft declared, "I am not in favor of legislation against the railroads, except when it is necessary to keep them within the laws."

Now, honestly, isn't that a brilliant statement? Isn't it a revelation of Taft's beautiful, unbiased, impartial judgment? Especially is it significant, coming as it does so soon after his recent slams at the trade union movement.

Taft also declared that he is in favor of the national development of inland waterways. But, says he, in substance, no piecemeal work, no chaotic plan of doing a little here and there. If the work is to be done let the government decide upon one river, say the Ohio, and deepen it from Pittsburgh—the home of the Steel Trust—down to its mouth. Issue national bonds to pay for the improvement.

Diaz sent a Mexican brass band to participate in the reception here today. Say, well may we wonder what Taft said to Diaz!

THREE MORE CONFESS

Youngstown, O., Contractor and County Officials Admit Graft.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 22.—Three more of the fifteen former public officials and contractors indicted on graft charges, pleaded guilty before Judge George F. Robinson today. Three entered pleas of guilty late Thursday.

Sam Brunstetter and James S. Price, former good roads commissioners, and O. C. Starr, public contractor, admitted receiving and giving bribes for influence in awarding contracts. Warren H. Kale and North Newton, former good roads commissioners, and John C. Hann, former county commissioner, pleaded guilty yesterday to soliciting and accepting bribes while Kale was on trial.

Each was put on \$2,000 bail pending sentence. Prosecutor R. A. Beard declared that they admitted their guilt without promises of clemency.

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COURT OF APPEALS CUTS DEBT LIMIT

New York City Has Now Only \$54,759,646 Margin on Which to Borrow Money.

The Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday cut down the debt limit of the city of New York, fixed by the referee, General B. F. Tracy, from \$106,205,714 to \$54,759,646.

The reduction is due to the inclusion by the Court of Appeals, of \$54,000,000 involved in city contracts for public improvements, in the actual debt computation, less the amount already charged against the city as earned on contracts, which is \$2,554,933.92.

This leaves to be included in the city's indebtedness the sum of \$51,466,066, which was not included by General Tracy, and leaves as the margin of unused bonded indebtedness, available for subway construction, the total of \$54,759,646.

The debt limit case was inaugurated in June, 1908, by Jefferson M. Levy, who began a taxpayer's action for an injunction restraining the city from approving certain contracts for the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway. Similar actions were instituted by David Meyer and the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company.

Didn't Like Tracy's Decision.

Justice Blanchard appointed General Tracy referee, and his findings were made public last April. The city administration, including the Mayor and Comptroller Metz, contended that the city's debt limit was so low as to absolutely prevent the building of subways. An appeal was taken by the city from General Tracy's findings, and that appeal the city loses by yesterday's decision.

In view of the fact that there is to be voted upon by the people a week from next Tuesday the constitutional amendment eliminating dock and subway bonds from the debt limit computation, the Court of Appeals apparently realized the urgency of the situation in handing down the decision, as yesterday was not a regular decision day.

It has been estimated that if this proposed constitutional amendment is adopted it will make available \$125,000,000 for subway construction in addition to the \$55,000,000 which General Tracy's report, as revised by the Court of Appeals yesterday, declares is the present borrowing capacity of the city.

CAN'T WED IN TOMBS.

Ministers Refuse to Perform Ceremony for Incarcerated Couple.

Ralph H. S. Whitney and Grace Maidhof made several ineffectual attempts to find a clergyman who would marry them in the Tombs yesterday. The Rev. Charles A. Tinker and the Rev. George Sanderson, Episcopal chaplains in the prison, were appealed to, but both, with Judge Mulqueen's denunciation of the plan in mind, refused to perform the ceremony.

Both were sentenced Thursday to long terms by Judge Mulqueen who upbraided them severely.

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET TO BE SHORT-LIVED

(Continued from page 1.)

Cunningham Graham. He declared that the martyrdom of Ferrer and the overthrow of Maura had given Spain a liberal cabinet, and Alfonso, if he has light to see it, the greatest opportunity to lead his country to freedom and progress.

(Special to The Call.)

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—Local No. 308 of the Brotherhood of Painters have sent a denunciation of the murder of Professor Francisco Ferrer and also a protest against the imprisonment of the people of Spain who refused to murder or aid in murder in Spain's war of conquest in Morocco to the Spanish Embassy at Washington.

Bohemian Schools Join Protest.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Bohemian Free School Association, at its regular monthly meeting, passed resolutions denouncing the murder of Ferrer, as follows:

"Whereas, in Spain, the world renowned educator, Professor Francisco Ferrer, was murdered by the Spanish government in contradiction of all the laws of civilized nations; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the accredited representatives of 12,000 members of the liberal minded Bohemian Association, join in the common protest against this act, and also protest against the brutal burial, refusing decent interment to the family, to the members of which we express our heartfelt sympathies, and hope that the Spanish nation will adopt our American school system, in spite of the Spanish inquisition."

Emphatic resolutions in denunciation of the Spanish government for the murder of Francisco Ferrer have been adopted by Chicago Cooks' Union, Local 865, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is expected the majority of the labor unions of Chicago will take similar action.

Arkansas Falls Into Line.

(Special to The Call.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—The following resolutions have been passed here:

"Whereas, we, the members and

friends of Local Little Rock, Socialist party, in public meeting assembled, believe that ignorance is the greatest bar to human progress; that civilization advances only with the growth of knowledge; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we regard the murder of Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the founder of the public schools of Spain, by the Spanish government as the most horrible crime of the twentieth century."

FERRER PARADE TODAY

Big Demonstration Will Start at 6 p. m. From Madison Square.

Promptly at 6 o'clock this evening the big parade in honor of Professor Francisco Ferrer and in protest against his murder by the Spanish government will start from Madison Square and march up Fifth Avenue to 57th street, thence to Carnegie Hall, where Leonard D. Abbott will preside at a great protest meeting.

All organizations participating in the parade are asked to bring their banners and flags along and have them draped in mourning. The formation for the line of march is to begin at 5 o'clock. The ranks are to move five abreast.

This protest demonstration has been arranged by a conference of delegates from a number of Socialist and other progressive Italian organizations which will issue a special journal for this event. It will contain, in various languages, articles bearing on Professor Ferrer's efforts to further progressive education, and other facts of his noble life.

The meeting will be addressed by the following speakers: Daniel de Leon, Luigi Galliani, Emma Goldman, Madame Bellama Porzato Spier, Alexander Berkman, Professor Spiro Ladicov, for the Greek Revolutionary party, and others.

Among the organizations to participate in the demonstration will be:

The lodge of the Independent Sons of Italy, supreme lodge of the Sons of Italy and all its branches; various lodges of Italian Masons, Stonemasons' International, No. 74; Stonemasons' Helpers; Italian Bakers; the Workmen's Circle of New York city and state; various branches of the same; Socialist Labor party; Italian Socialist Federation; Anarchist Federation; Socialist Circle Italians of New York; Sicilian lodges; Forerresters of America; Socialist Circle of Italians of Williamsbridge, Harlem, Elizabeth and Hoboken; Socialist party, Italian sections; section of 3d, 7th, 10th and 14th districts; Club S. A. Azione.

The chairman of the Citizens' Protest Conference of Brooklyn announced yesterday that the conference had selected next Tuesday evening as the date for holding a Ferrer protest demonstration in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue. A number of good speakers will be on hand and a big meeting is assured.

Next Monday evening the Ferrer Protest Committee of Newark will hold a big demonstration in Weaver's Coliseum, 457 Springfield Avenue. Many able speakers, including Sol Fieldman and Henry Frank of New York, will take part.

SELIGMAN ON FERRER

"He Was Fighting for Liberty," Says Columbia Professor.

Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, professor of Political Economy at Columbia University, in the course of a weekly lecture to his Economics class, yesterday afternoon, said: "The execution of Professor Ferrer constitutes one of the greatest crimes of modern times. He was fighting for liberty, the liberty which, in a measure, we in America have achieved."

The lecturer's subject was "Liberty" and his reference to Ferrer was wholly unexpected. A few members of the class applauded the sentiment.

When interviewed after the lecture, Professor Seligman said that he did not want to be quoted, but he expressed himself as greatly in sympathy with the movement of protest against the murder of the Spanish educator. He hinted that the American Academy of Social and Political Science might in the near future formally voice the disgust of its members for the action of Spanish authorities in shooting Ferrer to death.

When pressed for further details regarding the form this protest would take, Professor Seligman refused to answer, intimating that nothing might come of the agitation among members of the American Academy.

SHOOTS WIFE; MISSES MAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Mad with jealousy, Robert Sencel, a caterer, on returning home unexpectedly early today, and finding his wife and a boarder together, fired five shots from a revolver at the pair.

The woman was struck by one of the bullets, and probably fatally wounded. The other four shots went wide of their mark, and John Flynn, a motorman, and the boarder at the house, made his escape. Surgeons at the Roosevelt Hospital, to which institution the woman was removed, say there is slight chance for her recovery.

RAND SCHOOL SUNDAY LECTURE.

Professor William Noyes will lecture at the Rand School on Sunday morning, October 24, on "What's the Value of Manual Training?" Admission 10 cents.

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Call and see Sample Rags, or send Postal and Representative will call on you.

PATERSON PROHIBITS SOCIALIST MEETINGS

Chief of Police Says No More Will Be Permitted "This Season" on City's Streets.

(Special to The Call.)

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Socialists of Paterson have been given notice by the Chief of Police that no more street meetings are to be held "for this season." The have decided to test this order of the police and some of the local papers are supporting them in their struggle.

Two Socialists were arrested at Main and Ward streets on May 23, 1908, when Mayor McBride practically prohibited the Socialists from holding street meetings. After considerable trouble he receded from this position to allow the Socialist party to hold street meetings, provided they applied for written permit each time and gave the name of the chairman and speaker.

The Socialists accepted this dictum because they were not financially strong enough to fight the case in court. They have been applying for permits ever since and up to last week, when they were informed by the Chief of Police that they would not be permitted to hold any more meetings "this season"—in other words, during the campaign.

Local Paper Takes Good Stand.

The Paterson News makes the following comment in reply to a letter from a protesting Socialist:

"There is no law higher than the Constitution of the state and the United States, which are identical upon this question. The Constitution says nothing about the Mayor or the police being authorized to stop any peaceable gathering of citizens. They have no such right. We advise our Socialist friends to appeal to the law for redress. This country is getting to be worse than Russia. Even in England, a monarchical country, the people are permitted to hold public meetings without police interference. Of late years our police and municipal authorities are usurping powers that are not conferred upon them by the Constitution or laws of the state."

It is generally conceded that the old party politicians are alarmed at the growth of Socialist sentiment, and have taken drastic measures to head off the agitation.

WRITES TO GIRL; ENDS LIFE.

After writing a letter addressed to his prospective bride, Bana Orbitz, who occupied a room at 349 East 62d street, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with a revolver. The letter was addressed to Miss Sophie Reiter, 417 East 60th street.

BUY A SUNDAY CALL.

And read Prof. Lipe's large ad about the SOCIALIST TRAINING COLLEGE OF GREATER NEW YORK which now has enrolled three dozen live students in the various departments. The Teachers' and Speakers' classes meet at 8 and 9 P. M., respectively, every Thursday night in the Brooklyn Educational League room, 155 Tompkins Avenue, near Willby Avenue, Brooklyn. To all who mean business the tuition in these classes is free for the first term. Kum and join a MODERN SKOOL.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

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ON FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1909
AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

SPORTS

5,000 GREET JEFFRIES

Big Boller-maker Says He Will Beat Johnson Easily.

"I will fight Johnson and I will beat him easily." In response to a volley of questions James J. Jeffries made this positive assertion yesterday morning as he stepped down the gangplank from the big Cunard Lusitania. A crowd of 5,000 persons gathered to welcome the former champion of the world who has been spending two months or more in Europe, and when the big fellow appeared he got a wild reception. Jeffries and his wife were met by Sam Berger and several close friends at the pier while the crowd surged around them cheering enthusiastically.

