

All the News All the Time

NEW YORK EVENING CALL

Last Edition

The Weather: Fair; colder.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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DEATH AGREEMENT

Mrs. Cowper Contemplated Suicide for Some Time.

Remain with Wallick, Who Killed Himself Same Way—She Asked to be Cremated and Didn't Want to Spend the Winter in a Tin Box on the Shelf.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Deaths of a suicide agreement that existed between Mrs. Eleanor Merron Cowper, the playwright and actress who shot herself at the Hotel St. Regis in New York, on Friday, and died Monday night in the Presbyterian Hospital, and James H. Wallick, the actor manager who shot and killed himself at the Commercial Hotel in Middletown on May 1, became known yesterday through the publication of letters which Mrs. Cowper wrote just before her death.

From Mrs. Cowper's statements in various letters which are in the hands of her attorney, Special County Judge H. B. Royce, of Middletown, it is evident that Mrs. Cowper and Mr. Wallick as long as a year ago contemplated suicide and that both decided to die in the same manner. In one letter Mrs. Cowper says that she and James H. Wallick had often talked over the matter of taking their lives and had agreed that each would do so. While no definite time was set it was agreed that should they come to feel that the world had no further attractions for them they would leave it at the same time and in the same manner.

A Remarkable Letter.

The last letter that Mrs. Cowper wrote in part was as follows: "New York, Nov. 26, 1908, 3 P. M. "My Dear Judge Royce—Will you come to New York as soon as you get this? I hate to trouble you but at any rate it will be for the last time. I have planned for you to get this early Friday. I intend to go to the big shop Thursday night, and unless the shot is heard I think you can get here before anyone knows. My room in 1703, and I have not allowed myself to be disturbed before 12 any day. I have done all I could to spare you trouble. I've engaged a box and I find I can dress myself and only need to be lifted in. No embalming for me. I always did hate to be handled. The new process of electric cremation taken only about 30 minutes, and the whole thing can be done in twenty-four hours or less. I enclose card which I got from Mr. Radcliff, I think, a big man wearing a very conspicuous Masonic chain; he knows no more about it. Of course I told him I was acting for a friend.

"I have left a note for the Coroner in case I am found before you can get there, but I don't think they will find me removed until midnight, when early the next morning I can be cremated. I think I would prefer being taken out of the box for that; don't see any use of a lot of ironmongery being mixed up with my body, but you may decide that.

"When you get the keys to my room to open it and place the ashes directly in the ground. It will only need a small bit of turf removed and a little digging. I don't know what cemetery rules are, but your man should do it. You place the ashes in the ground and fill it up. I hope the ground is not frozen too hard.

"I had planned to go directly after cremation, but your trip South prevented. I then planned for the 24th, that might spoil your Thanksgiving, so I've waited. But I don't want to spend the winter in a tin box on a shelf.

"I will leave the key of my box in the safe here so you can get the contents. There will be two or three hundred dollars and other things. I will also leave another letter about business matters which can be attended to after you have disposed of me at Hoboken.

CORNERING BUTTER MARKET NOW SAID

Chicago and Elgin Men Also in the Party That is Bulling the Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The "Tribune" said yesterday: "Manipulation of the leading butter markets of the country by a coterie of Chicago, Elgin and eastern produce men is said to be responsible to a large extent for the present extravagant prices for butter. While supplies of butter are larger than is usually the case at this season, values are materially higher than a year ago, with prospects good for further advances before there is any relief.

Rumors of a corner in June storage butter, which is the best of the season's pack, have been circulated for some time and, while vigorously denied by the principals, the fact remains that the stock of choice storage butter is tightly held, with prices high and on the up grade. "Leading commission firms in Chicago, Boston, New York and Elgin are credited with being the engineers of the so-called deal. Some estimates place the percentage of storage stocks of June butter held by the clique at 75 per cent., and the more conservative commission men say the amount is nearer 50 per cent. About \$1,000,000 is said to have been invested in the operations.

"Stocks of storage butter in the principal warehouses of the country are approximately 10,000,000 pounds larger than a year ago, so there is apparently little reason for extravagantly high values.

"Creamery extra, as the best table butter is called now, costs 35 cents wholesale, which means 25 to 40 cents at the retail markets."

WOODRUFF, COLLECTOR?

His Solace for Giving Up Aspirations for the Senatorship.

Rumors yesterday in Republican circles in Brooklyn said Timothy L. Woodruff was to be solicited for abandoning his candidacy for the Senatorship in the interest of party harmony by appointment of Collector of the Port as successor to Colonel Edward E. Fowler. According to the story which reached Republican headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday an Ambassadorship was offered to Mr. Woodruff at his conference with Judge Taft at Hot Springs on Sunday, and on declining it he was told he could have the Collectorship, and had its acceptance under consideration.

That Mr. Woodruff would be the next Collector of the Port was apparently the impression of some of his close friends in Brooklyn, and they are looking for a confirmation of the rumor when he arrives in town to-day.

SCALPERS MUST GO

Ordinance Passed to Drive Them Off the Streets.

The Aldermen passed unanimously yesterday an ordinance forbidding the sale of theater tickets on the sidewalks under penalty of fines of from \$10 to \$50, or ten days imprisonment in default of payment, and on declining to accept the ordinance permitting the licensing of ticket speculators.

The Mayor will sign the new ordinance and it takes effect thirty days after his signature. The Aldermen are advised that there is no appeal, so that the speculators who have been paying \$50 a year license fees are expected to go out of business.

The board has in hand another ordinance forbidding the sale of a theater ticket by anybody at a price higher than that printed on its face, but the Corporation Council is doubtful of its legality.

WANT CHINAMEN

California Actually Asks That They Be Admitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—A queer angle of the "Oriental invasion" of the Pacific slope was injected into the conference of the Country Life Commission Monday night when farmers in the northern part of the state took a radical stand for the entry of Moor, Chinese and Japanese laborers. According to the speakers who were heard the white man is not worth his salt on the California farms because of his migratory disposition, and the only salvation of the farmer lies in the Chinese laborer, and an earnest plea was made that from 10,000 to 50,000 "energetic young Chinks be allowed to enter this country every year."

READING'S EPIDEMIC

Typhoid Fever Spreads Despite Efforts of Authorities.

READING, Pa., Dec. 2.—A small army of state health officers, led by Chief Sanitary Engineer P. Herbert Snow, Chief Medical Inspector A. R. Moulton, and the local health officers, have begun battle in earnest against the typhoid fever epidemic here. During the last twenty-four hours many new cases have been reported, making a total of 53 cases reported thus far.

'ARCHIE' ON THE STAND

Vice-President of Oil Trust Loses Memory and Temper.

When John D. Archibald was transferred yesterday from the warm and comfortable embrace of a thousand dollar a day attorney to the tight clutch of a professional "trust buster" he felt the change intensely. He grew red in the face, sputtered, wiggled and suffered a complete loss of memory and temper.

Before Mr. Archibald was delivered to Kellogg, the Government's lawyer, he gave lively and well remembered answers to questions put by Moritz Rosenthal, the lawyer for the defense. He told of his activities in the Oil Trust with a pride as though it were a respectable corporation. He told of the liquidation of the trust agreement in 1902, when the capitalization of the Standard Oil was increased from \$10,000,000 to \$110,000,000. Just a trifle of a hundred million more, that he said, was decided upon as a convenient figure to cover the then outstanding trust certificates.

Not Demolished.

Then came the history of thirty-nine small companies that were absorbed and later on reduced to twenty. He objected strenuously to the word "demolished," they simply disappeared, he said.

"You consider it an economical way to build a big refinery," asked Mr. Kellogg, "to buy up a lot of little refineries and turn them into the new one."

"Our object was to get their business," returned Mr. Archibald. "The building and acquiring of pipe lines formed an interesting subject. There was the Tidewater Company, which built without let or hindrance from Hot Springs on Sunday, and on declining it he was told he could have the Collectorship, and had its acceptance under consideration.

Mr. Archibald declared that the United States Pipe Line was a horrible monopoly in restraint of trade. Within half a dozen questions it developed that this same company was the only one that Standard Oil had failed to secure control of. The United States promoters, it developed, had worked a plot to weaken the New Jersey State line at Williamsport. It got no further until Standard Oil acquired all of the stock it desired.

Complete Loss of Memory.

The witness lost his memory completely when the question arose regarding certain of the Standard's alleged London allies. He declared he had never even heard of the firm of London solicitors—Budd, Johnson & Jackson.

"Why do you keep American books on this English business?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"To keep a record of the business done here on behalf of the Anglo-American Company," said Archibald. He was asked to produce the London books, but declared that he didn't have the power.

