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No. 354.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1911.

Price Two Cents.

EXTRA

STRIKERS VOTE TO DOWN TIM SULLIVAN

Support of Central Union Label Council Granted at Big Meeting Attended by Delegates From Largest Bodies.

PREPARE NOW FOR DEFEAT OF TAMMANY

Scab Employes Quit Fox Theaters in Disgust at Interminable Hours and Miserable Wages—"Lights Out" Again on New York Roof.

Unqualifiedly assured the support of the combined labor unions of Greater New York, the strike of the motion picture film operators, musicians, stage hands, engineers and bill posters of the Fox amusement houses, which has now been in progress for almost one month, received a sharp impetus by the action of the Central Union Label Council last night.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by a crowded meeting held at the headquarters of the Allied Printing Trades, in the Pulitzer Building:

"Resolved, That all central bodies represented in this meeting are ready to give their moral and financial support to the striking musicians, stage hands, film operators, engineers and bill posters."

It was determined upon at the meeting, also, to make the present conflict between William Fox, proprietor of the theaters leased and operated by the Fox Amusement Company and the union employes of the houses a political issue, with the purpose of defeating any attempt made by Senator Timothy D. Sullivan or Alderman "Johnny" White, both of whom are interested in the Fox theaters, to continue in office after the next election. Union men throughout the Greater City are now preparing to battle for the overthrow of the Tammany politicians named, who have proved by their attitude in the present strike their hostility to organized labor.

Peter Brady, the secretary of the Central Union Label Council of Greater New York, was the chairman of last night's meeting, and H. Williams, of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was the secretary. The Musical Union of the Bronx labor council was represented by William Kerwood, Theatrical Protective Union No. 1 by William P. Nolan, the Moving Picture Operators' Union by Samuel Kaplan, the Central Federated Union of Manhattan by Joseph Beeres and the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn by Peter Quinn, the Women's Trade Union League by Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, Miss Gerde and Mrs. Elliott, the Typographical Union No. 6 by James Cameron, the Cigar Makers' Union of the Central Federated Union by C. de Costa, and the Allied Printing Trades by Peter Brady.

The strikers were yesterday cheered by the news that even the hardest scabbreakers rounded up for temporary service in the Fox theaters are quitting their jobs because of the interminable hours and miserable wages—in no case exceeding \$12 per week, an average of 8 cents per hour. An instance of this was had in the sudden backing out yesterday of E. Oliver, a scabbreaker brought here from Wilkes-Barre by "Billy" Bock, who is in charge of the scab gangs. Oliver quit work after two days' work, which was too strenuous even for a man of his varied and checkered experience. In other theaters

trouble was encountered in respect, while hitches and delays were common in all the houses due to the drunkenness or the total incompetence of the scab employes.

Another case of "lights out" on the New York Roof, a Fox enterprise, it developed yesterday, caused annoyance to a "gala" audience of exactly 200 persons gathered there on Monday night. Ordinarily, when union men were employed on the roof, 1,400 people made up an evening's audience. The "electricians" so bungled things Monday night that it was found necessary to send for a repairer from the Edison shops. Upon the arrival of the latter, a scab "electrician" remarked that the darkened house looked "like a frame-up." "Don't say that," was the Edison man's quick retort. "If you don't know the business you cannot talk about a frame-up." It was suggested by grumbling members of the audience at the New York that the lights might as well remain out, considering the size of the "crowd" present, which at the afternoon performance numbered less than forty.

In the course of a ringing speech at last night's meeting, George Eichels declared that the trades unions would hereafter be involved as one body in the present strike, and that the "scabs" of Big Tim Sullivan and Johnny White would be sought.

"Tammany Hall wonders why there are so many Socialist votes," he said. "Well, let them compare the results of the last with those of the election previous and they'll see. Every ash-cart driver who went on strike this year is to be depended upon as a Socialist voter against Tammany Hall at the next election."

Phillip Kelly spoke in terms of bitterness of the trouble experienced by the delegates from the Musicians' Union and the Moving Picture Operators' Union in getting to Fox and Sullivan with their complaints and of the persistent ignoring of their demands made by correspondence. For two weeks, Phillips declared, attempts were made to get into touch with the Fox management, but without success.

The strikers and the Women's Trade Union League have issued the following circular, which is being circulated among all unions in the Greater City:

T. P. U. NO. 1.

The following named theaters, which are operated by William Fox, are unfair to organized labor and are not deserving of your patronage.

The houses where the strike is on are as follows:

The Dewey, City Theater and Academy of Music, all on 14th street; New Nemo, 110th street; Washington, 148th street; New York Roof Garden, 44th street and Broadway; the Gotham and Family theaters on 125th street, the Star, on 107th street; Riverside, 96th street and Broadway, and the following Brooklyn houses:

Folly, Graham avenue and Broadway; Grand Opera House, Elm place and Fulton street, and the Brooklyn Comedy, on Grand street.

The cause of trouble is the refusal of Mr. Fox to pay the mechanics employed on New York Roof Garden wages earned.

STEEL WITNESS CRIES CONSPIRACY

John G. Brown, of Chicago, Tells Stanley Committee of Deeds in Minnesota Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Charging in effect that the celebrated case brought by "Brown and others" against the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad before the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission in 1908 was withdrawn as the result of a "conspiracy" John G. Brown of Chicago today appeared before the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee.

Brown denied in the most emphatic manner that the assertion made by Joseph B. Cotton of Duluth in a telegram to Chairman Stanley, and repeated yesterday by Cotton when he appeared as a witness before the Steel Committee, that the suit was withdrawn on the petition of the complainants. The case was dropped, according to Brown, with the understanding that the complainants were to receive the benefit of reduced rates, whereas, according to the witness, the Oliver Mining Company was the only concern that derived any advantage from the withdrawal of the suit.

There was constant wrangling among the committeemen today as to the relevancy of the testimony of Brown. Repeated objections were made by E. A. Reed, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, that Brown's narrative really had no bearing on the affairs of the corporation and for that reason should not be admitted to the record of the case. Some of the committeemen were disposed to agree with Reed, but Chairman Stanley insisted that the witness should proceed.

SIXTH HALL SLAYER SENT TO THE CHAIR

A jury in the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday, after being out less than five minutes, found Salvatore DiManno, the sixth and last member of the band which attacked the Griffen farmhouse at Croton Lake during which Mrs. Mary C. Hall was murdered, guilty of murder in the first degree. Justice Tompkins immediately pronounced the death sentence. The jury was out less than five minutes, despite the fact that the principal evidence against the prisoner was his own confession.

CHICAGO ARISTOCRATS IN COCAINE SCANDAL

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A gigantic conspiracy for the sale of cocaine to the "drug fiends" of Chicago, involving some of the wealthiest physicians and pharmacists in the city, has been unearthed by secret investigators of the Civil Service Commission.

The sudden development in the vice crusade became public late today when a number of prominent doctors and druggists were called before Maj. James Miles, head of the Efficiency Bureau, and other investigators.

Positive evidence, it is asserted, has been obtained linking the names of some of the proudest and wealthiest families of Chicago with the drug traffic.