"I'm feeling fine," said Jeffries, with a good-natured smile. "In fact I'm never better. I weigh 232 pounds now, but I was several pounds lighter two weeks ago. The increase in weight is due to the trip across the Atlantic, during which I could not keep up my daily vigorous exercise."

"I had a great time on the other side," continued Jeffries. "I saw Jim Corbett in London and he agreed with me that Johnson is overrated and a piece of punk. I spent some time at the race tracks and found that the bookmakers were easy to beat. In eleven out of twelve days I won money on the horses which more than paid the current expenses. But I had to tip waiters, cab drivers, bellboys and other servants until I was weary. You can just bet that I'm glad to get back to this world. I haven't had time to talk with my manager, yet, but whatever arrangements he has made about the big match will be satisfactory to me."

Jeffries and his party then made a bee line for a Broadway hotel, where the boller-maker received another ovation. The crowd cheered him to the echo and he seemed very happy. He said he was glad to know that Johnson and Promoter Coffroth were making tracks for this city, and declared that he would be ready to make the match at the proposed conference. He called attention to the fact that he had a \$5,000 forfeit up with a local stakeholder and stated that the money would be transferred to anybody mutually acceptable to bind articles of agreement.

LATHAM FLIES FAST

But Blackpool Aviation Meet Turns Out a Fizzle.

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 22.—Despite the best efforts of the promoters the Blackpool aviation meeting has proven more or less of a fizzle. No exceptionally good records have been established, although it had been hoped that the absolute adaptability of the aeroplane and the dirigible would be shown.

About the best performance was that today of Latham, the French expert, in his monoplane. He steered his machine into the teeth of a stiff wind, making two complete circles of the course. His powerful motor kept the craft moving against the wind, and in running with the wind he lost the speed of a railway train.

When he descended Latham declared that in his opinion he made better than sixty miles an hour when the wind was behind him.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Kilkenny and Kildare Football Teams Will Clash Tomorrow.

Fresh from their triumph in which they beat a picked team of Illinois Gaelic football players for the American championship, the Kilkenny boys will meet Kildare in a challenge match at Wakefield Park tomorrow.

Lost, the Kildare captain, went to Chicago two weeks ago with the New Yorkers and, finding that two Illinois cracks were eligible to join his team, brought them back and they will be with the Kildare combination on Sunday. Kildare has made Kilkenny play on the defensive during the past season and it is expected that the recruits should score a victory over the champions.

The meet will be held under the auspices of the Waterford Association and the rest of the draw is Yonkers vs. Westford and Galway vs. Waterford. A three miles open and several running events will also be held.

NELSON AND WOLGAST TO MEET

Los Angeles Will Get Bout for Lightweight Championship.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 22.—A battle for the world's lightweight championship has been arranged by Tom McCarry, manager of the Pacific Coast Athletic Club, between Ad Wolgast and Battling Nelson. They will fight forty-five rounds in this city Thanksgiving Day. The weight will be 135 pounds at the ring side.

Nelson is now in Chicago, as is also Tom Jones, manager for Wolgast. The two fighters will come West at once and upon their arrival will sign articles of agreement.

Ketchel is out with the announcement that he is ready to make a match with Langford, Papke, Jack O'Brien or Sallor Burke. Promoter Hester, of the Mission Athletic Club of San Francisco, stands ready to hang up a \$10,000 purse for Ketchel and Langford, but Coffroth is also after the bout and will probably make a better offer. Papke, meanwhile, has agreed to box twenty rounds with Burke at the Southern Athletic Club of New Orleans at an early date.

KETCHEL ON DECK AGAIN.

Boxing is thriving in cities up the state, particularly in Albany and Newburg, but the tide is still on here. The local clubs say they are victims of discrimination in this respect and are anxious to have another tussle with the authorities.

BOXERS BUSY UP STATE.

Boxing is thriving in cities up the state, particularly in Albany and Newburg, but the tide is still on here. The local clubs say they are victims of discrimination in this respect and are anxious to have another tussle with the authorities.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced in this directory. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

Cooks' Union, Local 110. Meets every Friday, 8:30 P. M., at 12 St. Marks Place.

Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Edridge and Livingston Sts. H. I. Cohn, Organizer.

Amalgamated Writers of N. Y. Local No. 8. R. P. Office, 12 St. Marks Place, Manhattan. Members meet Fridays at 4 P. M.

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association. Meets third and fifth Friday of the month at the Labor Temple.

Cement and Asphalt Laborers' Union. Meets second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 814 East 6th St.

United Journeymen Pie Bakers of New York and vicinity. Local No. 1. Meets every first and third Saturday in the month at 142 East 7th St. Executive Board meets by call.

Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America. Local No. 1. Meets every Saturday at 10 A. M. at the Labor Temple. Employment office, 220 East 64th St.

Labor Secretariat. 230 Broadway, Manhattan. Office hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Delegates meet last Saturday in the month at Labor Temple.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 23. N. Y. and vicinity. Meets every second and fourth Saturday of the month, 2 P. M., at Paulsboro's Hall, 1651 Broadway.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Local Union No. 457. Meet every Monday, 8 P. M., at 321-323 East 73d street, K. A. Frykman, Fin. Sec. 125 West 50th street, Carlson, Rec. Sec. 452 East 146th street.

Local Union No. 300. Carpenters and Joiners. Meet every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple. Employment office, 142 East 64th St.

Local Union No. 457. Carpenters and Joiners. Meet every Monday, 8 P. M., at 321-323 East 73d St.

Local Union No. 457. Carpenters and Joiners. Meet every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple. Employment office, 142 East 64th St.

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Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND.

214-100-acre Plots from \$50 up for investment, vegetable or poultry farms, for sale on easy terms. Factor's stores, schools, church bldg. ADOLPH HOFFMAN, Bedford Station, Long Island.

BIGGEST BARGAIN on Long Island for \$12,000; situated heart of Nassau Co.; highly cultivated, with large house, barn, outbuildings; present occupant just delivered \$3,000 worth of pickles; good terms to quick buyer. T. F. Dor 158, Jamaica, L. I.

BARGAIN Rockville Centre—8-room house, cellar and attic, plot 35x110, 10 minutes to depot; restricted section; price \$2,500; good terms to quick buyer.

LYNCH 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—BROOKLYN. BIG BARGAIN—Brooklyn—2-family house, 11 rooms, only \$3,500; \$500 cash. 5700THOP 2509 Pitkin Ave.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. 5 LOTS at TOMS RIVER, one mile from water front, takes all, or make money; worth more than cost.

LYNCH 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE. On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, Jamaica. Hledenkapp, builder, 224 Fulton street, Jamaica.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. Unfurnished. East Side.

35TH, 307-309 E.—2 elegant 5-room flats; \$1,400; half month free.

41ST, 210 E.—3 and 4 rooms, improvements; central location; rents \$12-17.

42D, 403 E.—3 large, light, clean rooms, foot through; well kept.

49TH, 334 E.—2 and 3 rooms to let; low rents. Apply Janitor.

52D, 415 E.—Single flat, 6 large rooms, bath; rent \$26. Janitor.

60TH, 212 E.—Floor, 6 light rooms, bath, hot water supply, \$22 to \$25.

74TH, 319 E. (near 2d av.)—3 large rooms, improvements; rents, hot water, \$20.

77TH, 241 E.—Floor to let, 4 rooms, \$14.

80TH, 224 E.—Lovely flat, 5 rooms, bath; improvements; rents, hot water, \$20.

81ST, 217 E.—Five large, light rooms, bath, newly decorated, \$19; improvements.

83D, 600 E.—5 large rooms, bath and all improvements, \$17. See Janitor himself.

87TH, 243 E.—5 rooms, bath; hot water supply; rent \$21. Janitor.

97TH ST., 155 EAST—Elegant 6 room apartments; cheap rent; all improvements.

102D ST., 213 EAST—Elegant 3 and 4 room apartments; cheap rent; one-half month free.

100TH, 35 EAST—Basement, 4 large rooms; steam, hot water; \$10.

118TH, 238 E.—6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, \$22.

131ST, 49 EAST—Four steam heated rooms; front apartment; nice neighborhood; \$16.

West Side. AMSTERDAM AV., 2030, near 160th st.—5 rooms, steam heat, \$18-22.

8TH AV., 570, near 30th floor, 4 large, light rooms; improvements; \$16.

8TH AV., 208-5—5 large, light rooms; rent reduced \$17; newly decorated.

9TH AV., 2554, near 130th—Chorus flat, 5 large, light rooms; \$17.

10TH, 417-419 W.—3 and 4 light rooms, improvements.

17TH, 410-412 W.—Three rooms; improvements; rent \$12-15. Janitor.

24TH, 433 W.—4 rooms, box flat, private hall, bath, improvements; reduced, \$19.

30TH, 143 W.—Elegant floors, improvements; perfect order; \$15 up central location.

30TH, 418-420 W.—4 and 5 large rooms, all improvements; rent \$17 and \$22. See Janitor.

30TH ST., 255 W.—Private house, top floor, 4 large, light rooms; \$24.

41ST ST., 203 W.—near 7th av.—Floor of four bright rooms; rent only \$18.

51ST, 506 W.—3 elegant light rooms; improvements; \$11; half month free.

57TH, 424 W.—6-room apartment; all improvements. Inquire Janitor.

62D, 196 W.—Large, light apartments; best order; quiet house; \$13-17.

90TH, 138 W.—Apartments, 4 light rooms, improvements; hot water; \$20.

97TH ST., 132 WEST—Apartments, 4 light rooms; all improvements; \$21.

100TH, 61 W.—3-4 rooms; L. ranges; boiler; 2 weeks free; \$12-14.

101ST, 79 W.—4 large, light rooms; near Coney Park; low rent.

124TH, 147 W.—3-4 rooms; quiet, clean house, near subway; \$12-15.

144TH, 207 W.—New house; finest apartments; bath; hot water; \$13-15.

146TH, 206 W.—New house; elegant apartments; steam, hot water; \$18.

1234, 337 E.—Beautiful 6 rooms, bath; light, cheap rent; near 5d av. L.

134th, 623 E.—near Cypress av.—Elegant 5 rooms, bath, floor through, \$14.

135TH, 421 E.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; halls heated.

140TH ST., 505 E.—3-4 large, light rooms; hot water; bath; \$12-10, \$17.

BROOK AV., 172-5—5 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; \$17 and \$18.

BRADHURST AVE., 108, opposite Colonial Park—Fire large, light rooms; improvements; \$14 to \$16.

EAGLE AVE., 505, near East 140th St.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, bath.

FOREST AVE., 116, near 126th St.—Five extra large rooms in three-family house.

HOMER ST., 944 (next Prospect Ave.)—F. cent. four large, beautiful, light rooms and bath. Apply Janitor.

JEROME AVE., 2016, near Broadway—5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$24, two flights.

LEAFHART AV., 418—Single flat, 5 rooms, bath; \$21.

STERBINS AV., 1192, Corner Home st.—5 family house, 7 large rooms, bath; \$23.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD 178 (near 134th)—Light, clean, modern rooms; rents \$13 to \$15.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 7c per Line. 3 Insertions, 15c per Line. 7 Insertions, 35c per Line. Seven Words to a Line.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 5TH AV., 1267, cor. 106TH ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms for ladies; meals if desired; private family. Mrs. J. Sulpan.

65TH, 253 E.—Furnished room to let with private family, all conveniences. CHAS. ALSTER.

19TH, 323 E.—Small and large rooms, with running water, bath; private house.

65TH ST., 48 W.—2 newly furnished rooms; bath, steam heat; running water in room; private hall; near all conveniences; price \$12; near subway station; \$5 monthly. Address A. B. care Call.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. With small, liberal family, one small, light warm room, adjoining bath, gas, use of kitchen; excellent neighborhood; private park; tennis; near subway station; \$5 monthly. Address A. B. care Call.

FURNITURE FOR SALE. FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor suits; in fact, everything for the home; all the new and latest patterns. By buying of us direct, you save from 20 to 40 per cent—the middleman's profit.