"Why haven't you the power?" "I am not now a director."

"Q. You cannot explain this \$2,700,000 loan to Mr. McDonald at all? A. I cannot."

"Q. Why didn't you investigate it? A. I did not feel specially called upon to do so."

There followed a long series of questions on the purchase and demolition of rival refineries and pipe lines.

Rivals Watched.

"Q. You keep pretty close track of companies starting business in competition with you in this country, don't you? A. Yes, I do."

"Q. You seemed to be able to produce a list here of every concern engaged in the oil business in the country, didn't you? A. As nearly as we can keep track of it, yes."

"Q. And in foreign countries? A. We keep the very closest track that we can."

"Q. Is this General Industrial Development Syndicate, Limited, engaged in the oil business anywhere else? A. I do not know."

"Q. You never investigated it? A. I never heard of their being any place else. They may, I never heard of it."

BROOKLYN RAIDS WERE EXCITING

Law Breakers Hidden in Secret Apartments, in Trunks, Are Captured by Police.

When the police went raiding in the Red Light district of Brooklyn last night they were called upon to play a game of hide-and-go-seek. They soon discovered that the houses they visited were marvels of construction. They were so like so many conjurers' boxes. The young women hid under trap doors, in theatrical trunks and in chimneys. In one place five women were taken from a secret room built without doors, sliding panels of sheet iron serving in their place. But the police had been warned beforehand and knew what they had to contend with. They went raiding provided with such paraphernalia as might be found necessary in forcing an entrance. They had axes, crowbars and sledge, and they got the persons they were after. Warrant obtained from Magistrate Dooley during the day were served on five alleged keepers of houses. The women found in each house were bundled into patrol wagons and carted off to the Hamilton avenue police station.

Inspector Holohan and Captain Lahey engineered the raids, of which they were four. The Rev. Dr. Taylor furnished the police with information collected by private detectives, and Holohan and Lahey went out with a raiding party of about a dozen. But quiet as the police were in their raiding they found that at each place news of their coming had preceded them.

At the first place, in Hamilton avenue, the house appeared to be empty, but at length the raiders discovered a trap door under the bed on the second floor. Under this were five young women packed tightly together. They were wedged in between the floor and ceiling. Two theatrical trunks were also examined. In each was a young woman. When they heard the police approaching they had jumped into the trunks which closed with snap locks, and they were purple in the face from lack of air when drawn forth. The attention of the raiders had been attracted by the strange noises which were emitted by the two young women when they heard that they were imprisoned.

But the interest increased at the examination of the trunks when from a clothes closet was opened and a large chimney in which there were iron panels was revealed. These were torn away and inside the chimney were found two women seated on chairs placed upon a false floor. In a place in Union street there was another such chimney.

All the prisoners were taken to court this morning.

ENOUGH FOR ALL

Government Says More Than 240,000,000 Tons of Coal Wasted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—More than 240,000,000 tons of coal was wasted last year in the United States through unprofitable mining operations, according to Prof. John A. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, who presented a report of the mineral section of the National Conservation Commission before that body. The commission yesterday held its first meeting since organization at the time of the Governors' conference at the White House last August. Dr. Holmes stated that the railroads of the country annually consumed 100,000,000 tons of coal, the Pennsylvania Railroad alone using 40,000,000 tons a day. In Europe, Dr. Holmes said, improved mining conditions enable operators to remove from 85 to 100 per cent. of available coal. In this country only from 60 to 65 per cent. was recovered.

The petroleum expert of the Geological Survey, Dr. Day, told the commission some remarkable facts relating to oil supply. This report is held from publication for the present.

COMPANY WOULD HAVE REVENGE

Desperate Efforts Being Made to Railroad Strike Leader to Prison—Game Blocked.

The second day's hearing in the trial of Francesco Yanicola president of the Lamplighters' Union, will begin to-day at 3 P. M., before Judges Zeller, Mayo and Wyatt, of the Special Term Court, and it is expected that revelations will be made showing that the accusation of conspiracy and assault brought against Yanicola are lies out of whole cloth, manufactured by the Welsh Gas Company in the hope of railroadizing him into state's prisoner.

During the lamplighters' strike last summer the company was very bitter against the union and its president, and it is generally believed that the charges against Yanicola are part of a plot to wreak vengeance upon the union officials and also completely abolish the organization.

When asked if the rumor that she was about to sever her marriage ties were true, Mrs. Donaldson said: "I am sorry to say that it is all too true. There is no use living with a man who is so cruel and neglectful. Mr. Donaldson and I have been married just a little less than three years, but it has been long enough to prove that we have made a mistake."

FLAT WHEEL ORDINANCE

Imposes Fines Not Exceeding \$500 on Railroads Violating It.

One of the sections of the ordinance to prevent undue noises in the streets was passed at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen. It provides that none of the railroads operating within the city shall use cars with flat wheels.

Loose trucks or defective gear or shall maintain any loose, sagged or otherwise defective rail, switch or frog which might be the means of causing unnecessary noise. It is provided that every violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.

The real ownership and purposes of the Acme of New York and the Acme of Ohio were probed at some length. Mr. Archibald did not know how many refineries thus taken over had been dismantled. He was sure that many had been put out of business by a destructive fire.

"Wasn't it understood that the two Acme companies were independents?" "Understood by whom?" asked Mr. Archibald.

"By everybody."

"I don't know about everybody," he answered.

Mr. William Rockefeller will be the next witness in the suit.

ROBBERS GET \$14,000

Dynamiters Make Big Haul from New England Bank.

PEPPERELL, Mass., Dec. 2.—Three burglars blew open the vault of the First National Bank here shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and escaped in an automobile with \$14,000, all the cash it contained.

They were interrupted in their work by Ernest Tarbell, a store-keeper, who is a tenant in the bank building. He was awakened by the explosion, but they overpowered him and locked him in a room.

The vault for some time resisted their efforts and Tarbell heard two more explosions while he tried to break out of the room in which they had imprisoned him.

Finally the vault door gave way. The burglars hastily gathered all the cash it contained and ran for the street where they boarded an automobile which was waiting.

They threw on the power and darted away just as Tarbell broke from the room in which he was confined. He secured a revolver and fired several shots at the fleeing robbers, but the machine swung around a corner and disappeared.

The direction taken by the robbers is not known, but the police of all the surrounding towns are on the lookout. The bank is protected by burglar insurance.

ALLEGES CRUELTY

Principal at Famous Million Dollar Dinner Wants Divorce.

Mrs. Keith Donaldson, a beautiful young society matron, who before her marriage was Miss Evelyn Willis Hunter, daughter of Edward Hunter, and who was the principal at the famous "Silent Jim" Smith's "million dollar dinner" will file suit for divorce in this city within the next few days against her husband on statutory grounds and for cruel and cruelty and failure to provide.

It was on the authority of the young woman herself who was seen yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Buckingham, where she is living with her father, that the story became known.

When asked if the rumor that she was about to sever her marriage ties were true, Mrs. Donaldson said: "I am sorry to say that it is all too true. There is no use living with a man who is so cruel and neglectful. Mr. Donaldson and I have been married just a little less than three years, but it has been long enough to prove that we have made a mistake."

WOOL WAREHOUSE

Montana Producers Plan to Erect One in Chicago.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 2.—The State Board of Sheep Commissioners, consisting of one member from each county, and its president, T. C. Powers, met here to-day in annual session and simultaneously they gathered a number of the leading wool producers of the state. A joint meeting is to be held for the purpose of considering the erection of a warehouse in Chicago at a cost of approximately half a million dollars, with the view of diverting the business of the chief Western wool states, including Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana, to that city from Boston. Governor Gooding, of Idaho, delivered an address in favor of the project, as did the secretary of the National Woolgrowers' Association, and a representative of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Mans.

MORGAN AGAIN VESTRYMAN.

John Pierpont Morgan was yesterday re-elected a vestryman for two years at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square. William Foulke, Joseph Wight Harrison and William Edmond Curtis were elected vestrymen for three years.

CARGO OF ARMS FOR REVOLUTIONISTS

Schooner Alice Lying Off Long Island Filled With Guns for Hayti.

The fleet two-masted schooner Alice is pulling at her anchor chains in a north shore harbor of Long Island, waiting to be started on a perilous voyage to Hayti. Until recently Alice was a Gloucester fisherboat. Now she is laden with neat, heavy blond boxes, a sight of which will gladden the eyes of the dusky rebels more than their most recent bloodless victory over the government cohorts.