CUNARD CO. CHAIRMAN SORE ON SHERMAN LAW

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—A meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company, held here today, voted its approval of an increase of the capital by \$4,500,000. The additional capital is to be extended chiefly in carrying out the recent purchase by the Cunard Company of the control of the Anchor Line of steamships running between Glasgow and New York.

The chairman of the company complained that diminution of emigration to America had adversely affected business. He said that there could be no improvement in this respect so long as trade development in America was "paralyzed" by the uncertain application of the Sherman Law.

SCAB-DRIVEN TAXI COLLIDES WITH CAR

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Fifteen persons were injured in a collision of a taxicab with a street car near the Union Station early today.

William Pullen, a secret service man, riding in the taxicab, was injured perhaps fatally. He was there to "protect" the non-union driver from strike sympathizers.

John Tucker, the chauffeur, said he had been struck by a brick thrown a few minutes before the accident, and this caused him to run into the car.

A STRUCKER TO THE RESCUE. Edward H. Shuster, cousin of W. Morgan Shuster, treasurer general of Panama, arrived yesterday from Crete, to be the Panama Canal Zone, by the American ship, saying that he was going to Crete to help the treasurer general in his trouble with Russia.

Shuster has been six years in the government's department in the Canal Zone.

He says Morgan Shuster is the "kid of the family," but quite competent to take care of himself.

SENATE UNANIMOUS IN VOTING TO END TREATY WITH CZAR

But It Is Not in Behalf of Ill-Used Jews.

SOUTH LOSES AGAIN

It Was Fight of Cotton Interests to Prevent Competition in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Murder will out. It is declared, and it certainly came out today in the course of the debate on the Russo-American treaty of 1832, the abrogation of which was carried in the Senate by a vote of 72 and none against.

Senator Culberson, Democrat of Texas, told how a year ago before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs he had introduced a somewhat similar resolution to that of Sulzer. But Culberson seems to have failed to provide a sufficiently artful catchword, and in the Senate's hearings the interests of big business defeated him.

The whole business is a continuation of the Southern States' fight to control the world market in raw cotton. The matter of the Jewish American passports was used as a bait to work public opinion to this end.

The Texas Senator declared that the fact had come out before the Foreign Relations Committee that the International Harvester Company, J. P. Morgan & Co. banking interest, and John Hays Hammond had investments in Russia and that the committee was altogether too considerate of these interests in dealing with the situation.

He charged that John Hays Hammond had been "snubbing with society" and that he was negotiating for a concession in Russo-Turkistan at an expenditure of \$300,000,000 to grow cotton in competition with the South.

Culberson Wanted Strong Language. Culberson demanded that the resolution should use vigorous language and get forth the reasons for terminating the treaty.

"We ought to have the courage of our convictions," said Culberson. "We ought to say what we mean so that future generations may know why we terminated the treaty."

There have been suggestions in the newspapers that this action might lead to war with Russia or that Russia and Japan might combine and take the Philippines away from the United States. We gained possession of the Philippines under conditions that were not entirely creditable and I ask this Senate shall we continue to hold them at the price of national honor.

It was evident that the cotton growing interests hoped that a resolution offensive to Russia would be carried, and that by this means the Russo-Turkistan deal would come to an abrupt end.

It is another victory for the North-east capitalists.

House Will Act Today.

The Senate unanimously ratified President Taft's action in giving notice to Russia of the termination of the treaty of 1832. The House of Representatives will follow the Senate's lead tomorrow, and then the procedure of termination will have been fully completed.

It was the joint resolution reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the substitute for the "offensive" Sulzer resolution, that the Senate adopted without a dissenting vote. Seventy-two Senators voted.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, began the debate. He avowed himself in favor of the termination of the treaty as the only honorable course open to the United States, but he urged moderation in the use of the language for the resolution. He said it was not important what was said on the floor of the Senate about Russia. Denunciation of that imperial power was a "pleasant recreation" for Senators, and would not disturb international relations, but when it came to passing a resolution terminating the treaty, it was a matter of some importance as to the language used.

He declared that the main object sought was the termination of the treaty and the negotiation of one which would afford better protection of American interests. He warned the Senate that it should avoid saying anything in the resolution that would inflame Russia and possibly lead to an increase in the burdens of those already oppressed.

Russian Politics Affected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The action of President Taft in notifying Russia through Gullit, the American ambassador here, of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832, has simplified the situation. The bitterness and anger aroused by the Sulzer resolution as passed by the House have entirely disappeared.

The consensus of opinion here, however, is that considerable time must elapse before any attempt can

JAURES STIRS UP FRENCH CHAMBER

Socialist Deputy Sharply Scores "Patriots" Who Interrupt His Morocco-Kongo Speech.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, raised a tumult today during the discussion of the Franco-German agreement in regard to Morocco and the French Congo. The members of the chamber, as well as the people generally, are weary of the discussion, as it cannot accomplish anything. The chamber cannot alter or amend the agreement; it must either approve or reject it. Jaures made a severe attack on France, declaring that in this agreement she was violating the terms of the Algeiras convention. Jaures continued: "In these days it is only dupes who fall to violate treaties, but it is deplorable to see France lowering her international dignity and royalty."

M. Brisson, President of the Chamber, called Jaures to order for thus referring to France. Jaures went on to make some sarcastic remarks about the patriotic indignation which marked those who ruined France and protests and counter protests arose from the members of the Left, who began to quit the Chamber. Friends prevented this however, and Jaures was finally able to conclude his speech.

NO ACTION ON MORSE CASE FOR A WHILE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Taft will take no action for the present upon the application of Charles W. Morse, the former New York banker, for a commutation of his fifteen-year sentence to the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., for violation of the national banking laws. According to a report from the army surgeon at the post hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., to which Morse was recently removed from the prison hospital, his condition is not critical. His health is about the same as when he entered the prison two years ago.

After a conference between President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham today, it became known that no action will take place upon Morse's commutation application. It is said that the Federal Government has done as much as now can be done in permitting Morse's removal to the fort hospital at Fort McPherson for treatment.

HIGH BUILDINGS MAY GO UP IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 19.—The Socialist Planning Commission, in a communication to the Common Council today, advised the administration to drop its warfare against the erection of high buildings in Milwaukee and to take up some more urgent problems. The communication is the result of the intention expressed by the Council to refuse a permit for the proposed sixteen-story building. The City Planning Commission says:

The so-called skyscraper is the product of modern business methods. At present, Milwaukee has so few skyscrapers that the only effect is for good rather than for the opposite. In the opinion of this commission, so long as the high buildings do not become sufficiently numerous, to make caverns of the streets, they are beneficial rather than detrimental to the public health and welfare."

CLOSE SHAVE WHEN CAR FALLS INTO CREEK

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—Pulled through windows and a hole in the roof by rescuers in boats, eight passengers were saved from death by drowning when car No. 8, westbound, of the Riverside Traction Company, crashed over the East Pearl street bridge over Assisicunk Creek late this afternoon.