RIG G FURNITURE WORKS. 351 E. 78th St., Between 1st and 2d Aves.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. YOUNG COMRADE, 19, seeks employment with chance for advancement; 3 years' general office experience; ambitious, energetic and will accept position of responsibility. Address A. E. B. 233 Floyd st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIGN PAINTER and card writer, out of town, wishes position, or job work. Address J. H. care Call.

COMRADE desires work in office or shop; can fill position as interpreter or agent; speaks and writes English and Italian. Andrew B. Reid, 788 5th Ave., New York.

SITUATION WANTED. STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wishes position; one year's experience; best references furnished. Minnie Sopkin, 446 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALE. BRUSH MAKER—To do work home. Noble, 400 Pearl st.

SALESMAN—Daylight Electric Arc Lamp; sales electricity; sells for \$12; commission 10 per cent. Address A. B. care Call, 110 4th av., Manhattan.

TYPEWRITER—Young man, Remington operator, to do billing in wholesale book store; must be rapid and accurate; pay \$13 to \$14. Address B. N. Y. Call.

WANTED—One or two advertising solicitors to work for The Call. Apply to the manager of The Call, 442 Pearl St., New York.

Stone, letter and engraver, experienced on jewelry; write Novelties, 472 Tremont St., Bronx.

EXPERIENCED ladies' tailor, Sopkin, 446 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. GIRL wanted which worked by bookbinder. Imperial Novelty Mfg. Co., 1850 3d av. 016

WANTED—Girls to pack candy; experience unnecessary; for long term, \$4 a week; chance for advancement. Advance Novelty Co., 519 East 72d st.

LADIES' TAILOR WANTED—To make jackets and skirts. Apply Babinsky, 1907 Second avenue, between 102d and 103d streets.

GIRLS WANTED—Finishers on ladies' jackets. Apply to Babinsky, 1907 Second avenue, between 102d and 103d streets.

NEAT GIRL WANTED—For housework and plain cooking; 4 in family; 7 rooms; wages \$15 to \$20. Dr. S. Berlin, 22 E. 106th st.

EXPERIENCED skirt finishers, Sopkin, 446 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS for Staple Article, sells like wildfire; big commission; send 10c for sample and terms. Home Supply Company (not inc.), Dept. 7, Williamsburg, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE. PATRONIZE CALL ADVERTISERS—Insurance placed anywhere; write for rates. Edward J. Dutton, 77 William st.

PATENTS. INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. PATENT LAWYER, 3 W. 70TH ST., N. Y. Regular Meetings, Friday, 8 p. m., Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Ave. Guests Welcome.

INSTRUCTION. AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION, \$15; complete course; never discontinued. West Side Auto School, 343 W. 53d st.

RUPTURE CURE. If so, find out particulars of the Bunker Truss. Only costs a postal to write for our free booklet. The Bunker Truss is more than a truss—it is a Cure. We can show you original testimonials of cured patrons, including Call readers, and will let you investigate and try before you pay a cent. Write today to find out how we can cure you without loss of time from work. Mention The Call. THE BUNKER TRUSS CO., 47 W. 42d st., New York.

PROPRIETARY.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business.
General Committee—Labor Temple, 225 East 84th street.
225 A. D. (Branch 2)—243 East 84th street. 5 p. m.
Hungarian Branch—3309 Third avenue.
Open Air.
21st A. D.—Northeast corner 134th street and Lenox avenue. G. R. McKim, Thomas Potter.
28th A. D.—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. R. Wolf, Warren Atkinson.
21st A. D.—Northeast corner 125th street and Seventh avenue. Jos. Wanhope, E. F. Cassidy, A. Abraham.
22d A. D.—Southeast corner 125th street and Willis avenue. P. H. Donohue, L. Baum, E. F. Cassidy.
22d A. D. (Van Nest)—Westchester avenue and Main streets. J. V. Shubert, J. C. Frost.
23d A. D.—149th street, between Third and Bergen avenues. August Klenke, J. J. Corneil.
24th A. D.—Southeast corner 169th street and Clinton avenue. Carrie W. Allen, J. B. Garity, E. F. Cassidy.
22d A. D.—Northeast corner 86th street and Third avenue. P. L. Quinlan, A. B. DeMitt, Fred Paulitsch.
2d A. D. (Italian meeting)—Northeast corner Thompson and Prince streets. Ugo Lupi, D. Speciale.
Noonday Meeting.
Junction of Spruce, Nassau and Park Row. J. B. Garity, August Klenke.
The following open air meetings are arranged under the auspices of the Assembly districts:
24 A. D.—Pike and Monroe. Rutgers and Montgomery. M. Myself, M. Goldowsky, S. Ringier, C. Kanovitz, D. Cummings, Miss Blank, Dr. Feldman, J. Pearson and C. Haskell.
28th A. D.—(Truck meeting) 115th street and Madison avenue, 115th street and Madison avenue, 105th street and Madison avenue. Albert Abraham, William Karlin.
28th A. D.—103d street and Madison avenue. Sol. Feldman.
Irish Socialist Federation—39th street and Broadway. Toomey Braden, Quinlan and others.

BROOKLYN.

Business.
Kings County Central Committee—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.
Open Air.
Noonday meeting—Navy Yard, 84th street entrance. Sol. Schwartz.
4th A. D. (Italian)—Park and Kent avenues. Sam Ferro, P. Bavalacqua.
7th A. D.—Third avenue and 17th street. J. Chant Lippe, Geo. Marr.
10th A. D.—Fourth and Atlantic avenues. Leonard Davidson.
12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 14th street. L. Baker, C. L. Furman.
16th A. D.—Bath avenue and Bay 19th place. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser.
21st A. D.—Broadway and Thornton street. Rabiner.
21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Scholes street. M. Wolfman.
21st A. D.—Flushing avenue and Cook street. D. Oshinsky.
21st A. D.—Moore and Morrell streets. Sussman, Cohen, Goldblatt.
22d A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues. J. A. Behringer.
22d A. D.—Van Sicken and Pitkin avenues.
22d A. D.—Sutter and Bradford avenues.
23d A. D.—Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. J. T. Hill, W. W. Passage.
23d A. D. (Branch 1)—Traveling meeting, starting from Prospect place and Hopkinson avenue. 8 p. m.; Grafton street and Dumont avenue. Sutter and Stone avenues. Glenmore avenue and Osborn street. Stone and Pitkin avenues. Dumont and Chester streets. Watkins and Dumont avenue. Speakers: M. Abramson, William Harbers, M. S. Kerrigan, B. Wolf.
22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Bradford street and Sutter avenue. P. Klopfer, B. Schreffer.
22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Van Sicken and Pitkin avenue. B. Rosenfeld, M. Mannes.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Whitesone—18th street and 8th avenue. G. M. Fitzgibbon, Fred Paulitsch.

RIDGEWOOD, L. I.

Ralph and Woodward avenue—H.

Socialist Post Cards

Save time and money by writing all your short letters on them. Fine pictures of Debs, Warren, Jack London, John Spargo, "Mrs. Name," "Skinny Turkey," and the Bread Line That Beat the Steel Trust. A dozen assorted cards mailed for 10c; 100 for 50c.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO.,
157 Kinzie Street - Chicago

EUGENE V. DEBS

Will Speak at the Entertainment and Ball

Under the Auspices of the 26th Assembly District, and American and Finnish Branches, 28th and 30th Assembly Districts, Socialist Party.

NEW STAR CASINO

107th St., bet. Lexington and Park Avenues.

Monday, November 1, 1909, at 8 P. M.

DOORS OPEN 7 P. M.

Admission, 25 Cents. Hat Check, 10 Cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the SOCIALIST PARTY Headquarters, 239 East 84th street; Rand School, 112 East 19th street; The Call, 442 Pearl street; The Forward, 175 East Broadway; Headquarters, 26th Assembly District, 112 East 104th street; headquarters 28th and 30th Assembly Districts, 167 East 125th street.

Froehlich, Mark Peiser, G. Lieburg.

CORONA, L. I.

Grand avenue and Main street—William Burke, Tim Walsh.

JERSEY CITY.

Newark avenue and Barrow street. Robert T. Paine.

HOBOKEN.

Washington and 3d streets—Clarence H. Taylor.

BAYONNE.

Broadway and Cottage street—Pat S. Quinlan.

WEST HOBOKEN.

Spring and Stevens streets—Henry R. Kearns.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Front and Dauphin streets—Charles Orfe, Charles W. Ervin.

Germantown and Lehigh avenues—A. S. Hall, Simon Knebel.

Germantown and Chelton avenues—J. McDermott, L. J. Santamarie.

Germantown and Bristol street—Frank Harrison, Harry Ganiz.

Frankford avenue and Cambla street—H. V. Kenny, Charles Sehl.

Frankford avenue and Unity street—W. N. Johnson, Daniel K. Young.

22d and Tasker streets—V. L. Gulbert, Marcellus Walt.

42d and Lancaster avenue—C. P. Hall, Edward Moore.

7th and Moore streets—J. J. Miller, John P. Clark.

5th and Spring Garden streets—M. Sclarowitz, Andrew Muldowney.

BROOKLYN.

Determined to demonstrate against the assassination of Francisco Ferrer by the Spanish government, the Citizens' Protest Conference of Brooklyn requests all lovers of liberty to assemble in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-55 Willoughby avenue, on Tuesday, October 26, at 8 p. m.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COM.

All locals and districts are requested to account for picnic tickets at once so that the prizes may be awarded. Tickets not paid for by October 30 will not participate.

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of capitalist class control of government and all the resources of life.

"They have subsidized the daily press of the country, thereby diverting its function as a reliable and useful source of news and information, until it has become a potent lever for the perpetuation of capitalist class control of government and a menace to the liberties of the working class."

"Through this powerful medium, either the real demands of the people are purposely omitted or so distorted and by other means misrepresented as to make the legitimate demands of the working class appear vicious and lawless, to the end that the capitalist class may continue to revel in luxury while the working class lives and dies in poverty."

"Between the working class and the capitalist class, therefore, there can be no peace, no compromise. For as the material interests of the two classes are irreconcilable, no capitalist political party can serve the working class. Republican or Democrat, Reform or Fusion, they all serve the capitalist class and make the working men their dupes."

"Therefore, we call upon all who are exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class, to join with the workingmen who have formed a party of their own, composed of and controlled by workingmen—the Socialist party—to throw off the rule of the capitalist class, regain possession of the sources of life, and institute a system of society based upon the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution of wealth, to the end that the competitive wage system may be abolished, and every man and woman enjoy the full product of their labor and their full right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

NASHVILLE, TENN.

A lively municipal campaign is in progress in Nashville, Tenn. The town is now placarded with announcements of speaking dates for all the Socialist candidates until the close of the campaign. The posters bear the following proviso: Nominees will speak at the following places on dates given below, that is if we don't get arrested, as we have been arrested two or three times during this campaign.

DEBS WILL SPEAK

To Address a Large Meeting at New Star Casino, November 1.

Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, has accepted an invitation from the 26th, 28th and 30th A. D. to speak at the New Star Casino, Monday evening, November 1, at 8 p. m.

There is no doubt that this meeting will be the largest meeting of the present campaign. The doors will open at 7 p. m. and an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

There will be short speeches by Edward F. Cassidy and William Karlin. John Snade will speak in Finnish. The Finnish chorus will sing and dancers will give the Finnish national dance. Carl Schom's band will furnish the ball music.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

During the coming season the Brooklyn People's Institute will hold meetings Sunday night in the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Parkside avenue, for the discussion of the questions of the hour by qualified speakers. Tomorrow evening the question under discussion will be the unemployed, and the speaker will be one who has dealt with the question for years, James Eads How, commonly known as "The Millionaire Hobo."

Sunday morning, Dr. John D. Long will preach on "Wisdom."

PUBLIC LECTURES

The following lectures have been arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education, for tonight:

Public School 1, Henry and Catherine streets: "Nathan Hale," John D. Barry.

Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "Land and Its Rent," Professor James Walter Crook.

Public School 184, 116th street and Fifth avenue: "Glaciation, Recollections of the Man," Thomas S. Robert.

Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West: "Hydrogen and Hydrogen Peroxide," Dr. William L. Estabrooke.

Public Library, 121 East 58th street: "Egypt, the Time of the Pyramids," W. Max Mueller.

Public Library, 503 West 14th street: "Famous American Jurists, Philanthropists, Artists," Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson.

St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East 42d street: "Nitrogen and Its Compounds," Dr. Arthur C. Neish.

Sunday evening—Public School 81, 216 East 110th street: "Die Walkure," Mrs. Mary Hill Brown.

BANK ROBBERS ESCAPE.

Pose in Pursuit of Badger State Bandits Accomplishes Nothing.

MINOCQUA, Wis., Oct. 22.—The gang which robbed the Minocqua Bank is still at large, according to a telephone message today from Bradley Junction, thirty miles from here. The robbers, it is said, now have their route of escape carefully planned, with canoes in readiness to take them into the Manitowish rivers and lakes, where a thousand men could escape even the guides who are acquainted with the lake country.

The posse reported last night the men are believed to be surrounded in the woods near Bradley Junction, but when the woods were beaten today it was found that the men had not been there.

The Call is your paper. It is your business. Look after it every day. Show this paper to the man whose advertisement you would like to see in it. Recommend that he advertise. Send such information as you may have regarding prospective advertisers to the Advertising Department.

Next Sunday's Issue

Will contain, among other good things:

OUR LEADING CITY CANDIDATES, with their Pictures.
INTO THE UNKNOWN. A Story by Leonid Andreieff.
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY. By Louis B. Boudin.
THE WINDS. A Story by Ernest Poole.
DSCHAWO. An American Story.
MILTON; THE POLEMIC. By Josephus Chant Lippe.
BARNEY BERLIN. A Character Sketch. By Joshua Wanhope.
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. By Hyman Strunsky.
WOMAN'S SPHERE.
"FOR YOUNG FOLKS."
COMMENT AND DISCUSSION.
SOCIALIST AND LABOR NEWS.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

Secretaries and business agents of labor unions are requested to send in facts concerning the activities of their respective organizations, such as strikes, meetings, trade conditions, growth of organizations and other items of interest to the workers.

TEAMSTERS, NO. 506.

Teamsters' Local, 506, will hold a meeting at 3 p. m. tomorrow, at 228 East 47th street. As matters of importance are to be discussed, members are urged to attend.

BILL POSTERS, NO. 1.

There will be a meeting of the Bill Posters, No. 1, at 8 Union Square, East, tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CHAUFFEURS.

There will be a meeting of the Chauffeurs, No. 267, tomorrow night at headquarters, 781 Eighth avenue. Important business will be discussed, and a large attendance is urged.

METAL POLISHERS.

The Metal Polishers' Union, No. 34, will hold a mass meeting tomorrow, at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway.

The meeting has been called for the purpose of starting a campaign for the organization of the brass-lead workers.

Men prominent in the labor movement will address this meeting.

BEER DRIVERS, NO. 24.

Beer Drivers' Union, No. 24, at its last meeting decided to attend

GUIDE TO THE THEATERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th st. and Irving pl. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2. "The Man Who Stood Still," with Louis Mann. This week only.

ASTOR, 45th st. and Broadway. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2. "The Man From Home," with William Hodge. Comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

ALHAMBRA, Seventh ave. and 126th st. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2. "The Girl and the Wizard," musical comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 42d st., near Broadway. Every day. Vaudeville.

BELASCO, 42d st. and Broadway. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2. "Is Marriage a Failure?" musical comedy adapted from German by Leo Dietrichstein.

BROADWAY, 41st st. and Broadway. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2. "The Midnight Son," musical comedy.

CIRCLE, 60th st. and Broadway. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2. "The Girl and the Wizard," musical comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

COMEDY, 41st st. and Broadway. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2. "The Girl and the Wizard," musical comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

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In a body the ball of Brewers' Union, No. 345, which takes place tonight at the Labor Lyceum. The officers reported that the union in better shape today than ever before. Twenty-five dollars was donated to the Brewery Workers Sick and Death Benefit Society. It was also decided to hold the union's annual ball at the Labor Lyceum, on Wednesday, February 15.

SHIRT IRONERS.

The newly organized Shirt Ironers' Union will hold a mass meeting at 133 Eldridge street tonight.

Pulido Mazzella will speak in Italian and B. Weinstein will deliver an address in Jewish.

BAKERS' JOINT BOARD.

The Joint Executive Board of the Bakers' Union of Greater New York will meet tonight at 210 East 80th street. Important business will be discussed and it is urged that all delegates attend this meeting.

BOTTLERS AND DRIVERS.

The Bottlers' and Drivers' Union No. 345, will hold its annual ball at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, tonight. The arrangement committee assures a good time to all those who will attend.

HOW MORGAN CAME FORWARD AS A TWENTY PER CENT PATRIOT DURING THE PANIC OF 1907

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers.
Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," Etc.

PART III. The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

Copyright, 1909, by Gustavus Myers.

(Continued from Last Saturday.)

CHAPTER XXIII (Continued).

But the grasping of the properties of the ousted combination were not the only seizures during those harvest days of the panic of 1907. The electric apparatus factories of the Westinghouse Company had long been in the way of the Standard Oil Company, which owned the General Electric Company. The Standard Oil Company exercised a financial pressure during the panic that soon drove the Westinghouse Company into an extrication, from which it escaped only by becoming a Standard Oil property. And in the conferences held by the Wall Street financiers during the early days of the panic, Morgan learned that the control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, in the form of stock, had been placed with the Trust Company of America by John W. Gates and his associates to secure loans. This was information of the highest and most momentous value.

The Steel Trust Absorbs a Dangerous Competitor.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was the most dangerous competitor of the Steel Trust. It was the one great competitor having its own sources of iron ore and coal supply. In the fall of 1907 it owned, it was estimated, from 500,000,000 to 700,000,000 tons of iron ore, 2,000,000,000 tons of coal, and "very large quantities of flux and fluxing material." All of these coal deposits were within a radius of thirty miles of its plant in Birmingham, Ala. (4) The owners of this company were planning improvements which would have made it even more serious competitor of the Steel Trust, and they had plans under way of merging the Republic Steel Company with their corporation.

(4) Testimony before the United States Senate Committee on Judiciary, February 2, 1909.

eminent judges discovered that labor unions were trusts, and issued writs against them on the ground that they were conspiracies in defiance of that law. Roosevelt was bitterly denounced; (5) his action, however, mattered little so far as the merging of the two corporations was concerned; had not the Steel Trust obtained control at that particular time it would have inevitably done so at some other time, and by another process. (6) According to disclosures before the Senate Committee on Judiciary, the Steel Trust made a profit of \$67,000,000 by forcing the Trust Company of America to sell the control of the enormously valuable plants and mines of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at a ridiculously low price.

(5) Seven United States Senators signed a document severely arraigning him for sanctioning a violation of the anti-trust law and for practically commanding the United States Department of Justice to take no steps for an enforcement of the law.

Under the caption of "Morgan, Dictator," the Berlin Tageblatt, on December 3, 1907, published a leading article in its financial page, urging the prosecution of Morgan for blackmail in threatening a more disastrous calamity in case Roosevelt did not accede. Under the German laws, said the Tageblatt, Morgan would have been immediately arrested for blackmail. An amusing comment, considering that Morgan and his kind are the Government in the United States.

(6) The full title of the anti-trust law, so far as it is applied to capitalist corporations was mockingly shown by Congressman Littlefield, one of the Republican dictators of Congress and a trust advocate of great skill. In an address to the Illinois Bar Association on June 27, 1908, he pointed out:

"In 1907 the government had in its service 171 District and Assistant District Attorneys. This little army of lawyers cost the government in salaries and expenses \$755,612.06, in addition to the salaries of the Department of Justice, amounting to \$270,865.58. By the exercise of due diligence they obtained 9,741 convictions for violation of the law. The average number of convictions for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law during the last six and one-half years, only seven since September 14, 1904.

"In order to get the full significance of this record it should be borne in mind that during this period the government has had available for its use for the enforcement of this special statute \$500,000 in 1904 and \$250,000 in 1908. Since September 14, 1901, with eight injunctions and seven convictions \$388,242.88 has been expended for this special purpose, resulting in fines of only \$96,000."



GUSTAVUS MYERS.

Funds Kindly Provided by the Government.

Where did Morgan and his associates get the money with which to carry on the process of terrorizing the country and gathering in immense industrial and other properties? Again, the people had another of those frequently occurring vivid opportunities of seeing how thoroughly the United States government was an instrument of the capitalists. In the banks there were more than two hundred million dollars of money being fundamentally from the sweat of the working class in taxation. The few oligarchies controlling the great banks were allowed to use this money as though it were their private property. They declined to loan any money to anyone until their plans were ready, and when they did loan it was at extortionate rates of interest. Even this complete transference of government funds did not satisfy them; they demanded more. The government at once responded. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, instantly permitted the national banks to issue thirty million dollars more in paper currency, and made the mints work night and day to turn out fresh coin.

Posing as the savior of the country, Morgan came forward at the auspicious time, on the afternoon of October 24, 1907, and magnanimously announced his desire to "relieve the tension." The entire capitalist class, excepting the few magnates who were engineering the whole situation, was clamoring for loans of money. The

loans were finally given on that afternoon. The "savior of the country" demanded from 20 per cent upwards for loans, and exacted securities as collateral at heavy sacrifices to the borrowers. The money that he thus loaned was government money, squeezed in taxation from the producers. It was a classic example of government of, for and by the great capitalists.

No Aid for the Unemployed.

While the tools of these capitalists, called the government, were placing the treasury of the United States at the disposal of Morgan, what was the government doing for the millions of workers thrown into enforced idleness and destitution? By June, 1908, it was conservatively estimated that perhaps five million workers in the United States were out of work, and could get no work. Reports from the charity organizations in every city showed that the cities were overcrowded with the homeless and unemployed. Destitution was rife, and cases of starvation of men, women and children, were more frequent than the official reports dared reveal. The jails throughout the country were crowded with men who, thrown out of work, were adjoined vagrants and sentenced. Many of the homeless voluntarily committed some breach of the law in order to be sent to jail. There, at least, shelter and food could be obtained. Many towns adopted the plan of deliberately driving out the unemployed. Everywhere crime increased; driven to absolute necessity, many workers stole, and, of course, were dispatched to prison. The Social Ethical League, of New York City, reported that crime had increased 50 per cent within six months.

With destitution and starvation everywhere, what did the government, whether national, state, or city, do for the unemployed? Nothing, except to club and terrorize them when they presumed to hold street meetings to plead for the right to work. In the whole sphere of government there was not a single real representative of the workers to speak or act for the workers. The government was a government elected by the votes of millions of workmen, yet the working class did not have a single mouthpiece in that government. A senator such as Davis of Arkansas might rise, as he did, in the United States Senate on December 12, 1907, and fiercely denounce "the stock gamblers and thieves of Wall street," but, he, and all like him, did not speak for the working class, about which they cared nothing save to keep it in submission; they spoke for

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The readers of The Call who have been following Mr. Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes," and the Socialist movement in general will be interested in the following announcement by Charles H. Kerr & Company:

"This remarkable work, which has attracted widespread attention in the course of its serial publication in the Worker and The Call, will shortly be brought out in three handsome volumes. From the beginning of the serial publication of this work, an incessant stream of inquiries has poured in as to when it would appear in book form. The first volume will be issued in November, 1909, and two other volumes will appear as rapidly as they can be published.

"The author has given the publication of this book to our co-operative association of working people, because he has good reason to believe that almost any capitalist house would soon be induced to suppress the book when its revolutionary importance came to the attention of the great capitalists of industry. We have little working capital, but our publishing house is owned by over two thousand Socialists who can not be bought off.