Captain James L. McPherson, late commander in the Dominion revenue cutter service, a fighter in several of the smaller navies, a master mariner and "soldier" of fortune on the seas, will be in command. But Captain McPherson stoutly denies that he is organizing a filibustering expedition. "It is merely loading a contraband in my schooner," he explained to-day. "I'm within the law. The United States authorities can't do anything to me. When the rebels of a country get possession of a port during a revolution they are recognized as belligerents. Anybody then has a right to take arms and ammunition to them. That's all I'm doing. Anyway, they've got to get me first, and there isn't a boat around here can overhaul the Alice."

"All I'm afraid of is the possibility of running afoul of a revenue boat off the coast of Hayti. But we have arranged for a code of signals that will warn us of an approaching United States revenue boat to intercept us."

"I've dodged the authorities before. The Alice is loaded just deep enough—all I want is the right breeze and I'll be off. It looks as if I'll get it in a day or two."

MERCURY COURTS ZERO

Hurries Down Thermometer on Freezing Mission.

Early this morning the weather clerks who record such happenings by night and day saw the mercury reach the freezing point after a drop in temperature of about 20 degrees since yesterday afternoon. At 6 o'clock this morning it was 1 degree below freezing, at 7 o'clock the thermometer stood at 30 degrees, and at 8 o'clock a point lower. The outlook was favorable for fur coats and polar bears.

The cold wave was accompanied by a brisk wind out of the northwest which blew dust around the streets, but otherwise conducted to a clarified atmosphere. It will be much colder probably to-day, and by the end of the week there may be an upper lake storm. The average temperature yesterday was 56 degrees, to-day's average will probably be well below 30 degrees.

For thirty-six years past the average for December 1 has been 33 degrees. Yesterday was the warmest recent weather and to-day skates are being sharpened.

The weather must be much colder, however, in Manitoba, where a dog train has just started for the Arctic Circle with mail. The trip is one of 2,000 miles to the most northerly point, and some of the mail is for the San Francisco whalers wintering in the North.

From 6 o'clock on the temperature hereabouts dropped a point an hour until 9 o'clock this morning, when it registered 28 degrees.

TRY TO BLOW UP HOUSE

Firebugs Nearly Succeed in Wrecking Tenement.

Firebugs, whose apparent object it was to blow up a thickly populated four-story double frame tenement dwelling at 95 Lorimer street, Williamsburg, early this morning caused it to be blown up by first floor windows in order to escape injury. The incendiaries placed a mattress filled with excelsior an thoroughly saturated with kerosene all under light in the front part of the cellar and then placed oil soaked burlap along the woodbins and lastly started another oil fire in the rear of the cellar.

The police made inquiries in the neighborhood and learned that the fire had been started by a man who had been seen loitering in the neighborhood. They obtained a description of the man and to-day engaged in a search for him. The fire marshal took charge of the oil soaked stuff in the same neighborhood there have been other incendiary fires during the last three months.

FOUR KILLED AT JUBILEE.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—During the celebration of Emperor Francis Joseph's diamond jubilee, four persons were killed, forty were seriously injured and more than one hundred others injured slightly.

A panic started in front of the Hofburg, where the crowds converged from three directions. Hundreds were trampled to the ground, among them being Parliamentary Deputy Holz, and a woman, both of whom were crushed to death.

The Emperor was deeply affected by the unfortunate result of the day's rejoicings.

MIDNIGHT TERRORS

Cowardly Deputies Afraid of Own Shadows.

Frightened at Withdrawal of Troops Kenesey Scab Herders Make Desperate Attempt to Again Turn Brickyards into a Military Camp—Strikers Stand Firm.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 2.—Half scared to death by what they imagined to be an army of desperate strikers descending upon them, the thugs doing duty as guards and special deputies at the Perth Amboy plant of the National Fireproofing Company last night unlimbered their pointed artillery and began a fusillade that made the air blue with powder smoke and frightened the cowardly scabs who were huddled together behind the stockades of Plant No. 2.

When the panic died out it was found that the net result of all this waste of ammunition was the blowing up of the hillside by the bullets from the revolvers and Springfield of the guards, as not a striker could be found, nor was anyone injured on the side of the "valiant defenders" of the right of the National Company to work its men at starvation wages.

The return to work of a few of the strikers yesterday was only a ruse to keep from being paid off in full and discharged. It is also evident that some of the men who returned thought that if they did not comply with the company's orders they would be shot down by the militia, who in their eyes are merely the servants of the boss.

This was shown by the fact that soon as the militia left the strikers practically all of them who had returned to work at the company's tools and rejoined their comrades had stood firm all the time. The influence of the strikers' wives also had much to do with the resolution of the men to quit again, as they urged the plant and exhorted the workers not to betray their fellows.

Strange Attitude.

The strikers are incensed over the attitude of a number of officials and organizers of the American Federation of Labor who addressed a number of meetings yesterday, urging the men to return to work at the company's promised wages of \$1.40 per day, instead of the \$1.60 demanded, and then organize and strike again. The men fall to see the logic of this proposition and declare they will fight it to the right now or never believed, however, that they will be organized away.

W. B. Henry, president of the company, who was in Kenesey yesterday, said so further effort would be made to propitiate the men, and that a new man would be put to work. He intimated that these men would be retained permanently. The union leaders say the scabs are receiving \$2.50 a day, nearly double the amount for which the strikers are contending.

It is understood that Governor Fox gave his final orders for moving of the troops when he learned definitely that strikebreakers were to be brought in. The Elizabeth battalion is, however, being held as a reserve in case of any great violence.

The Governor issued a statement yesterday saying that he had ordered out the troops upon the advice of Colonel Gilkyson, the Assistant Adjutant General, and Mr. Gessell, the Assistant Attorney General, who had investigated the situation and thought the presence of troops necessary. The Governor concluded by saying that, as everything seemed quiet, he had ordered the withdrawal of the soldiers.

A number of hoodlums and thugs from the lowest dives of New York have been recruited as scabs and were fed and housed on barges anchored in the Raritan River.

It was intimated yesterday that unless the strike is ended shortly the company may lead up the whole town and shut down the three Perth Amboy plants, depending on the two works at Lorillard and Port Murray, N. J., temporarily to handle its New York business. If this is so, the strikers will go up in ten days.

The strikers do not believe this story, however, and declare that they are sure to win out despite the use of scabs, deputies and militia.

KEEFE GETS JOB

Is Appointed Commissioner General of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, was yesterday appointed Commissioner General of Immigration. His home is in Detroit. This prospective appointment was rumored in the campaign of the day. Mr. Keefe rebelled against Samuel Gompers' political program and came out for Taft, but the White House then authorized a vigorous denial of the story and Mr. Keefe also denied it. Mr. Keefe was one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor until the recent convention at Denver when he was displaced. Gompers' friends made war on Keefe because of his attitude in the campaign.



INDUSTRY MURDERS

Workers' Claims Backed Up by Secretary Straus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In the sixth annual report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, made public yesterday, Secretary Oscar S. Straus points out that labor and the industries and commerce are interdependent.

On the question of employers' liability, the Secretary says: "One of the great needs in industrial relations in the United States is a radical change in the laws respecting employers' liability. At the present time, except for the recent act for government employees, the principles of the old common law still prevail in most of our states, with some degree of modification of the fellow servant doctrine.

Modern industry is becoming increasingly more dangerous, and a certain amount of death and injury inevitably result from many of its processes. The utmost precautions on the part of both employer and employee might reduce the number of accidents, but it is futile to hope that they can be entirely eliminated.

Modern industry is becoming increasingly more dangerous, and a certain amount of death and injury inevitably result from many of its processes. The utmost precautions on the part of both employer and employee might reduce the number of accidents, but it is futile to hope that they can be entirely eliminated.

Justice demands that this burden of industry should not be thrown upon those members of society least able to bear it, upon the victims themselves and their families—as is now the case. It is an elementary principle of fairness that those who need or desire any given commodity should pay a price for it that would insure the production of that commodity.

The Government can, therefore, do better work, not alone for the wage earners of the United States, but for the people as a whole, than to discover methods of eliminating unemployment by the adoption of such means by stringent legislation, so far as such legislation may be within the powers granted by the Constitution.

WOODMEN UNFAIR.

The following notice that appears in the current issue of the "Painter and Decorator" should be of interest to all friends of organized labor among the Modern Woodmen.

"Many men of different crafts contemplate coming to Colorado Springs to work on the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium now under construction. It is with some members of our craft that the work on the home is not being done in compliance with the rules, hours and wages of L. U. 171 (all other trades are working under similar conditions). Members who think of coming here will send such communication with Local 171, and ascertain the conditions. We are doing all in our power to effect a settlement, and any assistance will be greatly appreciated. Send only one colony of fifty (50) cents has been received, and we hope to reach a settlement before the main building is begun.

"Any information regarding the same will be cheerfully and promptly given."