The entire eighty feet, span of iron bridge went down in the crash and lies twisted wreck in the bed of the stream. The wrecked car was one of the largest employed in trans-State trolley traffic. Fortunately, the eight passengers, the crew and a trolley superintendent were the only persons aboard the car, it being the lightest trip of the day.

be made to negotiate a new treaty which will wipe out the absolute veto of passports now possessed by the Minister of the Interior.

The abrogation of the treaty, which is regarded here from the "most serious viewpoint," will have an immediate effect upon Russian politics. The abrogation will coincide with the patriotic centenary fetes of 1912 and the National and Conservative parties are angered.

The Rotch, which advances a rather advanced view, describes Taft's action as correct. It says it is a friendly and moral rebuke which Russia cannot escape. It not only touches the American difficulty, but also the horrible ill treatment of Jews generally in Russia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—The long contest for possession of correspondence and books of the Iron Workers' Association ended today when counsel withdrew their appeal to the Indiana Supreme Court from an order of a County Court turning the records over to the Federal Grand Jury.

The "evidence" was seized in a raid on the association's offices on April 22 last, when J. J. McNamara was kidnapped, and since been in litigation.

Ortie McManigal, who is coming here from Los Angeles to testify in the dynamiting investigation, is expected to give a detailed story of his visits to this city, receiving dynamite and instructions from John J. McNamara, and taking the explosives to the various bridges where it was used to destroy bridges and other property.

THINK IT OVER.

Are you one of those men who say, "I don't care for 10 cents. I go to New York and buy my clothes. Do you ever stop to think that it probably costs you \$10 more than you could have bought the same goods for if you had bought them in New York?"

"No, I don't know," Mrs. Levantino answered.

"Did you ever see another girl beside yourself try the door?"

"No."

"Did you ever see anybody go in or out of that door of the Washington place?"

"Yes, Mr. Bernstein, the man who foreclosed the house and I myself."

It was at this point that the bookkeeper produced a statement which Levantino made and signed in April, in which she stated that she was in or out of the Washington place side.

Bookkeeper and Cashier.

YALE PROFESSORS JOIN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—For the first time in the history of the suffrage movement in this city, several prominent men of the city, headed by a Yale professor, have joined the Equal Franchise League and are going to help the women to get the vote in Connecticut, according to announcement here tonight.

At a meeting of the league held at the home of Miss Elsie Farnam, niece of Prof. Henry W. Farnam, professor of political economy at Yale, it was announced that Prof. George L. Hendrickson, professor of the Latin language and literature; Leonard Tyler, Victor M. Tyler, son of the late Treasurer of Yale University; Col. N. C. Osborn, editor of the Journal and Courier; Louis E. Stoddard, the well known pony polo player, and Alderman; his brother, Charles F. Stoddard, and William S. Murray had joined the league.

DYNAMITE PROBERS HEAR 3 WITNESSES

Trial of Franklin Postponed Until December 24.

Explosives Found.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19.—Three witnesses were examined before the Federal Grand Jury today. They were Miss Rose Hatel, Mrs. Belle Lavin and Mrs. E. R. Norton. Their testimony related to what they knew of the case of the dynamite found in San Francisco.

Olaf A. Tveitmos, Anton Johannson and E. A. Clancy, the more important witnesses who are here from San Francisco, did not go before the jury today.

Eric B. Morton, editor of a San Francisco labor paper, is a new arrival, and he and Johannson were questioned by Special Agent Oscar Lawlor of the Department of Justice.

Malcolm McLaren, in charge of the Burns end of the investigation here, said today that Ortie McManigal may not be taken to Indianapolis to testify. What will be done in this regard depends on developments of next few days. It is possible a transcript of his testimony will be sent to Indianapolis and that he will remain here.

Barth H. Franklin, the former United States Deputy Marshal charged with attempting to bribe Robert F. Bain, a juror in the McNamara case, was on trial again today. The State finished the presentation of its evidence. The defense then asked and obtained a postponement until December 27.

A recent ruling of the Supreme Court which makes it impossible for an accomplice in a bribery case to testify against his associates will be invoked, it is believed, by former Gov. Henry T. Gage, who is defending Franklin, in an effort to have him released.

Today a telegraphic summons was sent to some city in Oklahoma for the return to Los Angeles of O. M. Feder, Western organizer of the Barbers' Union, who is wanted to testify before the Federal Grand Jury. It is surmised that whatever knowledge of dynamiting he may have in regard to a plot to dynamite the Hall of Records in this city some months ago, Feder is said to have known several of the suspects in that case.

Twenty-three sticks of dynamite were found near the home of Arthur Letta, millionaire merchant, in East Hollywood, at 2:30 this afternoon. Children playing near a gate to the grounds discovered the explosive and G. M. Beaveau, superintendent of the grounds, learned its deely character a few minutes later.

Investigation leaves the problem of whether the dynamite was placed near the gate for the purpose of wrecking and damaging the Letta residence an open question.

There was no clock or other mechanical device with the dynamite, which was in a tin can, nor was there any caps to be used in exploding it.

There has been a great deal of road work in that section of the city lately, and considerable blasting. The police incline to the theory that the dynamite may have been stolen from road contractors and hidden under the gate.

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Bookkeeper and Cashier.

HARRIS AND BLANK WITNESSES REFUTE THEIR OWN STORIES

Waist Bosses' Friends Make It Look Bad for Them.

LOCKED DOOR TALE

Testimony Now Contradicts That Given Authorities in April.

Yesterday was the first day of the defense in the case of Harris and Blank, the shirt waist manufacturers on trial before Judge Crain on the charge of manslaughter, because of the loss of 145 lives in a fire in their shop on March 25, and it was a bad day for the defense.

The witnesses whom Max Steiner, the attorney for the manufacturers, produced in court to show that the Washington place door on the ninth floor of the Aech Building was unlocked at the time of the fire, went to pieces upon cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Botwin.

Just before the close of the day one of these star witnesses for Harris and Blank was confronted with a statement which he made in the District Attorney's office in the presence of witnesses that contradicted every word he said on the witness stand.

Assistant District Attorney Botwin then dropped the remark that he expects "further proceedings" against some of the witnesses.

Hadn't Seen Steiner.

Attorney Steiner himself was by no means certain about some of the witnesses who he produced to sit on his side of the case, the side of the manufacturers. And before beginning the examination of these witnesses he very carefully elicited a statement from them that they had never seen him, Steiner, before.

The witness that the defense attached great importance to was Mrs. May Levantino, of 98 Christopher street, a young mother of three children, but who looks like a girl.

She told the court that when the fire broke out on March 25 she was in the Washington place elevator. The elevator was not near the floor just at that moment, and she rushed to the door. The key was in the door. She turned the key, opened the door, looked into the hall and found it full of smoke and flames. She then quickly shut the door, without looking it, however, and went to the elevator shaft, where she grabbed hold of an elevator cable and slid down to safety.

Such was the story of Mrs. Levantino until Botwin began his cross-examination.

Bookkeeper and Cashier.

After half an hour of questioning by Botwin, Mrs. Levantino's story sounded far from convincing.