"We shall publish the book, so far as the author has completed it in three handsome volumes, printed on fine book paper, with eight engravings in each volume. The first, dealing with conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times and with the Great Land Fortunes, will be ready on November 1. Volumes II and III, will deal with the Great Railroad Fortunes, and we hope to publish both of these by the end of 1909. The price of the work will be \$1.50 a volume, but to those who remit \$3.50 in advance, we will mail each of the three volumes promptly upon publication. You can save a dollar on the price of this book, and also help us to hasten the publication of all three volumes, by sending \$3.50 at once.

"Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

the middle class and for that alone.

A Career Still in Evidence.

This is the true history, in outline, of the career of the great "savior of the country." But it is not all. Unquestionably Morgan has been engaged in a large number of other transactions of which no details have ever become public. Some very recent happenings, however, are tolerably well known. He and other American bankers were dissatisfied with the placing of a \$27,500,000 loan with European bankers, and insisted upon the United States government—their government—insisting that they should have a share. Nor is it so long ago that another transaction of Morgan's became public. He "consented" to take a \$30,000,000 six per cent issue of New York City's bonds in order "to save New York's credit." Did he pay for these bonds in cash? Nay. He signed a check for \$15,000,000 on the First National Bank of New York, and another for \$15,000,000 drawn on the National City Bank of New York. Whose money, virtually was it in these banks against which Morgan's checks were drawn? Money deposited by the United States Treasury. In addition, he obtained tens of millions more of New York City bonds at a high rate of interest. The heroic qualities of the "savior of the country" are further illumined by Comptroller Metcalf's statement that he, Metcalf, in order to get Morgan to accept New York City's bonds, had to betake himself to Albany, and get a special act passed by the Legislature increasing the interest on the bonds.

Commencing his career with the sale of those condemned rifles to the Union Army during the Civil War, Morgan has prospered until he now towers as a financial colossus and as one of the actual rulers of the land. He lives in a splendid mansion at Madison avenue and 99th street, and for his private gratification built, adjoining it, a fine, spacious marble art gallery, filled with the costliest works of art. He professes a passion for literature and his library is extensive. He is even a dictator of morals, as witness his stopping of the opera "The Bohemian" when it was first produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, of which he is a patron and director. Money, grandeur, prestige, power, all are his. And all the while the prisons are crowded with petty thieves.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM Of the Socialist Party of New York City. Adopted July 4, 1909.

The Socialist party of the City of New York, in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism and declares that the only real issue in this campaign, as in all other campaigns, is the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government.

This conflict is world-wide. The toilers the world over are rising in one great revolt for the overthrow of wage slavery. Against them stand arrayed the mighty powers of capitalist society: the powers of government, legislative, judicial and military; the church, the schools of learning, science and art—all are used by the capitalist class to hold the workingman in bondage of wage slavery.

Between these two classes there can be no peace, no compromise. The strife is increasing and grows ever fiercer and in no country more than in this. The capitalists are open, brutal and relentless in their methods of exploitation. They have seized control of the legislative assemblies and courts and have turned them into instruments and exchanges where the rights of the people are bartered away. They have formed huge combinations for the control of all the resources of life, holding the people at their mercy by giving or withholding employment at their pleasure. By increasing the prices of necessities of life far above the increase of wages, they have paralyzed every effort of the working class to better their condition, the subsidized colleges and newspapers prating all the while about the law of supply and demand. They keep millions of men and women out of work, driving thousands into a life of crime and vice, while their servile police officials boast of the increasing list of arrests and convictions. They have met brutality with club and bullet every attempt of the working class to throw off this intolerable tyranny. And behind every club, behind every bullet, there is always found a Republican or a Democratic office holder.

For as the interests of the two cause are irreconcilable, no capitalist political party can serve the working class. Republican or Democratic, Reform or Fusion, they all serve their capitalist master, they all make the workingmen their dupes. Exploited and oppressed by the capitalists, betrayed by the capitalist parties, the

corporations, and that industries requiring a franchise be owned and operated by the municipality itself for the equal benefit of all citizens, the city to acquire and operate all street railways, ferries, gas and electric lighting and heating plants, telephones, ice plants, coal yards, milk depots, etc., the income from such industries to be applied for the improvement of the condition of the mass of employees by the reduction of working hours, the increase of wages, the protection of life and health, and to the improvement of the now inadequate public services; any surplus remaining after such ends have been provided for, to be applied to the reduction of charges. It demands that the millions due to the city from private corporations be immediately collected, and that the income-bearing properties of the city be sold in estimating its debt limit.

MUNICIPAL PROGRAM.

I.—Home Rule.

No man can be truly free whose livelihood is owned by another. There can be no real self-government as long as the workingmen are deprived of the opportunity for self-government. The Republican and Democratic parties have stripped the city of New York of its right to establish municipal industries and to give the workmen an opportunity to earn a livelihood. The Socialist party declares for the fullest measure of self-government for the city of New York; against government by undemocratic boards and commissions; for the introduction of the initiative, referendum and recall; and it demands that the city charter be amended accordingly. It demands that the powers of the city government shall be so extended as to enable it to engage in any industry or public works it may see fit to undertake, especially during industrial crises, for the purpose of giving employment to those thrown out of work.

II.—Municipal Works.

The industries on which the life, health and comfort of the whole people depend should be owned and operated for the whole people. The Republican and Democratic parties have voted to the capitalists franchises of immense value. The Subway "lease" is only one instance of the robbery of the city by its corrupt officials. The Tammany-Republican-Wall-Street-Mayor of this city refrained from collecting the huge sums of money due to the city from private corporations for the purpose of surrendering the city, through a system of bond issues, to the financiers and of keeping it near its debt limit.

The Socialist party demands that the city reclaim all franchises and public grants now held by private

into, the factory to grind out ever more profit by the low price of child labor.

The Socialist party demands that public kindergartens and playgrounds be established in connection with every school; that ample school accommodations and an adequate force of teachers be provided; and that meals, clothing and medical attendance be furnished to all school children who may require them.

VII.—Homes for the Toilers.

The capitalist class has possessed itself of all the habitable land of this city, covering much of it with hideous tenements, "homes" so-called for the workmen. With a mind for profit only, the capitalists have penned up the workmen in these breeding places of disease, where a man and light can only be had at a high premium. The frequent fires with appalling loss of human life show how low the capitalist class values the lives of the workmen. Any political party that stands out as a champion of the present system of exploitation, as the Republican and Democratic and Reform parties do, can and will offer no remedy for this most crying wrong. The Socialist party demands that the city shall reclaim sufficient habitable land and erect modern dwellings with ample provision for air, light and privacy, to be let at cost.

VIII.—Equal and Unrestricted Suffrage.

The Socialist party condemns all legislation to curtail the election franchise and demands equal and unrestricted suffrage for men and women.

IX.—Hospitals.

The Socialist party demands an efficient and complete system of municipal hospitals and medical service.

In offering this municipal program the Socialist party warns the workmen against the false pretenses of so-called reform and independent parties. They have only one object in view—to abolish the professional politicians and give the capitalists a direct control of the government. In voting for reform, business or independent administrations, the workmen will not lighten the burdens that weigh them down, for, as experience has shown, a government controlled by the capitalists directly is even more obdurate in resisting the demands of the workmen than government by professional politicians.

Workmen, do not be deluded into the belief that the capitalists will permit any measures of real benefit to the working class to be carried into effect by the municipality so long as they remain in undisputed control of the state and federal government and especially of the judiciary. Every workman should bear in mind the long list of court decisions nullifying every important measure for the relief of the wide-spread suffering of the toilers.

We call upon the working class to curb the high handed tyranny of the courts which arrogate to themselves ever more power to abrogate existing laws and make new laws. The Socialist party is pledged to abolish government by judicial usurpation. A show of power, by an increased vote of the Socialist party and the election of some of its candidates will be an effective warning to the capitalist

courts that will make them pause in their despotism.

It is time that the workmen call a halt. We have had meat riots and rent riots under a reform administration; bread riots amidst a revelry of corruption with Tammany in power. While the exploitation of the producers grows ever more oppressive, strikes ever more frequent and the city officials ever more servile in arresting and clubbing strikers, the existence of the toilers grows ever more precarious, the outcasts and unfortunate ever more numerous, and the bread line grows ever longer, and the riches wrung from the toil of millions of men, women and children and amassed in the hands of a few, grow ever vaster.

Workmen, on our class devolves the great historic mission of freeing mankind from capitalist misrule and tyranny. This we can achieve only by banding together into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all political parties of the capitalist class. Such a party is the Socialist party, a party whose only motive is to serve the interests of the working class, whose only aim is to abolish the capitalist system of exploitation and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Workmen! Vote as you strike—for your own interests! Vote for the candidates of the Socialist party!

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This latest book by John Spargo is a very human story of the personal life of Karl Marx, in the form of a dialog between the Old Comrade, who had known Marx from childhood, and the Young Comrade, full of eager questions. Illustrated with six fine engravings from photographs. Half cloth, 50c postpaid. Just the book for a Christmas gift.

Spargo is one of the most popular and successful writers of Socialist propaganda; his books are easy reading and are excellent for those just beginning to study Socialism. One of the best is The Socialists, Who They Are and What They Stand For; price in cloth 50c, in paper 10c, postpaid. Ask for a catalog, free on request. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 118 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

WOMAN, THE PARADOX.

By W. W. STORY.

That dress of thine is made of many lives; I see
Upon thy coral the diver's misery—
Thy shawl is red with blood; for that
The camel bled.
The seamstress sewed her pain into
Thy lace's thread.

The tortured worm gave up his tomb
Thy silk to make;
The syster bore his pearl of trouble
For thy sake.

The frolic kid was flayed thy snowy
Hands to hide;
A thousand cochineals to paint thy
Ribbon died.

Thou wouldst not crush a worm, so
Gentle is thy heart;
And yet, behold! how strange a paradox
Thou art.

MARY HAMILTON, TRUE COMRADE

By GERTRUDE BRESLAU HUNT.

She had walked two and a half
Miles down from the hills, over glar-
ing white roads three inches deep
with dust, through blistering heat, to
hear a Socialist lecture.

She was past fifty years of age,
stooped and stiffened, dressed in black
calico, for she had recently buried a
child, her hands and face very brown
from working in the fields.

The lecturer had been on the road
for weeks, in a different town or city
each day; had risen that Sunday
morning at 4 o'clock, ridden until 5
until 12:30 and an eight-mile drive
over those glar roads through the
hardest heat she had experienced, to
reach this poor, queer-looking, little
Indiana town.

Having finally arrived, she was out
at the pump fighting a threatened
heat prostration with cool water,
when Mary Hamilton came seeking
her.

They sat down on the porch and
the exhausted "speaker" for once
let his tongue loose.
"I'm Mary Hamilton, and I live up
yonder," waving a hand toward the
metallic, oak-green notches against
the blue. "I reckon you wouldn't
think I was the mother of fifteen chil-
dren—two pairs of twins. I've raised
ten of them, too.

"I've sure got some reason to want
Socialism, haven't I? I've always
been poor; you couldn't believe how
hard I have worked, and I've never
had anything. I've just got a shack
to live in and some calico rags to
cover me.

"I can't even do anything for my
children; they all have to go off and
fight for a livin' as soon as they're
so high," measuring the height of a chair
back with her right hand.

"You've got a Socialist button, too
—haven't you? My! I like to see you
wearin' that right out that-a-way."

"I was puttin' John's coat away
one Monday mornin' and I took his
button off and stuck it on my dress.
I left it on when I went over to wash
for Mrs. Baker.

"Her man has a fine house and a
big farm now; he was sheriff two
terms, you know; he hadn't anything
before that."

"Miss Baker, she asked if that was
my holiness button, and I tried to tell
her about Socialism and what it
stands for. I can't read very well,
but I've studied the Bible consider-
able and now I read the Appeal.

"Then Mrs. Baker flew mad—they
are awful stiff Republicans—and she
up and said I couldn't wear that but-
ton and work for her. She said I
ought to be ashamed readin' such
"onery stuff when I should be readin'
my Bible an' she said Socialism was
roguery."