JOSEPH HILDRICH, Secretary L. U. 171, 433 Franklin street, Colorado Springs, Col.

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The Call Library Vote FOR THE MOST POPULAR ORGANIZATION I VOTE FOR NAME ADDRESS Address Letters to Library Editor, THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL, P. O. Box, 1664, N. Y. City.

Table listing various unions and their support for the library vote, including Turn Verein, Young Men's Prog. Org., and others.

SOCIALISTS ARMY NOW FOR PEACE ADVANCES

Says Rabbi Wise at Ethical-Social League Banquet. On Port au Prince and City Will Fall.

There is only one great international movement that stands squarely for international peace, and that is the Socialist movement, declared Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at the banquet of the Ethical-Social League in the Martha Washington Hotel last night.

FIGHT ON THAW

Argument to Get Him to Pittsburg Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The fight to get Harry K. Thaw out of New York State for his appearance in Pittsburg to testify in bankruptcy proceedings was continued this morning before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upon an appeal from the decision of Judge Young, who in the United States Circuit Court for Western Pennsylvania reversed the decision of Judge Archbold directing that Thaw be taken to Pittsburg to testify.

UNIONISTS WIN.

Defeat the Liberal Forces at Chelmsford Election.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Liberal government suffered another defeat at the hands of the Unionists at the by-election at Chelmsford, Essex. Captain E. G. Freyman, Unionist and Tariff Reformer, defeated A. H. Dence, Liberal and Free Trader, by 1,152 to 3,587 votes. The Liberals in a forlorn hope to break the sequence of defeats at the hands of the Unionists, endeavored to stir up feeling against Captain Freyman by pointing at him as a member of the government which sanctioned the Chinese Labor Ordinance.

Table listing various unions and their support for the library vote, including 324 A. D. Soc. Party, Carpenters' Union No. 309, etc.

"FUNNY BUSINESS" IN VERMONT

State Officials Apparently Kept Socialist Electors Off the Ballot With Malice Aforethought.

By W. H. JONES. Correspondence to The Call. BARRE, Vt., Dec. 1.—Much indignation is expressed by the Socialists of this state because of the suspicious way in which their national ticket was kept off the official ballot at the last election, and it is said that a thorough investigation of the case will be made.

You are at Home When Dealing at

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THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL, 442 Pearl Street, New York. Large Meeting Room To Let, Washington Div. S. P. Headquarters, 477 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

POST MORTEM SPECIALIST. Some queer things in the form of American news that has been exported come back to us in the foreign papers. For instance, a generally accurate London weekly, in the course of some comment on the political affairs of this country, speaks of the Hon. William James Connors, of Buffalo—better known as "Fingy"—as "Dr. Connors," a leader of New York Democrats.

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The Philosophy of Socialism. The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels. Paper, 10c.; cloth, 50c. Evolution, Social and Organic, by A. M. Lewis. Cloth, 50c.

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DOCK WORKERS' CONGRESS NEAR

Important Measures Will Come Up, Such as Approval of Grayson, Old Age Pensions, Etc.

Correspondence to The Call. LONDON, Nov. 24.—In view of the meeting events in which the labor members of Parliament have taken part recently, and the probable introduction of resolutions dealing with the election of Victor Grayson from the House of Commons for protesting against its inaction in the face of the unemployed crisis, great interest is being shown in the ninth annual conference of the Labor party, which will be held in the Town Hall at Portsmouth on January 27, and will last for three days. The proposed resolutions to date are as follows: An amendment to Clause 2 of the constitution, which runs as follows:—Object—(1) To organize and maintain a Parliamentary Labor party, with its own Whips and policy; (2) To secure the election of candidates for whose candidatures an affiliated society has made itself financially responsible, and who have been selected by a regularly convened conference in the constituency; (3) The Paper Stainers' Union of General Workers will move as an amendment: Section 1. Article 2 and policy and independence of all the means of life. Section 2, delete all words after 'candidates' and substitute 'Affiliated Societies have made themselves financially responsible by a regularly convened conference in the constituency, and whose policy shall be in the direction of attaining the above and also of carrying out the decision of the annual conference.' The Whips will propose as another amendment the addition of the following: 'A Trades Council composed of branches affiliated to the Labor party through their National Society may make itself responsible for the expenses of a Parliamentary election, select and nominate a candidate from nominees affiliated to the Labor party. When such a candidate has signed the Labor party constitution, the E. C. shall not accept his candidature, and, if elected, such member shall receive the same payment as Labor members of Parliament from the funds of the party.'

Not Mere Labor Candidates.

The East Ham and District L. R. C. will propose to amend Clause III, in order that candidates should appear before their constituencies not under the title of labor candidates, as set out by the clause, but as either Labor or Socialist and Labor candidates. To Clause VI amendments will be made to the effect that no member of Parliament shall be eligible to sit on the executive committee or as an official, while another proposal would limit the members of Parliament on the committee to five. On the question of party policy the Dock Workers' Union will propose: 'The no Labor member or Labor candidate run under the auspices of the party shall take part in any religious, temperance or political meeting, directly or indirectly associated with any government measure, unless such measure was endorsed by the annual conference, and specifically sanctioned by the executive, who shall take a plebiscite of all the organizations should any political crisis intervene.' One proposal to be discussed demands the creation of a national department of labor, presided over by a minister of state, who shall have a seat in the cabinet, and the creation of a permanent unemployed board, representative of the national government, municipal authorities, and the joint board of the labor movement, which shall possess the power to create local unemployment wards in suitable areas. On the question of work-conditions, the Dock Workers' Union will move to instruct 'the executive to prepare a bill for presentation to Parliament embodying: First, the old age limit of fifty-five; second, physical inability to entitle workmen and work-women to aforesaid benefit, from the age of thirty; third, for the purpose of providing necessary funds, a tax of 10 per cent. be levied on all incomes over \$150,000; 15 per cent. on all incomes over \$150,000; 20 per cent. on all incomes over \$200,000; 25 per cent. on all incomes over \$250,000, and in corresponding ratio up to 100 per cent.'

WOMEN EXPLOITED

Porto Rican Female Workers Victims of Heartless Employers. By VICTOR G. CANDAMO. Correspondence to The Call. ARECIBO, Porto Rico, Nov. 25.—One of the worst features of the economic servitude of the natives of this fertile island is the terrible exploitation of the women workers. Their life is so miserable that they merely exist as profit making machines. The food of the average working woman is of the poorest kind and this, together with exposure, gives to materially shrunken their lives. Their exploitation is especially severe in the cigar factories, as the bosses keep the wages down by the lowest point confident that the women will not organize to fight for better conditions. So long as the women workers do not organize for the defense of their rights, they will remain nothing but slaves. By means of organization these women would not only be enabled to protect themselves from the abuses of the bosses, but could also obtain many advantages to which they are justly entitled. Consequently it is of the greatest importance that the working women of Porto Rico should organize in trade unions and affiliate with the Free Federation of Labor which is already attempting to form women branches in several trades. A movement is on foot to establish a social study center in this town through the lines of such institutions in New York and New Jersey. The working class in Porto Rico where the working class is systematically educating itself. One of the subjects to be taught will be the auxiliary international language, esperanto.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Buy the new books in our series. Question of the Hour. All pamphlets at lowest prices. WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY. 1215 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

With The Call Boosters. A Department for the Sub-Getters. THE CALL TO THE BOOSTERS.