The cross-examination of the witness brought out to the following:

"That soon after the Mrs. Harris and Blank's cashier, named Fletcher, visited her, and she told him the story of how she escaped. That the visit of the cashier was followed by a visit of the bookkeeper of Harris and Blank, named Levantino. That a day or so later, Fletcher, the cashier, of no later, Fletcher, the cashier, who was a repetition of the story she told him as to the manner in which she escaped and how she unlocked the door. She refused to sign it."

With this admission about the apparently unsuccessful negotiations made by the housekeeper of Harris and Blank to have her sign a statement on record, Assistant District Attorney Botwin then proceeded to question the witness more in detail.

"Was the door on the ninth floor usually kept locked?" Botwin asked.

"I don't know," Mrs. Levantino answered.

"Did you ever see another girl beside yourself try the door?"

"No."

"Did you ever see anybody go in or out of that door of the Washington place side?"

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drawn and the court and attorneys then began straightening out the law on the matter. A Privileged Person. Mrs. Levantino testified that the key to the Washington place door was tied to the door knob by a piece of cloth which was half a yard long. In the course of her testimony Mrs. Levantino revealed the fact that she was one of the girls who, during the shirt waist strike, did not walk out, but remained at work. She said she was an operator, but when questioned by Hostwick, she admitted that she was the "head fancy button sewer," and that there was only one other girl in the shop doing that work with her.

Hostwick brought out the fact that the witness was a sort of a privileged person in the Harris and Black establishment. She affirmed this unambiguously by saying that she mostly left by the Washington place elevator—the passenger elevator which the employees generally were not allowed to use. Thomas Horton was the next witness. Horton is the colored porter in the Aach Building. He testified that he swept the stairs on the Washington street side of the building twice a week, and had always found the door open on the ninth floor. Hostwick confronted him with a long statement which the porter had made in the District Attorney's office in April, saying that the door was locked. The witness denied his former answers. Hostwick reminded him that he made the answers in his presence and in the presence of several others, but Horton persistently denied that he ever said the doors were locked.

Witness Breaks Down. For fully half an hour Hostwick kept on confronting Horton with his statements about the locked door, and the porter created much merriment in the court by denying every one of his former statements. When Hostwick finally cornered him about one of the answers and demanded an answer, either affirmatively or denying, Horton, seeing the District Attorney blaze with anger, shied a direct answer, by saying: "I don't remember; I may have said it."

Reginald J. Williamson, the colored porter who worked on the ninth floor, testified that Black upbraided and threatened to discharge him once because the key on the Washington place door was tied to the door knob. He then secured a piece of cloth 35 inches long and three inches wide and tied the key to the door. He also testified that the door was open in the summer, and that the girls asked him to close it, because of a draft coming through the door. On cross-examination he testified that he was not on the ninth floor at the time the fire broke out, but that he knew that the key was there.

Labor Commissioner Williams. State Commissioner of Labor John Williams on the witness stand produced the inspection cards telling of the condition of the Triangle shop the year before the fire. The doors were reported unlocked during the working hours, he said. On cross-examination Williams stated, however, that the Labor Law, a copy of which must be posted in every factory, was posted in the shop on January 6, 1910, when the place was inspected. But that the inspection made of the place in February, 1911, the last inspection before the fire, showed that a copy of the law was not posted there at that time.

The inspectors of the Department of Labor, Williams testified, several times suggested that the doors should open outwardly instead of inwardly. Isaac Stern, a steam contractor having charge of the Aach Building, said that he could not recall any instance when the doors on the Washington place side were closed. He said that he went in and out of the Washington place door, but he never saw other people come in or out of the door. He admitted that he had never tested the

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hose in the hall to see that it was in working order. Hostwick read a statement which Stern made to the Coroner's jury and said that the employees never used the Washington place stairs. Stern said that he went up to the Black factory about 200 times a year. "1,000,000 Cats" Story. Max Hirsh, an embroidery salesman, testified that he went into the Triangle shop the year before the fire, about seventy-five times. On cross-examination the number of times he visited the shop dwindled down to six times in the year before the fire. Of these six visits he went up to the lofts by the Washington place door twice, he said. This morning the defense will open with the examination of Ida Mittelman, of 334 East 53rd street. Max Black was unsway all day yesterday. In fact it looked as if he were real sick. In the course of the forenoon he put on his overcoat and sat this way in the courtroom until the noon recess and through the afternoon.

BIG CUSTOM FRAUDS UNearthED IN WEST

Seizure of Cutlery in St. Paul Fills Hearts of Treasury Officials With Joy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Treasury officials were elated today over the receipt of information from St. Paul that customs agents had seized in that city a consignment of cutlery in the possession of Farwell, Cannon, Kirk & Co. that is alleged to have been undervalued upon importation. The seizure at St. Paul is one of many that have been made in recent months, and will be followed by others. Practically the entire cutlery trade of the United States is under close scrutiny, and the Treasury officials are hopeful that the present crusade will result in the payment of duties of which it is charged the government has been defrauded through undervaluations amounting to millions of dollars. While there may be arrests among cutlery importers, the Treasury authorities are not very hopeful on this score. They say that it is difficult to obtain convictions in undervaluation frauds, owing to the difficulty of securing evidence. They are more concerned at this time in forcing payment of duties on cutlery that it is known was undervalued upon arrival in the United States.

CONTRADICTS LORIMER VOTER.

Witness Says Legislator Did Tell Him He Intended to Get Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Last week D. D. Brownback, a Republican member of the Illinois Legislature, who voted for Senator Lorimer, denied acquaintance with Leslie Taylor, a lawyer, of Taylorville. He denied many other questions purporting to show that he had been influenced unduly in his vote for Lorimer. This morning Taylor was on the stand before the Lorimer Investigating Committee, and contradicted Brownback, whom, he said, he knew well. Taylor related a circumstantial story of how Brownback had told him his election had cost a lot of money and he proposed to get it back. The session of the committee was adjourned indefinitely today because of the discussion in the Senate of the Russian treaty resolution, and because some members of the committee expect to leave tonight for the holidays.

The Rose Door
The Story of a House of Prostitution
by ESTELLE BAKER

It is roughly estimated that there are over 500,000 women and girls in the United States who earn their living by the sale of their bodies. Much has been written about "the oldest of all the professions;" investigations have been made; statistics prepared; judgments pronounced and rigorous means of suppressing prostitution have been attempted—to no avail. It has remained for Socialism to discover the Cure for the Social Evil.

Miss Baker's book is not a preaching, nor a theory or a "study," but a living, gripping story of the *Actual Lives* of four Women of the Streets, with all the heart hunger, the yearning for maternity, and the sordid commercialism with which the Public Woman is always at war.

Read The Rose Door. Go down into the depths of pain and love and misery with your Sisters of the Street. There you will find the cause of their degradation—and the cure for the great Social Evil.

Get this book for your daughters and your sons. You need it and your neighbor will be a wiser and better man for having read it. Handsomely bound in cloth; illustrations by Ralph Chaplin.