"I stood right up from my suds,
wiped my hands and reached my sun-
bonnet."

The woman's stooped shoulders
straightened and her deep eyes
lighted. Her listener's heart leaped.
It was the unquenchable fire of the
social revolution she saw there, and
it always thrilled her as such strong,
pure, elemental forces only can.

Mary proceeded with her narrative:
"I said, 'All right, Mrs. Baker, I'll go
home. I know before I was a slave;
I've worked like one; I've lived like
one. I only needed another dip and
I'd have been a black slave."

"You keep your fifty cents for

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your day's wash; I'll try and dig a
livin' out of our old hill. But I'll
wear a Socialist button if I do or if
I don't.

"You're a fine, likely woman; you
may as well learn to do your own
work, for Socialism is comin' soon
and I'll be home then takin' care of
my own, at least.

"And, Mrs. Baker, I've read my
Bible over forty years, longer than
ever you did, and I reckon I've got
my soul fixed for heaven. I never
harmed nobody. Now I'm readin' the
Appeal, because I want somethin' be-
fore I die. There's lots of good things
in this world and I want my share,
and I'm always willin' to do my share.

"Socialism ain't any roguery. So-
cialists are tryin' to give every work-
in' person his own. I allow that's
Christianity (if it ain't the trouble is
with the Christianity), for I know
that's Socialism." And I walked out
and I've never been back."

"Say, Comrade, I'm awful glad you
got here. I could hardly wait to see
you. I was feared you wouldn't come.
I've seen two or three Socialist
men, but I never saw a Socialist woman
and I never heard a lecture.

"I do want you to teach them
some things we can't, and I want to
learn so I can explain better, too."

The wilted, heartick "speaker"
came quickly to her feet; new life and
courage in her bearing. Mary Hamil-
ton rose, too. Their eyes, hands
hearts and hopes met. The hoarse
lecturer spoke at last:

"I'm very glad I came. I'll put my
shoulder to the wheel with yours.
You have done more for me than you
know. You are made of the true
comrade stuff, Mary Hamilton, and I
love you for it."—The Progressive
Woman.

STRANGE WORK FOR WOMEN.

Many hundreds of women assisted
in gathering the harvest around
Beatrice, Neb. They were lured to
the fields by the offer of board and
\$3 a day. A farmer went into Beatrice
looking for farmhands. Loungers
in the town refused to work, and the
farmer had to face the possibility of
losing part of his crop. He went
into a restaurant, and when waiting
to be served was struck with the idea
of bidding for the waitresses as har-
vesters. He offered them \$3 a day
and every waitress threw aside her
apron and went to the farm. They did
such efficient work that other farmers
sought women and they drew school
teachers, stenographers and college
girls as well.

WOMAN SURVEYS FOR SEWERS.

Miss Sarah J. Roberts, aged twenty-
four years, has, after almost six
months' continuous work, completed
the big contract of surveying for the
extensive sewer system proposed for
the city of Sapulpa, Okla. Miss Roberts'
father had the contract for the work,
but business in other places occupied
his time and the local job was turned
over to his daughter, who is a skill-
ful civil engineer. She had charge of
the large forces of men who have
been in the field. This is the first
contract of the kind which has been
executed by a woman in Oklahoma.

MANILA.

By JAMES ACKLAND.

There came a modest commodore,
A live, a valiant commodore,
A scientific commodore.

And, presto! there was fire:
The prowess of the ages spoke,
The skill-craft of the ages spoke,
The errors of the ages spoke,
With vast consuming fire.

Worlds marvel at the gunnery,
And Yankees praise the gunnery,
And Spaniards blame the gunnery.
But there was worse behind—
The Don that lives on others' toil,
The Boss that lives on others' toil,
The priest that schemes while others
toil.

The dogma chains that bind,
There's courage in the battle cry,
There's horror in the battle cry,
There's blindness in the battle cry,
A gory-glorious theme.

But sons lived in savagery
Had strongly strengthened savagery,
And men will practice savagery
Till reason rules supreme.

Too distant is the Prince of Peace,
The noble Hebrew prince of peace:
Each true soul is a prince of peace;
We need a million more.

States yet will grow to hemispheres,
And patriots hail from hemispheres,
And Peace will capture hemispheres,
And safeguard every shore.

How wonderful is Liberty!
How beautiful is Liberty!
How simple is true liberty!
Just to be left alone:

For each to use each faculty,
To guide each growing faculty,
To harmonize each faculty,
Unawed by sword or throne.

No wealth of western colony,
Of chief Antilles colony,
Of tribute-treasure colony
Could give as much to Spain.
As one great draught of liberty,
Of kindly, perfect liberty:
They'd want no king if liberty
Could for one decade reign.

And thou, purse-proud Columbia,
Thou acre-proud Columbia,
To whom, with joy, Columbia,
The freeman's heart responds,
When we shall have a Cuba free,
A wretched, bleeding Cuba free,
A fertile, grateful Cuba free,
Then make a war on bonds.

Bombard the fort monopoly,
The earth fort, land monopoly,
Each Mammon-trenched monopoly
That kills its yearly host.

And build a staunch Democracy,
A sterling, pure democracy,
A people's own democracy,
The world and Freedom's boast,
May, 1898.

The noble friend of youth was con-

A LEGAL ASSASSINATION IN SPAIN.

Great Indignation Throughout Europe.

Mammoth Protests in Paris and Rome.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1909.

I am sending you this communica-
tion in order that you may give to
the Socialist party of the United
States a true view of the execution
in Barcelona, Spain, of the great edu-
cator, Francisco Ferrer.

As introduction, I will say just a
few words regarding the preface of
this bloody drama.

Francisco Ferrer was a cultured and
kindly man whose life and fortune
were entirely dedicated to the edu-
cation of the Spanish people. He was
the founder and financier of the
Modern Rationalist Schools. For this
very reason, he was the man most
hated by the Catholic Church, which
is so powerful in Spain.

About two years ago, when an at-
tempt was made to kill King Alfonso
on his wedding day, Ferrer was
charged with complicity in the plot.
For a long time, the Clericals had
been searching for an opportunity to
put Senor Ferrer out of the way in
order to suppress the "Godless
Schools" of which he was a director.

The outrage against the King brought
that opportunity. Ferrer was arrest-
ed and kept in jail so long without
trial that a great wave of indigna-
tion swept across Europe and obliged
the Spanish government to give the
prisoner a trial, in which he was ac-
quitted by a jury. The black Cleri-
calism had to let go its hold and
wait for better times. Then the late
disturbances in Barcelona gave the
fiends the best chance they could ever
have to accomplish their diabolical
purpose of suppressing the Spanish
Tolstoy. They accused him of partici-
pation in the uprising although, as
everyone knew, it was the anti-war
feeling in Spain which gave birth to
the revolutionary movement in Bar-
celona.

Ferrer was living with his brother,
Jose, in Mougat, a village situated
near Barcelona, at the time of the
outbreak. He immediately tried to
make his way to France, but he failed
to reach the border and was com-
pelled to hide himself in the house
of a friend. Several days later he
came out of his hiding place, thinking
that he could safely leave the country.
Fate decreed otherwise. He was dis-
covered and arrested. Then the high
dignitaries of the Spanish Church
started to pull all possible wires in
order to make an end of the man who
had dared to teach "laicism" in Catho-
lic Spain.

It was said that Ferrer would be
tried by a civil court, but a civil
court where there is a jury to decide
the fate of the accused is dangerous
and takes a long time. Ferrer could
be acquitted by a jury, as he had
been acquitted before. The formation
of a military tribunal, before which
no witness need be called, where an
"order" from the government is suf-
ficient to condemn and where every-
thing works as swiftly as desired, is
much better. Ferrer was put in the
hands of a criminal military tribunal
and kept "incommunicado" for several
days.

Vigorous Protests in Paris.

Meanwhile, mass meetings were be-
ing organized in Paris to protest
against his incarceration. A commit-
tee was formed to work in favor of
the victims of the tyranny in Spain.
This committee had among its mem-
bers such well known writers as An-
toine France, Maurice Maeterlinck,
Ernest Haeckel, Sebastian Faure and
others.

L'Humanite, the French Socialist
daily, as well as some Republican
papers, proclaimed the innocence of
Ferrer. The Parisians' potent storm
sent its powerful cries of "Liberty for
Ferrer, Ferrer is innocent" across the
continent. Then all over Europe pro-
tests were unanimous. Beautiful soli-
darity in defence of justice was shown
in every city where there are human
beings who love justice and liberty.
Rome and Milan best understood the
situation, and immediately organized
general strikes.

Ferrer Sentenced to Death.

After a month of "incommunicado"
(American Socialists who know the
barbarous system of Mexican justice
must know what "incommunicado"
means) Ferrer was told that he might
communicate with outside friends and
name counsel, as his trial would take
place within eight days. Immediately
he wrote to the English press a
letter from which I take these para-
graphs:

"I protest vehemently against the
police who forged documents at my
1907 trial and have acted worse on
this occasion.

"I protest also against taking my
clothes and dressing me in shabby,
miserable garments, in which I must
appear before the judges. When last
I was before the inquiry judges I re-
quested for one of my suits, in which
to appear decently clad at the trial.
They answered that my suits, pocket
handkerchiefs, as well as my money
(he had several thousand dollars) were
seized by the government.

"Finally, I protest against confine-
ment during the month I was unable
to communicate with the outside
world, in a cell so dirty and unhealthy
that, had not my spirits prevailed
over physical sufferings, I might not
have lived through the time.

"I appeal to editors of newspapers
whose minds are above political or re-
ligious passions, and who have con-
science of justice. I ask them to pub-
lish my complaint so as to disperse
that evil environment, so that my lawyer
may have an easier task before the
tribunal which will soon be held."

When Ferrer wrote this letter he
was very far from thinking that by
the time his moving appeal could find
its way through the English press he
would be a dead man.

The mockery of a trial only was
given the Spanish educator. Where
no witnesses were called, where the
charges rested on documents obvious-
ly forged and on reported conversations,
where the tribunal itself had instruc-
tions to kill, what would be the re-
sult? Murder.

The noble friend of youth was con-

demned to be shot in the inquisitorial
Castle of Montjuich.

The Martyr's Death.

The sentence of death was read to
Senor Ferrer on October 12. The
reading lasted three-quarters of an
hour. He listened to his sentence with
a serenity that impressed even the
judge. Then Ferrer addressed the
chaplain of the prison:

"Your presence, which I greatly
appreciate, would disturb me. I beg
you, therefore, to leave me and to ex-
cuse my apparent want of courtesy."
The chaplain insisted upon remaining,
to which the condemned man an-
swered in a polite way, "Leave me to
die in peace. I have my ideas, and I
am as firm in my convictions as you
are in yours. If you wish to argue,
we will talk, otherwise you may go."

When on his way to the place of
execution he begged the friars not to
accompany him. At the foot of the
wall Senor Ferrer asked to be shot
with his face to the soldiers and with-
out a bandage over his eyes. This
was not allowed as he was told that
traitors are not permitted to be shot
otherwise than in the usual manner.

Senor Ferrer fell to the ground
proclaiming his innocence. He shout-
ed: "I am innocent. Long live the
Modern Schools!"

General Indignation in Europe.

As soon as the outrageous execu-
tion was known in Europe, the indig-
nation of the people became bound-
less.

L'Humanite and La Guerre Sociale
sent out special editions calling the
people to make demonstrations before
the Spanish Embassy. The Parisians
answered by the thousands. About
20,000 persons were assembled in the
Boulevard de Courcelles and the
Boulevard Malesherbes. They could
not reach the embassy, as it was
strongly guarded by a considerable
force of police. The great Socialist
leader, Jaures, and other members of
Parliament were present. The im-
mense crowd were incessantly shout-
ing: "Long live Ferrer! Death to
Alfonso! A bas l'Espagne monarchi-
que! Vive Ferrer! Assassins!
Assassins!" And from time to time
they sang the "Internationale."