The Call calls on all of its Boosters to do their best boosting in the next ten days. A subscription in our office this week is worth more than a dozen you will get next month. The Boosters of the Socialist press are the minute men of the social revolution. It is through them that the message of Socialism will reach the workers and inspire them to emancipate themselves. We must recruit for the Socialist army to-day. We can do this best by employing the best weapon under the present system—the press. The Call has been established for this purpose. It is for you to use it. You must decide whether it shall be a powerful weapon in the hands of the exploited or whether it shall be hampered in its noble work by a comparatively small circulation. WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

CLERGYMEN SEE COMING CHANGE

Boston Meeting Scene of Lively Exchange of Opinions on Social Problems. BOSTON, Dec. 2.—That 'the wage system has come to its test time' was the declaration of Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, speaking at the joint meeting and dinner of the Boston Congregational Club and the Baptist Social Union Monday night. There were 217 men at the dinner, and several hundred women came to hear the speeches. These were on 'The Church and the Social Crisis,' the other speakers being Rev. Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of Rochester Theological Seminary. Dr. Otis declared: 'There is a sharp division of the two classes and over the division of the product there is increasing warfare. Wars are not waged by reasonable men, and this is war. In the mean time a party has arisen which demands the collective ownership and operation of the machinery of production and distribution. Socialism has not made much headway in this country, but I believe that it is destined to grow more rapidly in the near future. I believe that organized labor is marching straight to the Socialist camp. That has been its inevitable end since the present warfare began. As things are now moving the logical objective of the campaign, so far as the employers are concerned, is the destruction of the trades union; so far as the working men are concerned it is the abolition of private capital. I should not be a faithful witness if I did not testify that these evil conditions, in this country and Christendom, are due to the failure of the church to fulfill its function. The only thing needed to forestall the terror and collective ownership of the neutrality law, has attracted the attention of the veteran Socialist campaigner, 'Mother' Jones, of Chicago, and she will begin a campaign in their behalf among the labor unions. Referring to this, the 'Miners Magazine,' in its current number, says: 'Mother' Jones left Girard, Kan., last week for Chicago in the hope that she can arouse the labor unions to the necessity of united action in behalf of the Mexican prisoners who are now held in custody on trumped-up charges preferred by the paid hirelings of the Diaz dynasty of Old Mexico. These men who are incarcerated in American jails have committed no crime. They are men of the mould of such heroes as Patrick Henry, Brown, Garrison and Phillips, and their love and loyalty for their fellowmen, who have suffered wrong and oppression, have brought against them the machinations of all the conspiring bloodhounds that draw their salaries from the coffers of the cold blooded despot, who wields the iron scepter in his mis-named Republic of Mexico. 'The blood stained monster in his prison palace in Russia is no more dehumanized than the soul-shrivelled autocrat who glories over human misery and whose worthless life is sustained by the profits that are minted from the sweat and tears of heartless peonage. League to Murder. 'Giants in the moved realm of America are in league with the administration of Mexico to murder under forms of law the imprisoned Mexicans whose efforts in behalf of freed crushed human beings have wounded the dignity of the mighty and all powerful despot whose arbitrary will is the law of Mexico. The poor, object, impoverished slaves of Mexico can render but little assistance to the brave men who are now languishing in the cells of American bastilles, because their hearts were fired with the same spirit of revolt that inspired the men of '76 to rebel against regal domination. 'Mother' Jones has now taken the platform to raise her voice for these patriots of the twentieth century. This old battle scarred heroine whose locks are whitened by the snows of more than seventy winters should stir responsive chords in the heart of unionism throughout the country. Her pleadings for brave courageous men who have courted death to ameliorate the conditions of the slaves of Mexico, should appeal to every man and woman who loves liberty and hates tyranny. 'The Mexican prisoners must be saved from legalized assassination and the working class of America by united action can open the doors of the American jails and restore to these men the priceless boon of freedom. 'The time to act is now.'

Socialist Notes.

Readers of this column are asked to take notice that all meetings listed here begin at 8 P. M., unless some other time is specified.

To-Night's Meetings.

BROOKLYN. Debate. 'Socialism Not Opposed to Religion' is the subject of a debate to be held at the headquarters of the Washington Division, 477 Atlantic avenue, and a big crowd is expected. Vander Ryken and Stoffman will take the affirmative while Thorsen and Davidson will deny.

JERSEY CITY.

The Socialist Five and Drum Corp will meet at Gansberg's Hall, Congress and Pierce avenue.

MOTHER JONES TO HELP MEXICANS

Socialist Veteran Enters Lists to Champion Cause of Victims of Despotism. DENVER, Col., Dec. 2.—The case of the three Mexican Liberal leaders, Magon, Villarreal and Rivera, who have already spent many months in the Los Angeles jail waiting to be tried on charges of violation of the neutrality law, has attracted the attention of the veteran Socialist campaigner, 'Mother' Jones, of Chicago, and she will begin a campaign in their behalf among the labor unions. Referring to this, the 'Miners Magazine,' in its current number, says: 'Mother' Jones left Girard, Kan., last week for Chicago in the hope that she can arouse the labor unions to the necessity of united action in behalf of the Mexican prisoners who are now held in custody on trumped-up charges preferred by the paid hirelings of the Diaz dynasty of Old Mexico. These men who are incarcerated in American jails have committed no crime. They are men of the mould of such heroes as Patrick Henry, Brown, Garrison and Phillips, and their love and loyalty for their fellowmen, who have suffered wrong and oppression, have brought against them the machinations of all the conspiring bloodhounds that draw their salaries from the coffers of the cold blooded despot, who wields the iron scepter in his mis-named Republic of Mexico. 'The blood stained monster in his prison palace in Russia is no more dehumanized than the soul-shrivelled autocrat who glories over human misery and whose worthless life is sustained by the profits that are minted from the sweat and tears of heartless peonage. League to Murder. 'Giants in the moved realm of America are in league with the administration of Mexico to murder under forms of law the imprisoned Mexicans whose efforts in behalf of freed crushed human beings have wounded the dignity of the mighty and all powerful despot whose arbitrary will is the law of Mexico. The poor, object, impoverished slaves of Mexico can render but little assistance to the brave men who are now languishing in the cells of American bastilles, because their hearts were fired with the same spirit of revolt that inspired the men of '76 to rebel against regal domination. 'Mother' Jones has now taken the platform to raise her voice for these patriots of the twentieth century. This old battle scarred heroine whose locks are whitened by the snows of more than seventy winters should stir responsive chords in the heart of unionism throughout the country. Her pleadings for brave courageous men who have courted death to ameliorate the conditions of the slaves of Mexico, should appeal to every man and woman who loves liberty and hates tyranny. 'The Mexican prisoners must be saved from legalized assassination and the working class of America by united action can open the doors of the American jails and restore to these men the priceless boon of freedom. 'The time to act is now.'

NEW WAGE SCALE

For Anthracite Coal Fields to Be Considered. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—The national officers of the United Mine Workers of America will be busy from now on preparing for the convention of mine workers to be held in Indianapolis beginning January 13, 1909. Secretary Ryan said the principal business to be considered would be two new wage scales for the anthracite fields. The bituminous scale will not come up for another year. Secretary Ryan said it was not improbable that Samuel Gompers, recently re-elected as president of the American Federation of Labor, would attend the convention. GOOD FOR A TEST. Show a copy of The Call to the man who is not yet an advertiser in your paper. Invite him to advertise in it. Ask him to place his name and address in The Call Readers' Directory. This will convince him of the trade producing quality of The Call. The chances are that the man who uses a line in the C. E. D. will soon take a larger space, regularly or at intervals. Read carefully the terms and rates so that you will be able to explain. Then start on your mission to make the C. E. D. a full page. Yes, a full page. It can be done if you help.

THE RAND SCHOOL RESTAURANT

A visit to the Rand School Restaurant may convince you that Socialism is not merely a cut and dried, scientific proposition, but that even scientific facts are sociable. It is a restaurant, but so much like home that many visitors forget that the prices for lunch and dinner are 30 and 35 cents.

POLICE GUARD CHORUS.

From Johnny Boys at a Memphis Theatre. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 2.—Following trouble between male members of the Merry Widow Company and local clubmen, who had been charged with accosting chorus girls, Chief of Police O'Haver placed special officers at the stage door. The managers complained that 'stage door Johnny's' have bothered all companies and that serious trouble might occur with actors.

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THEATRE BENEFIT

for the New York Evening Call and the New York Volkszeitung. Sunday Evening, December 6, 1908. EIGHT O'CLOCK. IN THE NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET. "GROSSTADTLUFT" A comedy in four acts, by Oscar Blumenthal and Gustave Kadelburg. Under the direction of Franz Kierschauer. Admission, 25 Cents. Children, 10 Cents. Hat Check 10 Cents. Dancing will follow the performance. Die Dramatische Section, W. B. A., 343-347 East 84th Street. Tickets for sale at The Call office, the office of the Volkszeitung, Labor Temple, 239 East 84th St.; the Rand School and other Socialist headquarters.

CALL LECTURE BUREAU

TWO ELOQUENT EXPONENTS OF SOCIALISM. GEO. R. KIRKPATRICK AND ROSE PASTOR STOKES. have been engaged as speakers for this Bureau. Socialist Party Locals and other educational organizations in the Eastern States wishing to hear either or both of these speakers should communicate with the Bureau at once for dates. Terms liberal. Send all communications to CALL LECTURE BUREAU, 142 Pearl Street, New York City.