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THE NEW YORK CALL BOOK DEPARTMENT
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EASY ON VIOLATORS OF FACTORY LAWS

Prosecutions Delayed and Sentences Suspended, Counsel Admits.

Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel for the State Department of Labor, told of the extreme consideration shown for violators of the Child Labor Law and State factory laws, and the delay in prosecuting these offenders when he was examined at yesterday's session of the State Factory Investigating Commission of the Legislature. Samuel Gompers presided. "Is there much delay in the prosecution of violators of this law?" asked A. T. Elkus, counsel for the commission. "Yes," replied Cunningham. "The inspector sends a notice to the violator, and then finally it comes to me and I send a notice. Some time three or four months later I start prosecution. But I do not see how we can shorten the time, and in cases when the delay occurs the fault is maintained. But I do not see how this delay can be avoided except by having to meet the complaint of injustice."

"If the orders are ignored I get a summons for corporations and warrants for individuals. In nearly every case the defendant is held for the Court of Special Sessions."

"Don't you think if you procured a summons at the outset you could stop all this delay?" "Yes, it would in many cases cut out the delay of months."

"If your offender is held for Special Sessions it means a month's delay anyway, does it not?" "Yes."

"And in conviction does not the trial judge let the defendant off under suspended sentence?" "I would not say so, but I can get the exact facts. Most violators, as soon as summoned, begin making corrections in their plants."

Easy on Door Violators. "What has been the results in prosecution for doors not opening outward and blocked escapes?" "Suspended sentences in the inward opening doors and small fines for obstructed passage ways."

"How many prosecutions for these violations since October 1, this year?" "One case for fire escape violation and one for obstructed passage, both pending, and fourteen cases of locked doors, all pending, and none for doors opening inwardly."

"Did you personally visit factories on the matter of inward-opening doors?" "Yes."

"Were not sixteen complaints sent to you and did not you and the chief inspector vacate fourteen of them?" "Yes; because it was impracticable to have the doors swing outwardly."

"You realize it is one of the great dangers to have these factory doors open inwardly?" "Yes."

"Could not sliding doors be used?" "Yes."

"Why didn't you order them put in?" "The witness said he had no legal authority, but Elkus quoted section 8 of the Sanitary law, saying that that gave him power, and this was admitted."

Elkus—"With the practical demonstration of the Triangle fire, why didn't you order sliding doors instead of vacating these complaints?" "I did not vacate them."

"Did you ever prosecute for exits under holists?" "No."

He Wouldn't Pack a Court. "Does not the law specify such cases as violation?" "Yes, but in the cases I found the law would have forced rebuilding of entire structures. The only way to get at the case would be to let me select the judges. I know the judges who are disposed to be lenient."

"Well, after viewing the great tenderness you feel for the factory owners, you don't mean you would pack the court?" "No."

"Why not have the buildings thoroughly inspected before the trial?" "The factory people might think the inspector was after graft."

"Well, if he got the graft wouldn't you know it next day?" "No."

"How many prosecutions for violating the Child Labor Law since September 1?" "We had 20 fines imposed and 14 suspended sentences for lack of certificates, and 30 fines and 41 suspended sentences for working overtime, in 27 cases there was more than one charge against a single defendant."

Another witness before the commission was Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers League, who told of the horrible conditions prevailing in canning factories of the State where children are employed. Conditions in up-State canneries were exposed by The Call several months ago.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING.
B. PFEFFERKORN
121 Hudson Street, New York City.
Gustav Stiglitz
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88 Columbia Ave., bet. 1st and 2nd Sts. BELLEVILLE, N. Y.

mission, asked for a list of such places. Mrs. Nathan said she was not at liberty to tell. Generally, she declared, such conditions were to be found in canneries near Utica and Syracuse. Mrs. Nathan also urged that a Fifty-four-hour-a-week Law be passed, to apply to workers in both factories and stores. She said Massachusetts already had a Fifty-four-hour Law and that ultimately a Forty-four-hour-a-week Law should pass—eight hours for five days and four hours on Saturday.

Under no conditions should girls under 15 years old be employed in factories or stores, Mrs. Nathan said and in certain cases employment should not be given girls under 21 years of age. Under this classification she placed laundries, where the work is so hard as to break down young physques.

What Causes Removals. "Have you heard that certain factories and businesses have been compelled to move from this city and State because of obnoxious legislation?" asked Elkus. "Was it not because of excessive taxation instead of just legislation?" asked Mrs. Nathan. "I would be glad if we could force removals of many factories and business places into the country for their health and better conditions of living could be found."

"Whenever we have attempted to amend the State factory laws we have been informed we would drive certain people out of business. That was always the slogan. I have not observed that we have driven any legitimate business to the workhouse."

Mrs. Nathan advocated the employment of more women factory inspectors. Women will exhibit greater faithfulness with regard to detail, Mrs. Nathan said. She also suggested that the Labor Department be given absolute power to order vacated factories and places of business found to be violating the law.

GAYNOR AGAIN ON TRAIL OF POLICE

Case Similar to That of Young Duffy Sets Department Guessing.

They had a notion at the City Hall yesterday that some officials at Police Headquarters are in danger, and all because of the arrest of a boy—something that cost General Bingham his head. Mayor Gaynor wrote to Police Commissioner Waldo asking for further information concerning the case of William Eagen, 18 years old, living at 53 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, and suggested that it was a case for disciplining certain policemen.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, the ex-Plunkerton, and Chief Inspector Hughes of the Detective Bureau are brought into the matter as being in some measure responsible for the holding of the lad.

The boy's mother went to the Mayor about the case. The Mayor says that young Eagen was arrested near his home last August and was locked up over night in a cell, and although he had never before been arrested or accused of any offense, he was charged with being a vagrant. Detective Barry, who made this charge, knew that it was untrue, says the Mayor, and when the case was called before a magistrate a day or two later, the boy, who was shown to be living at home with his parents, was discharged.

Gaynor tells Waldo that when he asked for a report on the matter the answer to his request was a report written by Inspector Hughes and concurred in by Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, which tends to show that the real reason why the boy was held was that he was suspected of burglary.

Eagen's father is the janitor of a building, an apartment in which had been broken into, and, according to Mayor Gaynor, the only ground the police had for arresting young Eagen was that a bullock kept by the owner of the apartment had not barked when the burglar entered the place, and that as Eagen was friendly with the dog, the inference was that he must have been the burglar.

"Such was the far-fetched if not ridiculous theory," writes Gaynor. He adds that in the first report sent to him describing the circumstances of the arrest, there were statements which the youth was supposed to have made in the hearing of policemen and which tended to show that he knew something of the robbery. Because of these "alleged confessions," as the Mayor called them, Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes insisted that the police were justified in holding Eagen, and they said that they expected to obtain sufficient evidence to convict the boy. But they finally found that one Alexander Moore was convicted of the burglary and Moore was convicted and is now in prison.

The Mayor tells Waldo that the report made to him on the Eagen case has been proven to be "false in every substantial particular."