In the collisions between the police
and the people two policemen were
killed and about eighty persons, police
and demonstrators, were injured.

By a unanimous vote the Paris
Municipal Council has decided to pro-
vide for the support of Ferrer's
daughter and grandchildren, who are
residing in Paris, and for the educa-
tion of the latter.

The committee of the Rights of
Man Society has resolved to raise a
statue in memory of Senor Ferrer.

C. A. Lalsant, professor of the Paris
Polytechnic School, wired to the Royal
Academy of Sciences of Madrid:

"Irreparable crime has been com-
mitted: Ferrer was innocent. Ferrer,
the great educator, has fallen under
the bullets of the assassins. Please
scratch my name off the list of mem-
bers. There can be nothing in com-
mon between the Spanish monarchy and
the conscience of an honest man. Ac-
cept my votes for the resurrection
of your unfortunate country."

In many cities of Italy there have
been general strikes for twenty-four
hours or less, as a token of respect.
In Rome, the mayor, interpreting the
universal feeling, caused to be posted
a black-edged manifesto protesting
against the "barbarous deed."

The municipal council of Genoa yester-
day adjourned out of respect for
Senor Ferrer.

The municipal officials of Florence
decided to rename the Via Arceve-
dado, calling it instead the Via
Ferrer.

In Germany the Socialist, Liberal
and Conservative press strongly con-
demned the "brutal deed."

England has taken an active part
in the energetic protests against the
murder of Ferrer. Several telegrams
were sent to King Alfonso, asking him
not to kill the educator. One tele-
gram said:

"We, the undersigned (leading edi-
tors of the English press), knowing
that Francisco Ferrer has devoted his
life and means to the cause of Span-
ish educational advancement, and be-
lieving that he is wholly innocent of
promoting the recent rebellion in Bar-
celona, and that the execution would
be an indelible blot upon the honor
of Spain, hereby implore his majesty,
King Alfonso, in the name of justice,
humanity and orderly progress, to
commute the sentence of death."

Another telegram sent by H. B.
Ward said:

"In the event of the assassination
of Senor Ferrer the local trades and
labor council of Sheffield have de-
cided to propose to the two millions
of trade unionists of England, the
organization of a boycott against
Spanish goods."

It would be impossible to state in
a few pages all of the things done in
Europe to show its just indignation
for the assassination of the great edu-
cator. The advanced people of Eng-
land, Italy, Argentina, Belgium and
Germany have proposed to boycott
Spanish goods. Everywhere strikes
have been ordered.

The time for governments to kill
without reason has come to end. No
more assassinations, says Europe, and
America, full of courage to fight for
emancipation, must help in this
gigantic outcry against despotism.

Socialists and liberals of America,
extend your arms across the ocean
and, united with these kind-hearted
people, hurl your anathemas against
the land of the murderers.

Let the blood of the martyr fall
upon the heads of the tyrants, but
also let them hear your vigorous pro-
tests against this great crime.

Ferrer was an educator of advanced
ideas. Ferrer was guilty of no crime.
He was the enemy of despotism; he
was fighting for the emancipation of
humanity. That was the reason why
the bloody Spanish Catholic monarchy
cut down that vigorous life.

The friars accomplished their task.
The liberty of Spain is near!

M. SARATOGA.

COMEDY OF CAPITALISM.

A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

By C. W. ERVIN.

On Friday last Morgan the Buc-
caneer, not a descendant of the vil-
lagers, bungling looter of the seven-
teenth century, who was satisfied with
sacking a few small towns on the
Isthmus, but Morgan the Modern, who
can proudly proclaim "All the world's
mine oyster," was the guest of the
officers of the flagship of his squadron,
the "Steal Trust."

As he looked upon the captains of
his fleet, the heroes of many a fruit-
ful descent upon the Industrial Coast,
and then gazed southward to where
the treasure ships, with the "National
City" in the fore, were riding safely
at anchor on the waters of the Wall
Street Main, his almost grotesque
features must have flushed with pride
at the sense of power.

"Overcome," as he expressed it by
the adulation of his officers, laid on
with no light touch, the old admiral
essayed a new role—that of a Sentimen-
tal Pirate.

He dwelt particularly on his rela-
tions with the commander of the flag-
ship, Gary, and said, "We have
worked together for ten years, and
perhaps none of you appreciate how
much it means to me."

After reading this speech the reader
will agree with us that we would not
be justified in calling the old sea-dog
a "humorous pirate," and if we tried
very hard we might be able to guess
within a few millions "how much" it
meant to him.

You will notice a curious omission
in the report of this little speech. The
words "the people" were evidently
intended to be inserted after the word
"worked." But who are we that we
should meddle with the words of a
financial genius?

Well, age is coming on apace, and
doubtless Morgan will shortly appear
in the role of the "Pious Pirate" with
a "chaplain of the fleet," who, when
remorse descends upon him as it did
to that ancient looter, King Canute,
will comfort him with the same
words—

"But for such unfortunate bygoners,
cease my gracious sir, to
search."

They're forgotten and forgiven by
our Holy Mother Church.
Never, never, does she leave her bene-
factors in the lurch."

How crude the educational methods
of the last century were in compari-
son with those of today! Fagin's
school to teach the art of picking
pockets with dexterity and safety,
seems a kindergarten when contrasted
with those maintained in some of our
large centers of population, which
are advertised as "schools for sales-
men."

We have lately come into posses-
sion of a booklet published under the
title "Piccolo to Salesmen," being a
few extracts from an address made at
the City College of Law and Finance
in St. Louis. The inscription on the
first page is as follows:

"Compliments of Peckham, Factory,
"National Candy Co., St. Louis."
What the student living in the next
century will think of our "civiliza-
tion" when he examines this document,
would be worth knowing. We have

THE CALL PATTERN

CHILD'S DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 3068
All Seams Allowed.

Prettier styles for the little tots were
never before seen. This dainty little
model is developed in sheer handker-
chief linen. The lower edge of the dress
is finished by a deep hem. The upper
part is finely tucked and joined to a
fancifully cut yoke of all-over embroi-
dery, the joining hidden by a band of
featherstitching. Long and short sleeves
are both provided, the short ones to be
gathered into a band of embroidery and
edged with tiny frills of Valenciennes
lace, which is also used at the neck
edge. The pattern is in 4 sizes—4 to 5
years. For a child of 3 years the dress
will require 2 1/2 yards of material 24
inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 27 inches wide, 3
yards 30 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 48
inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over
embroidery 18 inches wide, 1/4 yards edging
and 1/4 yards braid to outline yoke.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

For Mayor: **Edward F. Cassidy**

For Comptroller: **W. W. Passage**

For President of Board of Aldermen: **Victor Buhr**

EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONALISM.

The futility of superannuated divisions of race and nationality in the face of the modern unifying forces of industry and commerce has been manifested in a most impressive manner in the Ferrer case.

On the one hand, the assassination of Ferrer called forth a universal cry of indignation, horror, and even rage from all the progressive elements of the population in every civilized country. On the other hand, the conservative and reactionary elements everywhere were united in either expressing direct approval of the murder or in deploring the "fit of insanity," as they termed it, of the excitable masses. The Ferrer case, said the conservative press with one voice, was an exclusively Spanish affair, and it was a breach of international propriety and decorum for foreigners to pass judgment upon it.

But the rude working masses cared not a rap for the polite rules of the international cheating game known as diplomacy. The "modern barbarians," of whose destructive influence upon civilization and culture the self-styled educated classes profess to be in eternal dread, insisted upon giving expression to the voice of justice and humanity. They even went further and adopted measures for the infliction of punishment upon the assassins. Among these measures was the declaration of a boycott on Spanish goods—the boycott that our Wall Street President pronounces to be in violation of all law, human and divine.

The international action of the working masses has already borne fruit. The conservative ministry of Spain was forced to resign. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times attributes the fall of the cabinet to the demonstrations abroad. And although the Liberal party in Spain is not much more advanced in its views than its Conservative rival for the sweets of office, nevertheless it is announced that the Spanish Democrats and Republicans have decided to support the new cabinet. This decision is based on their expectation that repression in Catalonia, the centre of the uprising of last summer and the most enlightened province in Spain, will cease and the constitutional guarantees be restored. It is also possible that the miserable campaign in Morocco, the direct cause of all the present troubles of Spain, will be put to an end.

Thus international action has demonstrated its efficiency in the most convincing manner. And the end is not yet. Just as in the France of the eighteenth century and in the Russia of our own day the revolution was ushered in by a series of ministerial changes, so may yet the deposition of Maura prove to be merely the first step toward the introduction of much more fundamental changes in Spanish government and society.

HEARST-GAYNOR GRAFT.

Mr. Rudolph Block, until recently Hearst's Katzenjammer editor, was the intermediary in the negotiations between Hearst and Gaynor. It was through him that Gaynor received the alleged assurance of support from Hearst in case of his nomination. Now that Gaynor and Hearst have fallen out, the citizens do not indeed come by their own, but at least they learn how the city's money is being distributed among the mutual friends and humble servants of prominent public men.

The Committee of One Hundred, whose virtuous members have never—oh, never, or hardly ever—rewarded their hangers-on with plums from the public tree, has published the results of an investigation into the record of Mr. Block's commissions. It seems that through his labors as editor of the Happy Hooligans and the Katzenjammer Kids, Mr. Block has become a great expert on the value of real estate in every section of the city. In April, 1906, Mr. Block was appointed by Justice Gaynor a commissioner to appraise property to be taken for the Brooklyn loop. For his arduous labors on this commission Mr. Block was paid at the rate of about \$136 a sitting up to June, 1907. A commission in connection with the proposed Jerome avenue subway brought Mr. Block \$500. A commission obtained in June, 1907, in connection with the proposed modification of the Lexington avenue route netted Mr. Block \$3,000. Another commission in connection with the Ashokan Dam enterprise has brought in \$150 for each meeting, sixty-eight meetings having been held so far, with many more to come.

We do not call attention to these facts in order to help the virtuous committee in its campaign against Hearst and Gaynor. Nor do we do this out of malice toward Mr. Block, who is not worse than thousands of others like him who "succeed" by serving multi-millionaire editors and powerful politicians. Our sole purpose is to point out how the city's money is being squandered in a thousand secret ways, so that there is no money left for necessary schools, parks, and public improvements, or for decent wages to those who do the useful work in the city's service, such as street sweepers and ditch diggers, or even for fighting the spread of tuberculosis.

There are many thousands of cases like Mr. Block's in this city and state as well as throughout the country and in the national administration. "Legitimate" graft and corruption pervades every branch of the public service, which is run on the principles of private business, the very principles that Gaynor, Hearst, and Bannard

WILLIE'S LAMENTATIONS.



"Ain't I always pitied you?"
"Ain't I always been for you?"
"Ain't I done lots for you?"
WHAT'S THE HONEST ANSWER?

SECRETS OF THIS CAMPAIGN

By Robert Hunter.

Perhaps the biggest secret of this campaign is destined to remain a secret. The facts will sometime be known, but they will not be known until after election.

This chief secret has to do with Mr. Hearst becoming a candidate.

If you were watching the newspapers carefully you noticed a sudden change come over them. It happened in a night and gave the impression that some powerful interest had whipped them into line.

One day they were all exulting over Mr. Hearst's withdrawal from the fusion movement. They were laughing and jeering at him as a man, as an editor and as a politician. They were full of contempt for him and his whole aggregation.

The following morning when the papers came there was a mighty change. Hearst was praised to the skies. In a night he had become a great, disinterested citizen.

The Press, a strong supporter of Gaynor, that morning turned upon him and tore him to pieces.

The World, the backer of Gaynor, that morning gave its favorite a rap or two and besought Hearst to run for Mayor.

The Brooklyn Eagle, a Gaynor organ, that day got cold feet.

The Times, Tribune, Evening Post, the Globe and the Mail, joined the chorus. They all that day began to criticize Gaynor and to praise Hearst.

Something was in the wind. Somebody had been at the phone the night before.