ONLY ONE PAPER

On the Level in New York, Says Mrs. Stokes—Means The Call. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, in an address at Elizabeth, N. J., last night went after the newspapers of the United States hammer and tongs. Mrs. Stokes gave it as her opinion that with the exception of one New York Socialist organ not a paper in the country gave the working man a square deal. Mrs. Stokes had this to say about two of the country's richest men: Andrew Carnegie is our very happy little man. John D. Rockefeller seems to be as respectable as other business men throughout the country. I have talked with both of them. They played according to the rules of the game. If the game is bad you and I are at fault. Mrs. Stokes said that she would be glad to see the Call published in every city in America. All the best books free to subscribers who send in new subscriptions. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 142 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

Dr. C. H. Boynton, DENTIST

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The right Piano at the right price see the popular O. W. WUERTZ, PIANOS, 1518 Third Ave., near 86th St. and 2929 Third Ave., near 131st St. Buy Your Gents' Furnishings of Comrade ISRAEL PRISANT UP TO DATE Gents' Furnisher 12 Jefferson Street Near East Broadway, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Call Readers

Where do you spend your money? Are you reading the ad. in order to know TO WHOM to spend your good money whenever you make a purchase? Here are some Brooklyn Call advertisements, grouped for your convenience. They will appear again if you patronize them.

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Ridgewood Piano House Exner Building, 1467 Myrtle Ave. & B'oecker St. BROOKLYN, N. Y. Near Kickerbocker L. Station.

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SOCIALISM IN CANADA.

By GORDON CASCADEN, of Toronto.

Socialist thought is spreading throughout Canada. Increasing discussion in the press, the church and the educational institutions and the recent Dominion election which are now complete, point to the fact that the workers are beginning to understand the Socialist party of Canada.

The Socialist vote was confined to a very small portion of the two hundred and more electoral districts. It is, therefore, impossible to estimate the actual growth of Socialist thought throughout the Dominion. The House of Commons is Canada's most representative legislative body, and Canadian members of Parliament are expected to perform the same duties as United States members of Congress.

Any number of candidates may enter an election (held every five years) provided the deposit is forfeited if the candidate fails to poll a large percentage of the votes cast for the full candidate. Apologists for the restriction claim that it is necessary in order to keep out "freak" candidates. But the only reason for its existence is the desire to destroy free speech and check the growth of revolutionary, or even radical, thought.

In the last session of the Canadian Parliament the politicians spent several weeks tinkering the election law. But, although they differed on every other section, they agreed on one thing—that the deposit clause was necessary in order to destroy the right of free election.

Therefore, there were very few candidates (other than Liberal and Conservative) in the field at the recent elections, and naturally but a small number of Socialists. The Ontario Provincial Executive gave this advice to local Socialists: "Don't contest districts, but write 'For Socialism' across your ballots." As a result over a thousand such ballots were marked in Toronto. Berlin local went one better. "For Socialism" labels were printed and many a ballot in that district had this label across it.

In Western Canada, where the air itself is revolutionary, several competitive elections were contested, and in two districts east of Lake Superior candidates were placed in the field.

The Socialist Vote.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Winnipeg (Man.), J. D. Houston (1,998), W. Davidson (1,373), Nanaimo (B. C.), J. H. Hawthorthwaite (1,302), Vancouver (B. C.), E. T. Kingley (1,194), Calgary (Alb.), H. Sherman (743), Macleod (Alb.), J. Harrington (662), Yale-Cariboo (B. C.), C. Bunting (416), B. Lawrence (Division of Montreal (P. Q.)), A. St. Martin (187), Total—8 districts; 7,875 votes.

EXPRESS MONOPOLY SHOWN BY CENSUS.

Six companies do 90 per cent. of the express business of the United States, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of the Census, giving the results of the second census of the express business. The statistics presented cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907 (except in the case of New York, which covers the calendar year), and relate to those express companies which forward freight and valuable over some steam, electric, water, or stage line and which do business in more than one State.

In 1907 there was thirty-four express companies, as compared with eighteen in 1890. Only ten of the companies reporting in 1890 were in existence under the same name in 1907; remaining eight companies have gone out of business, have been absorbed by other companies, or are operating under other names.

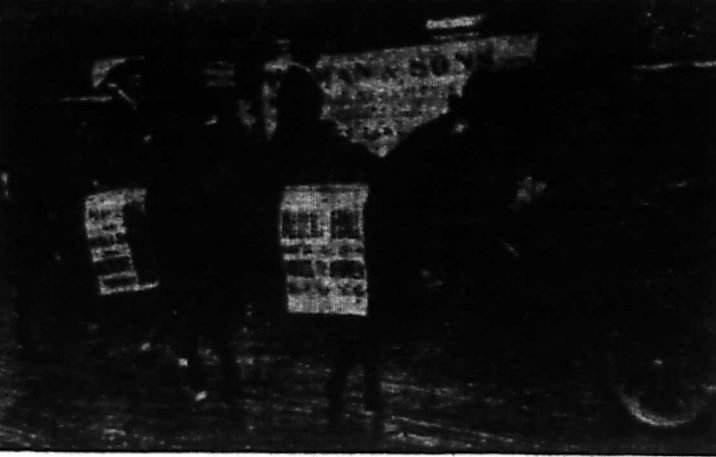
Increase of Mileage. The total express mileage has increased from 174,053 miles to 235,903 miles, a gain of 35 per cent. Both the mileage operated over railroads and that operated over water lines show large gains, the former having increased from 160,122 to 216,973, or 35 per cent., and the latter from 13,931 to 17,930, or 28.3 per cent. A large part of the gain in steamboat mileage is attributable to the extension of the express business into Alaska.

Our Daily Puzzle.



Has a head and has a tail. Has a spout but not a sail. Can't be classed among the fools. That's because it lives in schools. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE. (Face on extreme right, below window looking from top.)

WOMEN'S STRUGGLE FOR VOTES IN ENGLAND.



Miss Douglas Smith (in front) and Miss Joachim participating in the ladies' equestrian parade through the streets of London in advertisement of a suffragette meeting in the Albert Hall.



Miss Fox, who chained herself to the grille in the House of Commons.

OUR DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago, May, 1908.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

As the economic power of the ruling power grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders whose only property is its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage-working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irremediable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It distiguers, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less ef-

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SOME RECIPES.

Cucumber Spirals. Cucumbers, to serve with fish, are easily prepared. Peel cucumbers and throw them into ice water. With a thin, sharp knife cut the cold cucumbers round the outside of one length, thin paring. Pull out the spirals and serve around a mound of shaved ice. Serve with French dressing.

Watermelon Cake. Whites of six eggs, two cups of white sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, four even cups of flour, two teaspoonful baking powder, flavor with lemon or vanilla. For the red part take the whites of two eggs, three fourths cup of red sugar sand, one-half cup butter, two cups flour, one-half cup milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream and the eggs to a stiff froth. Take one-half the quantity of the white mixture for the bottom layer, then add the red mixture, and lay on two rows of seed-raised raisins, so they will be an inch apart; then add the rest of the whites for the top layer. Bake in loaf tins.

WOMAN: THE WHITE CHINAMAN OF INDUSTRY.

"Woman" said a big trade union official last year, "is the white Chinaman of the industrial world. She wears a cold up queue, and wherever she goes she cheapens the worth of human labor."

An illustration follows. Miss Mary McDowell, of the University of Chicago Settlement, was observed at a girl who was operating an unusually heavy and intricate machine in a large hardware factory in an Ohio city.

"Strong, clever girl," remarked Miss McDowell, or words to that effect. "She's doubled the output of one machine," said the superintendent. "How did she get such a good job?" asked Miss McDowell. "Her father," said the superintendent, "had the machine before she got it. He just thought we'd try her."

"Do you think that a man can be independent of bosses in politics?" "He can," answered Senator Northing. "If he has enough nerve and pull to go in and be boss himself."—Washington Star.

THE EVENING CALL PATTERN.

THE EVENING CALL PATTERN.



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**THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.**  
The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellow-men, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.  
—From the Socialist Platform.

# THE EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKING CLASS

**THE SOCIALIST PARTY.**  
National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 439 East 84th Street, New York.  
You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share of the year-round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1908.

## THE CALL

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### THIS IS FINAL—IF YOU SAY SO.