DECLARES GARVEY WAS TAXI SLAYER

Martin Garvey's older brother, James, sat beside him yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where Martin is on trial before Justice Marcus charged with murder in the first degree for killing Adolph Stern, a jeweler's clerk, on July 22, and Assistant District Attorney Nott told the court that it seemed to be an effort on the part of the defense to confuse the prosecution's witnesses.

James Garvey at first glance looks very much like Martin. He is dark and has equally prominent eyes, nose and chin.

CASSIDY LOSES OUT. Joseph Cassidy was beaten last night in his fight to retain the leadership of the Democratic party in Queens by the election of Alderman Alexander Dujat, a close friend of Borough President Maurice E. Conolly, as chairman of the Queens County Committee at the reorganization meeting of that body, in Cassidy's clubhouse in Court Square, Long Island City. The defeat was administered by the committee which he labored and spent money to elect at the primaries last September.

HAYWOOD AT COOPER UNION TOMORROW

To Speak at Last Big Socialist Meeting of the Year.

The culminating feature of events in the Socialist calendar for 1911 will take place tomorrow night, when William D. Haywood speaks at historic Cooper Union under the auspices of Local Union No. 1, Socialist party, on "Socialism, the Hope of the Workers."

In announcing this meeting the committee in charge declares: The special appropriateness of this title will be recognized when it is recalled that this date is the anniversary of the ancient festival of light and heat, when the earth in its course reaches its furthest inclination away from the sun, and starts on its return toward the summer season, awakening in every heart all the hopes and aspirations of renewed life.

Today there is no one who can sense more deeply the significance of this time than the Socialist, who sees more clearly than ever before, the golden harvest which every waxing and waning of the seasons brings nearer.

It is therefore with feelings of un-mixed joy, that all those interested in the new movement for human emancipation, can attend this affair and partake of the spirit of good cheer and hopefulness which is now spreading throughout our ranks.

Every mail, cable and telegram brings news of rising Socialist power, and more unmistakable than all other signs of the coming working class victory, is the realignment of all capitalist parties into a solid front against us, on every occasion when our strength is realized in time for this to be done.

Haywood, as one of the most virile prophets of the new time, and as a thoroughgoing exponent of the means for its attainment, is sure to interest his audience and inspire them with the full spirit of our invincible power when in united, organized array, and of the glorious future which is just streaking the eastern sky with dawn-light.

The speaker will be introduced by Arthur A. Bryant, who is to act as chairman, and will be preceded on the program by the Wright brothers, who will render several stirring Socialist songs.

Advertisement giving places where tickets can be purchased in advance will be found in another column.

GROSS OUTRAGE IS INFLICTED ON TAFT

Abuse of Grave and Extraordinary Character Is Offered President.

A gross outrage has been offered William Howard Taft, President of the United States. Never before in the history of the city has a President been subjected to so grave and extraordinary an abuse.

President Taft was to attend the Economic Club dinner at the Astor last night, and arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 6:30 in the evening. He brought with him two Secret Service men, and these faithful guardians, on alighting from the train, looked around for the customary eighteen uniformed officers of the law, who should have been on hand under the direction of Inspector Schmittberger, to protect the dignity and portly person of our President.

But the sleuths looked in vain. Schmittberger was missing, and these were not a single officer in sight, uniformed or otherwise.

In breathless haste the President was rushed into his waiting automobile and the journey begun to his brother's house. On the way the President's auto was held up three times by the upraised arm of traffic policemen.

So gross an insult has never before been offered a President.

A little later his car had to skim between a surface car and a delivery wagon, and the insult and the deadly risk that was run made the reporters almost scream with rage.

Two mounted officers accompanied his car from his brother's house, and by dint of informing the general public of what was behind them managed to save President Taft from further annoyance.

In Brooklyn, however he had everything arranged satisfactorily, for the full complement of officers was on hand and the streets lined with police and the sidewalks alive with plain clothes men.

What the explanation of the affront offered him in New York City may be remains to become public property.

But our President has been grossly, unbelievably and wickedly insulted, and an outraged people will not rest content until they know the facts.

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1176-52 3rd way, cor. Lexington Ave., N.Y.
478 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
100 Market St., Newark, N. J.
178 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
21 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
215 Madison St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

COLORADO CAMP IS RAIDED BY THUGS

Desperadoes in Employ of Coal Barons Shoot Up Miners' Cabins.

(Correspondence to The Call.)
PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 12.—To those who believe that the coal operators of Northern Colorado are strict adherents of law and order, and who have classed them as the injured parties in the coal strike and the thugs in their employ as a law enforcing police squad, a brief account of the recent Marshall outrage will prove interesting reading, declares the Colorado Industrial Review.

The camp of Marshall is situated in Boulder County, Colorado, and in common with the other camps in that section, its inhabitants have been on strike for the past eighteen months against one of the most grasping, inhuman coal combinations in the land, continues the paper. Pressed almost to the point of desperation by the armed thugs and desperadoes in the employ of the coal barons, the union miners have been law-abiding, believing that in this manner they would be better able to win public sympathy.

Last Friday night, some drunken desperadoes started to shoot up "French town," a section of Marshall. A union miner coming from his house expostulated with the hoodlums, and was fired on. Getting his gun he opened fire in the air to scare the lawless marauders. Repairing to the mine owners stockade, the thugs re-enforced by others of their ilk, all armed, they again started a fusillade, this time from behind rocks and directed their fire at the humble cottages of the miners.

The miners came from their houses and fired in return in protection of life and property. The battle lasted for half an hour, during which time the miners' cabins were riddled with bullets. Sheriff Capp appeared on the scene and was ordered by these "law and order" people to make himself scarce or he would be killed. These marauding desperadoes soon returned to the stockade, however, seemingly satisfied with their night's deviltry.

It was miraculous that no one of the miners or their families were killed or seriously injured, as can be seen from the following account of damage done to buildings. One union man, whose name is not at hand, was shot through the leg above the knee. Gus Bergman with a wife and five children, all in the house, huddled together for fear of their lives, had his house riddled by eight bullets.

Tony Demasko's house was penetrated by two bullets, no children. Louis Campanello, one bullet hole in his house, no children. Joe Veltie's house, in which were no children, had eight bullet holes in his house. Francis Piat had nine bullet holes in his house.

Fred Demolin, wife and three children, who luckily dodged the six bullets which penetrated their home. Cecil Deans with a wife and four small children, who fortunately missed all the twenty-five bullets perforating the walls of their home.

Eugene Harbough, wife and one child, one bullet hole through house. How long will the whims of Colorado have to put us through?

like the above? Are they to be subjected to nightly attacks from murderous assassins whose lust for gold prompts them to bathe in another's blood? In this land of vaunted freedom and justice do workers have to stand and be shot at the behest of grasping capital?

Sheriff Capp, of Boulder County, has stood for a fair deal and is using all his resources to force the company thugs to be law-abiding and with his own life at stake every day. Refusing bribes and positions, this officer has stood for law and order. But what have the courts done? That district judge whose sensitive nature revolted at the idea of impeachment proceedings directed against him, and whose every effort has been expended to force the miners to maintain peace, has his voice been raised against the hounds who shoot to kill at the order of the coal barons?