The change was remarkable, the editorials so like one another that it seemed almost as if one man in Wall Street might have written the whole lot.

The "tattered and bedraggled" organization that Tammany had stolen became saintly. Hearst became the savior of that city. Iyins and a half dozen other men of prominence decided at the same time and in the same mysterious way to back Hearst.

Chauncey M. Depew, who has his finger in every devilry, rushed to Hearst's defence. Wall Street had misunderstood him, the Senator said. Now what was the meaning of all this? Why was Hearst backed?

Were the newspapers, politicians and others whipped into line and made to back this "friend of the people"? No man doubts that Tammany Hall is owned by Ryan. Nobody doubts that either Tammany Hall or the Republican machine is owned by Ryan.

Nobody doubts that either Tammany Hall or the Republican machine was to be victorious in the election.

What interest, then, could the financial giants of Wall Street have in getting Hearst to run?

Well, two!

If Tammany should have a complete walkover and be elected hands down, Tammany would be ARROGANT. Wall Street would have to pay big prices for franchises and other privileges.

If Tammany Hall had the life scared out of it, every Tammany leader would come down to Wall Street before election to deliver his goods in advance.

Tammany Hall would be on its knees. It would charge less for political favors and would pledge itself in advance to certain reasonable terms.

That was one reason for getting Hearst to run.

The second is this:

Hearst's party in the last Presidential election polled, in New York, about 35,000 votes.

The Socialists polled, in New York, about 38,000 votes.

All over the country the Socialists had beaten the Hearst ticket and gave promise of becoming a powerful, independent force in politics.

If the Socialists continued to increase their vote, Wall Street would have to face something far more serious than arrogant Tammany boudlers and peddlers. Wall Street would be face to face with the probability of losing its public franchises altogether.

Hearst, then, was the stone that could kill two birds.

Tammany could be humiliated. Its price list for public favors would be very much reduced and Socialism could be kept back!

Independence—real independence—could be defeated. A constructive policy of municipal ownership control and operation could be put off—perhaps into the dim future.

But who is paying for this game? Did some one whip into line the newspapers and prominent backers of Hearst and Hearst himself? That is still a secret.

Two or three years later some magazine writer will muckrake this affair and tell us the name of that individual or that group of individuals. Magazines are very happy in that sort of thing. After our horse is stolen they put on a long face and advise us to lock the door.

THE LOG AND THE CURRENT.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Have you ever seen a log carried along on the top of the current? To be sure, the log as it drifts looms big enough. It strikes the eye. But is it the log that moves or is it the great mass of water underneath carrying the log along?

What is true of the log and the current is equally true in another respect. Ignoramuses and impostors have been busy at work instilling into the minds the belief that the destiny of nations is determined by great men, individuals so marvelously gifted that they are able to bend fate to their own will.

It is the old, foolish conception of history, known as hero worship. An exploded idea, thoroughly unscientific, based on lack of understanding of the great currents that make for progress. Cromwell did not make the English revolutionary any more than Mirabeau or Robespierre moved the French to overturn the old state of things. Cadour no more created Italian unity than Bismarck brought about the new German empire. They were all but tools of the great current that brought them to the surface when time was ripe, when the great forces underneath were compelling action.

No more are individuals the decisive factors today. Whether this or that candidate is the better man matters in fact mighty little. They are all but the visible marks of the current that sweeps them along. The exponent and representative of capitalism cannot do otherwise than the forces that move him will ultimately determine. Leaders of men are not born in some miraculous way, nor picked out by mysterious destiny. They are the creatures of conditions and circumstances.

How ridiculous the quarrel whether Gaynor, Bannard or Hearst is the best man!

promise to "introduce" into the city's administration. The only way to end it all and find the money for public needs is to vote the grafters out of office and vote the representatives of the working class into office.

THE GREAT CITY HAFEN MADE.

By MARTIN LUTHER FLANNAGAN.

Billboards, dead walls, telegraph posts, garbage cans and other choice and desirable locations for display advertising here in the Bronx just now carry numberless bills which give the startling information that

LOUIS N. HAFEN

MADE THE BRONX A GREAT CITY!!!

The bills pray, therefore, that the voters rush to the aid and relief of the said Louis N. Hafen, who made the Bronx a great city, and rescue him from the perilous and unremunerative position into which a hostile unjust Republican governor threw or kicked him. In spite of the piteous, walling pleas, the fact that Hafen was cast out is neither curious nor interesting. The fact that he "made the Bronx a great city" is. It is curious in being the work of one man; in itself it is a curiosity as a city. A very vain man might boast of having made a city, but a man must be vain to the point of imbecility to boast that the Bronx is the city he made.

Yet here it is, a place of about 350,000 inhabitants and the number swells daily. It has more people than Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, or Wyoming. The territory it covers would be a mere fly-speck on any one of them, except Delaware. Its assessed valuation is nearing the half billion mark—so the property per capita of this section is around \$1,400, and if you are not equally rich, per capita where you live, just move up here and share our overflowing riches. As far as numbers of people go the Bronx is in the same class as the City of Mexico, San Francisco, Belfast, Frankfurt-on-Main, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Kief, Stockholm, Edinburgh and Palermo.

Bear that in mind, and then contrast the Bronx as a city with any one of these other cities, built and dominated by capitalism though they are.

Thirty years ago the scattered towns of which the Bronx is made up had about 50,000 inhabitants. The prolific Mr. Hafen has increased the number sevenfold, and we have what comes highly near being the world's most hideous suburb. For it is one of the most typical of capitalism's conscious, deliberate, speculative efforts in city building.

The Bronx has not a decent central library. The Carnegie branches are utterly incapable of meeting the needs of the section, and all thrown together into one library they would not have a third the number of volumes contained in the Worcester Public Library, and Worcester is a city of less than half the population of the Bronx.

The Bronx has no art gallery, and in this respect is probably unique among cities of over one hundred thousand people.

Until this year it had no theater in which could be seen even such dramas as highly commercialized producers permit the public to pay high prices to see.

It is absolutely without a decent meeting hall.

Except for the heroic efforts of the Workingmen's Educational Association, and particularly the Socialist members of the association, no effective attempt has been made to supply the vast mass of workers with a place of recreation and enlightenment.

Journalism in the Bronx is represented by the North Side News, a paper, which, even from a capitalist standpoint, would shame an American town of five thousand people.

A few German singing societies do all that is done in the way of music. Otherwise the Bronx is musically dead as a headless bass drum.

It is a young city, but its streets are pillaged by the same towering tenements we know so well in Manhattan, only in the city Hafen built they are known as apartment houses, and rent is assessed accordingly. Most of them were built under the new law, so they are not as unsanitary as the old law tenements, and they have no windowless rooms. But they have rooms in abundance that are not light, for any airshaft room, below the top story, is a dusky, dismal hole, no matter what the advertisements may say. Another thing.

These big houses, with many families living in them, with families constantly moving in and out, soon become pestilential, sour and fermented. But all the houses are not alike. There are still some of the old wood and brick, dingy, disreputable looking and repulsive.

If ever I am called upon to design a monument for a capitalist, I'll erect over his grave a tenement such as the poor live in, and it will give the world a better idea of what the man was and what his fellows were, than any marble shaft and lying epitaph ever could.

Architecturally the Bronx is a sprawling blot, with nothing even possibly, the Morris High School and the Borough Building to redeem it, and it is an act of reckless and unbecoming charity to include the Borough Building. The new city house—one of the items that Hafen into trouble—has a commanding situation at the 161st street corner of the Third Avenue "L," and no portion of downtown Third Avenue is more hideously squalid than this.

Most of the old private houses of days gone by have been torn down. A few new ones of the packing-house model have been built.

In the Bronx all wires and telegraph cables are still overhead. As in Brooklyn, they are an extraordinary sight.

The Bronx had plenty of topographical advantages and the worst has been made of them, as is inevitable under capitalism. The remaining open land is a series of barren dunes. Every tree and shrub has been killed for what does a speculator care for such things? They would only have to be removed when more hideous tenements were built.

So are all other things in the great city Hafen made. Personally he is insignificant. But he is a fair type of capitalist politician. Those who back his campaign for re-election as Borough President assert that he never made any money in politics. Maybe that is why Hughes threw him out, for it is not a matter of record that Hughes did anything effective for the men who made money, and plenty of it, in crooked politics and crooked business. In his campaign of righteousness he gathered one scalp, the scalp of Hafen. Ahearn's was too tight for him to lift it. Tammany didn't want Hafen again and refused to give him the nomination. Instead it selected Arthur Murphy, and he can be brought in to show some of the intellectual standards of the Bronx. State Senator George M. A. Schults, stumping for Murphy, shouted, "He is a man of the Abraham Lincoln stamp!"

Lincoln faced the problems of his day courageously and honestly; Murphy's one problem is how he can make the most money through public office. Lincoln was intellectually honest. Murphy would not know what honesty means. Lincoln fought chattel slavery. Murphy is heart and soul for slavery. Lincoln was intelligent; Murphy isn't, for if he really was he wouldn't allow any such thing to be said of him. In their character and disposition the two men are utterly dissimilar. But this probably constitutes the similarity Schults saw. Yet his unchallenged statement marks well our intellectual level in the Bronx.

Seriously consider the Bronx, Dr. Hafen and his fool claim out of sight. The Bronx is a blot. Capitalism made it. Within a few years it will be as congested as lower Manhattan. Capitalism is responsible. The high rents fatten the capitalists. The swarming tenements poison and murder the workers. The Bronx is really one of capitalism's ideal semi-rental cities. Could you want a better illustration of the greed, the cruelty and the destructiveness that animated capitalists. You have illustrations in every city. But they are old and sometimes are excused on that ground. The Bronx is new, and is as bad as any of them. But there is money to be made in such city building, and while there is money to be made such cities will continue to be built. Workers will be herded together until they are one another, and landlords and speculators will grow rich. The Bronx has added millions to the wealth of the Astors. It hasn't added anything but carfare to the lot of the workers.

BANNARD--WHO-IS-BANNARD?

By HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

Bannard the Obscure, the Dummy. Who says Bannard is running for Mayor? It is an egregious error. Bannard is not running for Mayor of New York. Bannard is running for the chairmanship of some state commission, perhaps for an ambassadorship.

But for Mayor? Never. Not against Tammany. This Cannon would not permit. The solid covenant of graft entered into between Cannon and Tammany must be observed. Tammany agreed to deliver the Tammany congressman to Cannon, sorely pressed by insurgents in his own camp. Cannon agreed to deliver this city to Tammany. Tammany delivered the goods to Cannon. Cannon must now pay the consideration to Tammany. Hence Bannard.

by the numerous grafters of all descriptions. Try to ascertain where treachery, injustice, where solidarity and justice may be found.

The Socialistic Liedertafel will never tolerate traitors to the cause of labor in its ranks: it will always fight for true progress and unity in the labor movement.

Yours in the cause of labor.

PAUL OHNEBORGE, Secretary.
New York, October 20, 1909.

"THE LONG-DISTANCE HEROES."
Editor of The Call.

The Call's report of the meeting held at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the International Labor Aid Conference, to protest against the murder of Francisco Ferrer, was most inspiring.

Some may inquire, "How does it happen that the addresses were delivered by members of the Socialist party?" Several "respectable" non-Socialists had been invited to speak, but instead of responding, sent letters conveying sympathy without stint.

The "sentimental humanitarianism" does not sidestep advertising, not even when given by his enemies; he never complains that the spotlight is injurious to his vision; neither does he crave the notoriety the capitalist press heaps upon those who protest against the murder of Ferrer and the world-wide claim that make possible such outrages.

So he sends a note. He remains a "good man" in the estimation of those who divide their time between paying for and trying to lose political and intellectual leaders. The press is in a position to state that the honorable something-or-other did not accept the invitation to address the undesirable rabble, etc.

It is about time for the advance guard of the labor movement to leave these "long-distance heroes," as George James Carey describes them, and range their own protest meetings.

BEN LUMENBERG.
Danbury, Conn., Oct. 20, 1909.