You—you toilers in shops and factories, you trade unionists, and you safe ones, and you politically liberal and financially powerful ones, you—all of you—have a working-class daily paper—TO-DAY. The Evening Call is yours, your child.  
The Call is growing strong—that is admitted, even by YOUR ENEMIES. This child of yours has lived thus far—six months—and grown encouragingly strong—on blood drawn from your veins. The Call—like a human child—can never reach self-supporting maturity and power until it has lived through a PERIOD OF CHILDHOOD, during which you must, by UNUSUAL SACRIFICE, SUPPORT this—your child—The Call.  
IF YOU DON'T KNOW THIS, you will refuse the sacrifice, and The Call will die—soon—killed by the ignorance of its parents.  
IF YOU DO KNOW THIS, and yet refuse the sacrifice, The Call will die—soon—killed by the disloyalty of its parents.  
If you do know this and are LOYAL TO THE CALL DURING ITS NECESSARY YOUTH, The Call will live—many years—to fight splendid battles for the working class.  
It is up to you.  
Decree—decree sacrifice or desertion—NOW.  
The Call asks for life THROUGH SACRIFICE, while it GROWS STRONG—to fight.  
The Call is stronger to-day than it was five months, or five weeks, or five days ago: BUT NOT YET CAN THE CALL WALK ALONE.  
The Call cannot walk alone until it has been loyally fostered through fifteen months of growth—to power.  
No daily paper ever did walk alone till it had grown in power for at least fifteen months.  
Please get that straight in your mind.  
If you can't get that straight in your mind, your Call will die.  
It is 1 A. M., Wednesday, December 2. I am here, a visitor, at a meeting of The Call Board. The Board are in session, very late at night in The Call office, where they have so often toiled late and patiently, within the last six months—doing what?  
Doing what they can—ALL that THEY can do—to protect the life of The Call while it grows strong. Heroically, wholly without complaint, they toil on—protecting, defending The Call.  
And heretofore you have co-operated with them—with noble loyalty. They thank you.  
But let me be frank with you—unqualifiedly frank.  
This editorial call for sacrifice on your part will not be the final call for sacrifice.  
We do not deceive you by saying, "Help The Call ONCE more and it will be all right."  
No.  
Remember, The Call must live fifteen months.  
But this call, this editorial call for sacrifice, will be the FINAL CALL for sacrifice, if you DO NOT respond NOW, RIGHT NOW, and also again and again—till The Call grows self-supporting.  
Yes—you friends—you have The Call to-day.  
To be alive next Monday morning, ready for more growth and more battle—The Call must have \$2,500.  
This means extra sacrifice—AT ONCE.  
This is not a scare-head cry of danger. It is a plain statement of a matter of business—YOUR BUSINESS.  
Will you or will you not SPECIALLY sacrifice THIS WEEK in The Call's effort to grow in strength for fifteen months?  
And will you, or will you not—next week—and the next month—SPECIALLY SACRIFICE in The Call's effort to grow in power for fifteen months?  
Ten days ago we asked for \$5,000—at once. You came forward with \$2,500.  
The urgent need for the \$2,500 asked for ten days ago, and not received, FORCES US TO SAY TO YOU:  
You have The Call to-day—but only to-day—this week, unless you sacrifice.  
Do you decree that The Call shall live?  
Frankly now—this call for special sacrifice will be final—IF YOU SAY SO.  
GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

### GOVERNOR FORT'S "JUSTIFICATION."

The Hoboken "Observer" says that the sending of the militia to Keasbey was justified, and then proceeds to admit that "there had been no disorder there of any consequence, except the firing by a lot of drunken Sheriff's deputies upon some rather peaceful foreign-born workmen, who did not clearly understand an order that they must retire from the neighborhood of a factory in which they had been employed." Now, if the troops had been sent for the purpose of over-awing the Sheriff and his drunken deputies and protecting the workmen in their rights, we could understand where the justification comes in, on this truthful statement of the facts. But they were not sent for that purpose, and that was not the purpose for which they were used after being sent. How, then, does the "Observer" figure out that Governor Fort's action was "justified?" Also, will the "Observer" or someone else please tell us what authority a Sheriff, drunken or otherwise, has to issue an order that workingmen must retire from the neighborhood of a factory in which they have been employed? We await an answer.

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### If We Could Put Them to Work.



"BUTTERMILK CHARLIE" COULD APPLY HIMSELF TO A CHURN.

### BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Last night I was reading one of Montaigne's most beautiful essays. "There are some countries," he says, "where 'twas the custom for children to kill their fathers; and others, where the fathers killed their children, to avoid their being an impediment one to another in life, and naturally THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE ONE DEPEND UPON THE RUIN OF THE OTHER."

Read that sentence again. It explains much. It is worth the thought of many days. Bear it in mind while at work, turn it over and over, and try to gather from it the vast total of historic summary it contains.

Imagine children killing their fathers! Think of fathers killing their children!

Yet such times were. For long, long centuries multitudes of human beings practiced infanticide and parricide. The expectations of the one depended upon the death of the other.

The history of mankind is the history of age-long battle with starvation. Rather than starve, we ate each other; we were cannibals. Rather than starve, we murdered our own fathers, and mothers, and children.

But that, you say, was ages ago, while to-day we are too advanced morally to practice such crimes. It would be impossible to-day, you think, for us to practice cannibalism, infanticide or parricide.

But let the earth grow cold. Let fruits and grains disappear, and cattle die off. Let mankind once more be threatened by death from hunger, and how long would the moral standards of to-day remain? How long would it take to turn us into wolves, tearing at each other's flesh, if the world refused us other food?

But this is a nightmare of speculation. Far from having to live of the necessities of life, we have to-day more than enough. Untold millions of wealth in palaces, in estates, in useless ornaments, have been produced and put aside for the few to enjoy.

We talk no more of how to produce enough bread; we talk of cities beautiful, of spacious parks, of the arts, of ships that fly.

And, yet, is there no longer fear of starvation among us? With too much bread, is there no one without bread? With all our vast riches, is no one of us starving, or naked, or shelterless? Yes, every third man about us is in agony of spirit because of the fear and dread of want. No matter how hard he labors, he is never free from the terrifying thought that at any moment his dear ones may be hungry and houseless.

It is no longer child against father, and father against child; it is now class against class, leaders against workers, capitalists against toilers, exploiters against the exploited, those who have against those who have not, and, as Montaigne explains, THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE ONE DEPEND UPON THE RUIN OF THE OTHER.

The wealth of the one means the poverty of the other; the freedom of the one means the slavery of the other; the dividends of the one mean the hunger of the other; the palaces of the one mean the hovels of the other.

We have passed beyond infanticide and parricide; we have fratricide. When the expectation of the one depended on the ruin of the other, fathers killed their children and children killed their fathers. To-day when the expectations of the one depend upon the ruin of the other, we have the class war, brother against brother.

And those who see this war speak of the coming revolution, and people are horrified. For the fratricide of to-day cling to the customs of to-day as cannibals once clung to their customs. They not only refuse to recognize the class war; they even fight to perpetuate it.

And we Socialists are condemned for mentioning it, and maligning when we plead for its abolition.

But one mighty irresistible force works with us—the expectations of untold millions of toilers—dependent upon the passing of fratricidal capitalism and the coming of fraternal Socialism.

### NO RECONCILIATION BETWEEN CLASSES.

It is no answer to the cry of the world's disinherited to say that conditions or wages are now better than they once were. If they are, what of it? The answer is an impertinence; it is irrelevant and impudent, as well as stupid and evasive.

There comes a time when it is no longer an answer to the slave to tell him that he has corn bread and bacon now, whereas he once had only corn bread and gravy; to tell him that he has mud in the chinks of his cabin now, whereas the wind and the rain once blew between the logs of his cabin wall; to tell him that he is sometimes owned by good masters now, whereas he was once driven under the lash of bad masters.

There comes a time when no improved conditions of slavery are an answer to the slave's cry, or will any longer be listened to; a time when only the slave's uttermost freedom, the breaking of his every bond and shackle, will meet his demand or the human imperative.

Under the Socialist movement there is coming a time, and the time may be even now at hand, when improved conditions of adjusted wages will no longer be thought to be an answer to the cry of labor; yes, when these will be but an insult to the common intelligence. It is for better wages, improved capitalist conditions, or a share of capitalist profits that the Socialist movement is in the world; it is here for the abolition of wages and profits, and for the end of capitalism and the private capitalist. Reformed political institutions, board of arbitration between capital and labor, philanthropies and privileges that are but the capitalist's gifts—none of these can much longer answer the question that is making the temples, thrones and parliaments of the nations tremble.

There can be no peace between the man who is down and the man who builds on his back. There can be no reconciliation between classes; there can only be an end of classes. It is idle to talk of good will until there is first justice, and idle to talk of peace until the work of the world is possessed by the man who makes the hands. The cry of the world's workers can be answered with nothing save the whole produce of their work.

—George D. Herron, in "From Revolution to Revolution."

To be continued to-morrow.

By HORACE TRAUBEL.

I saw it all in one day's World. The bouffe and the tragedy. The fool claim and the wise retort. The master dream and the slave fact. The statesman's bluff called. The political commonplace confronted by the biasing and withering accusations of the soul. The President-elect face to face with the conditions elect. Taft glory dimmed by the general shame. Two pictures in immediate contrast. An answer hurrying to meet a question. I saw it all in one day's World.