No, No. Gentle reader, this true servant of the corporations hasn't heard of the lawless acts of the coal companies, nor will he. The "friends of labor" who have been elected to enforce, to see the laws carried out, what have they done? Nothing! At the behest of that hydra-headed monster, money, all have kept their hands off excepting the Labor Department, who have no authority and Sheriff Capp.

The coal companies in their desperation to win the strike, will stoop to any ends and you must not be surprised at any time to hear of murder by wholesale. With the courts in their hands, the workers have no hope for justice. Why don't John Shadrock order the militia to clean out the camps of this lawless element, these thugs, ex-cons, who for a miserly pittance, in the service of thieving, labor-grinding corporations would snuff out human lives to help win their masters' battle?

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NEW GRAB MAY RAISE A ROW

Likely to Resent Seizure of Solum From Turkey. CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—International relations may be severed, it was reported today over the seizure by Turkey of the Solum district of Barco, a province of the Solum district of Barco, which has been occupied by Egypt.

It is declared by naval and military authorities that Akaba is necessary to the projected Italian naval station in the Red Sea. Some experts declare that the possibilities of a fiber station than even Bizerta, and deprive Tobruk of much of its strategic value. What action Italy will take in this session of Turkish territory is not falling into Italian hands, the rest of Tripoli is not known.

Thousands of Italian troops are now in the East. As soon as a transport system is perfected there appears to be no possibility of preventing the effective occupation of the whole of the annexed territory. Several thousand Arab deserters have been taken themselves at the Italian outposts. Many others are said to be deserting because of the scarcity of food and clothing, declaring that the Turks are treating them cruelly.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 19.—Although official reports are silent, it is apparent that Great Britain is endeavoring to checkmate any Italian attempt to encroach on Egypt or to gain a dominant port in the Eastern Mediterranean under the pretext of a possible eventual victory over Turkey, whose inclusion in the Italian empire would be a long as Turkey was the only rival claimant to Solum Bay, which is the best anchorage on this coast next to Alexandria. Great Britain did not push her claims, Italy's entry into the contest altered the complexion of the country. Turkey now apparently has a chance of establishing her claim to Solum under the alleged arrangement for the cession of her rights in the East until after the present war, but it is very improbable that possession of Solum will ever be surrendered to Italy.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—France has taken similar steps to that of Great Britain. On November 27 she occupied Djanez, an oasis in the Tripoli hinterland, for the purpose, as announced, of maintaining the security of West Africa as well as Algeria and Tunisia. Turkey has always claimed that Djanez was part of Tripoli and vigorously protested when the French soldiers visited the place in 1911.

The Co-operative League Hat Factory. Main Office: 42-44 E. Houston St. Retail Stores: 138 Delancey St., 44 E. Houston, One Flight Up. Telephone 6861 Orchard.

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C. STRIKERS' BALL WAS GREAT SUCCESS

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Illinois Central strikers' grand ball, given in the Coliseum, was a big success. More than 5,000 are estimated to have attended during the evening and about \$1,000 was raised for the strikers' benefit fund. The dance was a rousing rally for the strikers and their sympathizers who have supported them throughout the long fight against the company. Practically every labor union in the city was represented by some official, and leaders from all the different crafts of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific roads attended.

Attorney Frank Comerford, general counsel for the System Federation, made a brief address to the dancers during an intermission, explaining the importance of a victory for the striking shophmen would be to all organized labor everywhere and the necessity of labor unions supporting the strikers by every means in their power. W. E. Murray, chairman of the Arrangements Committee, was highly pleased with the success of the ball, which, he said, was greater by far than had been expected. He said: "If the attendance doesn't show the Illinois Central that the public is with us in this fight, I guess that they'll just have to learn it by bitter experience. To anybody else the success of our benefit ball will show that we've already practically won the fight."

"GENIUS" INVADES COMMERCIAL FIELD

Music Composers Will Claim Copyright Fees for Playing of Pieces by Hotel Orchestras.

Having become entirely commercialized, genius is making a supreme effort to have the fact recognized. The Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers of Music, which is so strong that it made Mme Schumann-Heink pay \$5 royalty a week ago last Sunday to sing a song written by one of the members of the society, proposes to extend its grip to orchestras playing publicly its music, and with a view to this it has sent around 1,000 circular letters to hotel and restaurant owners who employ orchestras, notifying them that they are infringing on the copyright laws unless they purchase from the society the rights to perform. A test case will doubtless be begun within a short time to see if the Supreme Court interprets the copyright laws as the lawyer for the society does. The society is the American branch of the Societe des Auteurs, Compositeurs et Editeurs de Musique, which was born in France some sixty years ago, but has extended its scope all over the world. It numbers 10,000 members, including such men as Mahler, Mascagni, Debussy, Verdi and Sousa, and since the American branch was opened a year ago it has even been open to draftsmen of ragtime. Now the society has the opinion of Alfred W. Kiddle, a copyright lawyer, who says that it is an infringement of the law for a hotel orchestra to play copyrighted music. The law makes it a violation to perform the copyrighted work "publicly for profit and for the purpose of public performance if it be for profit."

JOKE IS ON GREAT NECK.

The joke is on the people of Great Neck, L. I., who asked the War Department to prevent the ruin of their homes by the firing of mortars at Fort Totten. The first gun was fired at 10:45 a. m. yesterday, the shell dropping two miles away in the sound. In the next hour dozens living in the neighborhood phoned to the fort to ask when the bombardment would be in their place, but nobody was even jarred.

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. FRANK R. LINCK, Plaintiff, against JAMES H. WATSON and others, Defendants. Judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled cause, and bearing date the 23rd day of November, 1914, is hereby affirmed. The referee in said judgment named will sell the premises at public sale on the 23rd day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, at the premises, to-wit: lots of the Central Building, situated at the corner of 104th Street and Avenue C, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry C. FRENCH, Auctioneer, the proceeds to be directed by said judgment to be paid, and thereon distributed as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, being and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded by the lot of number 104 and the southerly one-half of lot number 105 on a certain plat entitled "Map of the Central Building," which map is annexed to the instrument recorded in Liber 90, Section 11 of Conveyances at page 201 in the office of the Register of the County of New York, the Northern line of the premises running along the distance through party walls, dated, New York, November 23rd, 1911.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—Governor Marshall today directed the Attorney General to give his attention to affairs of Lake County and assist in the suppression of vice, as requested yesterday by members of the Grand Jury who visited him here. The Grand Jury had returned some sixty indictments for graft, extortion and the like, and the prosecutor, it is alleged, refused to prosecute.

HOOSIER GOVERNOR MIXES IN GRAFT ROW

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THEATER STANDEES TO BE ROPED OFF

Acting upon the suggestion from Mayor Jaynor, the Board of Aldermen yesterday recalled the Mayor for amendment of the ordinance passed last week permitting standees in theaters. An amendment was then adopted providing that the space in theaters to be used for standees should be indicated by signs or other material which could be readily broken in case of need.