I saw that Taft had a message of Thanksgiving comfort for the people. A supplementary prosperity admonition. Prosperity was on its way, but we must not try to hurry its arrival. I suppose he meant that if it came at once we might not know what to do with it. So he said: "I hope that we shall not rush upon this prosperity." I saw in the World that Taft said that. Taft didn't talk about prosperity in that style before election. Before election we were told that prosperity was going to rush upon us. Indeed, that the mere prospect of Republican victory had started the rush. Now we are headed off because we are supposed to be rushing upon prosperity. Before the election they were afraid that we were going to hold prosperity back. Now they are afraid that we are going to hurry it on.

They want the people to get ready for prosperity. So the people may know how to behave when it comes. Suppose the people's manners were bad when prosperity came. Maybe prosperity would crawl back in its hole again. Maybe it would refuse to take the people's gifts. Maybe prosperity would turn us back on the people and pass its gifts over to the elect. The elect always know how to behave. They don't know how to work. But they know how to behave. Knowing how to behave is better any day than knowing how to work. So that if anything happens to prosperity on its way to the people the President elect didn't fairly warn them. I saw that in the World.

I saw that in the World. And then I saw some other things in the World. Right in the same day's paper, saw some other things. I saw that seven strikers were shot in a riot at Perth Amboy. I saw two women were killed "starving as others plan holiday feasts." I saw that a man in Detroit was sent to jail for thirty days for using a cancelled postage stamp. I saw that a boy was arrested for stealing a turkey. I saw that New York was to charitably "feed its army of poor." I saw that a hundred homeless men waiting for dinner tickets on a rickety platform "nearly fell a hundred and fifty feet." I saw that thirty-three aliens were ordered deported. I saw that a jail was "emptied to house fair culprit." That "eight weary hoboes were put out in the rain to give Mrs. Sch-

I saw that Mrs. Mack and her fellow supporters had a Thanksgiving bazaar at Roslyn for the benefit of the needy. I saw that the livable men were getting ready to strike. I saw that Carnegie now admits that the duty of steel in burglary is to draw such things and such things in the World. Just the kind of it. In one day's World. And only an average day, too. Not one of the bad days or worst days. Not one of the suicide days. The days on which discouraged men and women find the only refuge that seems left to them. It might be called just a Taft day. A day on which the philosophy is only temperately treated and emphasized.

I saw something all that in the World. I saw something supplementally interesting side by side with it. I saw the President elect had an ally, preacher select. He was the ally, Reverend Thomas H. Slicer. The name of his name probably stands for these. These are the words with which Reverend select abetted the President select: "Let us thank God that live in a land in which each human being has a chance to be his own self." "Yes. But what chance? There are millions of possible and conclusive replies to Slicer. Every man out of work is a reply. Every child in a factory is a reply. And so forth. Why should we care? There are chances enough to go round and to spare. But chances are not distributed. They are monopolized. They are stolen. A man has a million chances. Another man has a chance. The chance of one man take him to Europe on a yacht. The chances of another to send him and his children to the other side. That's the trouble with our chances, Mister Slicer. But as long as you chipped out that day till let you on Mister Taft's side. Your position is as impertinently pertinent as his. And he needs help. So anybody chooses to add the two phrases up he's welcome to the total. I saw you in the World that day. You deserve to be included.

I saw all that in the World. I need not to go outside of the World for the answer to the challenge. The answer is infinite. The denial of the heart. Not to count the denial of the heart. Not to count the denial of the martyrs and the prophets of the poets. Not to count the denial of the services of the soldiers and the outraged earth. Not to count the denial of let that single issue. A single daily paper provoke its inspirations. Many thousands of lated things happened that day which the World took no account. Unmistakable charities and good. I don't insist on them. I only mate them. I stick close to the World. To Taft I found there. To Slicer I found there. To the entire incident of wrong I found there. Leave the matter there. With a rebellious reality, leave it there. All that I saw in one day's World.

### BANTRY BAY.

By J. L. MOLLOY.

As I'm sitting all alone in the gloaming,  
It might have been but yesterday,  
That we watched the fisher sails all homing,  
Till the little herring fleet at anchor lay.  
Then, with baskets on their shoulders swinging,  
The fisher maidens bright and gay,  
In a burst of merry laughter singing,  
Came running down the old stone way.  
Every lane to her sailor lad was singing,  
A welcome back to Bantry Bay.  
Then we heard the piper's sweet note tuning,  
And all the lassies turned to hear,  
As they mingled with a soft voice crooning,  
Till the music floated down the wooden pier.  
"Save you kindly colleens all," said the piper,  
"Hands across and trip it while I play."  
And like lanterns on the tideway glancing,  
The glimmer from the lighthouse lay.  
While a tender sound of song and merry dancing,  
Stole softly over Bantry Bay.  
As I am sitting all alone and dreaming,  
The shadows of the east draw near,  
And I see the loving faces 'round me put on the same plane with other men in the yard. He is given no preference over those who have not served an apprenticeship in the yard, but must stand or fall on his own merits.

### THE COUNTRY LIFE DELUSION.

The editorial writers of the great metropolitan dailies, who have plumbred the depths of every mystery and from whom no secrets are hid, cannot conceal their vexation at being unable to say why people will persist in being such awful fools as to prefer existence in six rooms and a bath in the crowded, unwholesome city to living—really living, don't you understand—in the country where you can get fresh air and fresh eggs, out where the birds and the children have room to play and nobody to play with, while they twine them wreaths of clover blossoms and peonies and get as brown as a berry. But the woe, what sort of berries are these brown berries you hear so much about? Blackberries and blueberries, I know, and strawberries are red, and most every kind of berry is green at the start, and there's a front yard bush that bears white berries, but what for kind of berry is brown?

In the spring and summer, in addition to these editorials bewailing the folly of the human race in wanting to live in town, are letters from reclaimed sinners who have seen the error of their ways and now have little places of their own (subject to first and second mortgage) and a mechanic's lien on the country where there life is one grand, sweet song. Though meat and vegetables and groceries and clothing and a few other little things are somewhat higher than in town, I saw that help except at the muzzle of a shotgun, you can live so much more happily and inexpensively. Why will folks be so blind to their own best interests? Come on in, in the water's fine!—Eugene Wood in December Every-

J. G.—Application blanks for employment at the Brooklyn Navy Yard may be procured at the employment bureau of the yard, or from the secretary of the Navy.

An applicant desiring to learn a trade must be over fifteen and under twenty years old. He must state what trade he wishes to learn. If no one for his trade is available, the applicant must then present himself before the surgeon in charge of the yard for physical examination. If passed he must then pass examinations in arithmetic (not higher than decimal fractions), grammar, history, spelling; the examination is practical. If the apprentice is not put in a shop and ready to work, a percentage of a first-class mechanic's wage during the first year. Every three months a report is sent to the head of the department in which the apprentice is working, informing him of his progress at his work, and also stating whether he is attending evening school or studying at home. He is examined once a year by the Examining Board, who determine whether he is entitled to an advance of pay and whether he has an aptitude for the trade. During the last six months of his apprenticeship which expires when he is twenty-one, the young man is sent to the drafting room to be taught how the plans are made and how the work is given out. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he is rated as a mechanic and is put on the same plane with other men in the yard. He is given no preference over those who have not served an apprenticeship in the yard, but must stand or fall on his own merits.

M. Hacker.—Under the constitution of the state of New York the legislative power is vested in a Senate and an Assembly. The state is divided into fifty Senatorial districts, a majority equal in population as it is practicable to make them, and a Senator is elected by popular vote in each district. In the same way the state is divided into one hundred and fifty Assembly districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district elects an Assemblyman by popular vote. Senators serve for two years and Assemblymen for one year.

Constant Reader.—You should apply for your first papers under your true name, even though, owing to being long and difficult to pronounce, you are usually called by an abbreviation of that name. When you afterward apply for your final naturalization, you may at the same time apply for permission to change your name, and it will probably be granted on a statement of your true name. The second papers cannot be granted less than two years after the first.

Several Readers.—We must ask you to be patient. Very often your questions are of such a nature that they cannot be answered at once, but some time must be spent in digging up the required information. The presence of our office force adds to the difficulty. Yet it may be said that, in rare exceptions, questions are answered as promptly in The Call as in any other paper having such a permanent.

Comrade.—The president of the local committee called by an order of the State of New York is J. G. Kuykoff, whose address is 16 De Keyser street, Amsterdam.

E. B.—We have no copy at hand of W. E. Dalton's poems, "The Frigate" and "The Murder of Mike O'vine." Perhaps some reader can supply them.

N. P. Stecker.—It is pretty certain that A has lost his bet that he would poll 600,000 votes.