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G. POWERS PRESENT NOTE TO CHINESE

Prepares Way for Intervention and Grabbing of Territory as Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In a joint note, handed to the Chinese Peace Commissioners at Shanghai today, signed by the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia and Japan, the ground is laid by which the powers hope to enter Chinese territory and take what they want of it.

Next to the fact of the Chinese Peace Conference itself, the presentation by the six powers of the joint note to the Peace Commissioners is considered at the State Department as the most significant turn thus far given to the Chinese situation. In the note, presented to imperialist and revolutionist delegates alike, by the six powers, it is pointed out that the six governments signatory to the note consider that the present struggle in China seriously affects, not only China itself, but also the material interests and the security of foreigners in that country.

The note continues with the statement that the governments, while maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality, deem it wrong while to point out to the two delegations the necessity of bringing the present disturbances to an early end. This communication was agreed upon by the diplomatic representatives at Peking of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Russia and Germany. There is no mention of the fact that the note was intended to convey to the leaders now responsible for peace or war a hint of what they may expect in case of a refusal of either side to agree to some sort of settlement.

Behind this note, it is understood, is the combined force of all the six powers, and the readiness to use such power. The concentration of the control of the immediate future of China's destiny in the hands of a few men at Shanghai is regarded as the first and most favorable opportunity for the allied foreign powers to assert their position.

The presentation of the joint note today explains the refusal of the State Department yesterday to credit reports that Japan and Russia had arranged a program of intervention and mediation in China.

This diabolical was based, it was stated, on faith in the pledges received from other powers that they would act only in concert in China. Great Britain, France and Germany, it has been understood, have been supporting the policy of the United States in regard to joint action.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19.—There will be no further meeting of the conference until after Yuan Shi Kai has moved the imperial troops out of the territory which they have occupied since the armistice was declared. Yuan is ordering his generals to move with great speed so that another session of the conferences can be held. Tang Shao Wi today expressed astonishment over the preponderance of sentiment in the south in favor of a republic. He admitted that he believed the majority of Chinese were in favor of this form of government, but he does not think it is advisable at this time.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A special to the Central News from Calcutta this afternoon declares that the Chinese garrison in Tibet mutilated last month as soon as the news of the Chinese rebellion reached them.

HOOSIER GOVERNOR MIXES IN GRAFT ROW

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—Governor Marshall today directed the Attorney General to give his attention to affairs of Lake County and assist in the suppression of vice, as requested yesterday by members of the Grand Jury who visited him here. The Grand Jury had returned some sixty indictments for graft, extortion and the like, and the prosecutor, it is alleged, refused to prosecute.

THEATER STANDEES TO BE ROPED OFF

Acting upon the suggestion from Mayor Jaynor, the Board of Aldermen yesterday recalled the Mayor for amendment of the ordinance passed last week permitting standees in theaters. An amendment was then adopted providing that the space in theaters to be used for standees should be indicated by signs or other material which could be readily broken in case of need.

McCann's Hats

Made by men who know. Immense stock of goods on hand. Latest and best patterns. Merchant tailors promptly attended to.

Friedman Bros.

328 ATTORNEY ST., N. Y.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLER, Secy. 11 Broadway, New York

POPPEL'S DEPARTMENT STORE

1618 FIRST AVE., N. E. Cor. 64th St. The Old Reliable Family Store. Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings, Notions, Dry Goods and Children's Wear.

CANADIAN TEXTILE WORKERS REVOLT

Cotton Mill "Hands" Strike Against Starvation Wages Paid by Trust.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

COWANSVILLE, Quebec, Dec. 14.—The greed of the textile bosses of Canada is well shown up in the following article appearing in Cotton's Weekly, the local Socialist organ, anent a strike of cotton mill employes: "At Magog, Quebec, there is a strike on in the mills of the Dominion Textile Company there. It is a small strike, as strikes go nowadays. About 400 are affected. It is an interesting little story and well worthy the attention of labor, particularly that kind of labor that believes that the capitalists should control and that Socialism is bad.

"Two years ago the company cut the wages of the cotton mill employes 10 per cent. It was claimed that times were hard and that wages would be restored to the former level just as soon as times got good again. The wages remained cut. We know how during the past election campaign, both parties claimed that times were good and everything was prosperous. The wages of the employes were not restored to their former level.

"Recently the workers in Magog became restive. It was hard for them to make their pay cover their cost of living. They made representations to the company that the wages be restored to their former level. The company was adamant. The workers pointed out the prosperity of the country and the low cost of raw cotton which had fallen from 15 cents to 9 cents. The company would not yield. At last after fruitless negotiation, the men struck.

"Mr. Frank Daniels, general manager of the company, declares that the company that while the cotton trade is good in the United States and in England, and while the price of raw material is low, nevertheless the trade is 'spotty' in Canada and the price of the finished article is also low. He declares the men have mostly been replaced and all will be replaced in a day or two. Daniels declares that the company has nothing to hide. "Suits are being made up of affairs that the average unthinking person sees. Let us analyze the conditions and see how things really stand.

The Dominion Textile Company is a trust. It was organized in 1905 with the express view of eliminating competition. It had no mills of its own, but took over the establishments of the Merchants' Cotton Company, the Montgomery Cotton Company, the Colonial Textile and Printing Company, and the Mount Royal Spinning Company.

"When the trust was formed there was a loud outcry against it. There was much complaint that the price of suits was pumped into the consumer. There are about 3,000,000 suits and 37,000,000 issued a large part of which is water.

"The annual report of the company for 1913 showed a net profit of \$2,000,000, enough to pay 5 per cent on \$20,000,000 of capital. The nominal capital is \$10,000,000, and that is largely water.

"A million dollars for the parasites, but the workers get 10 per cent in the face of the rising cost of living. A trust which practically controls the cotton trade of the Dominion has a general manager who says that prices are 'spotty' in Canada, while the dividend hunters rake in a cool \$1,000,000 a year.

"The reason why the company will not raise wages is not on account of 'poverty,' but because they say that prices will be pumped into the consumer. They will drive many wages to seek jobs at low pay. The company is perfectly able to pay the increased wages, but will not do it if it can possibly get out of it. For instance, the company says that the parasites may get a little less than \$1,000,000 a year for doing nothing.

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JOHN BIGELOW DEAD AT AGE OF 94 YEARS

Veteran Diplomat and Author at Rest After Weeks of Suffering.

John Bigelow, frequently called America's grand old man, noted diplomat, Ambassador and author, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at his city home, 21 Gramercy square. Death came after weeks of intense suffering which had only been relieved in the last five or six hours by partial paralysis.

Although conscious to the last for the past week his sufferings had been so intense that he simply lay in silence on his great, old-fashioned, four-poster bed. He left no farewell message. All he had to say to his family and to the nation had been said long ago, before death laid its hand on him, and his last hours were being marked off.

For years Bigelow had been a sufferer with bladder trouble. Last summer he had a severe attack, and for a time his end was at hand. He recovered, however, and November 25 celebrated his 94th birthday. The funeral will take place at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, at 9:30 a. m. Friday and burial will be at Highland Falls.

John Bigelow was born at Malden, N. Y., on the right bank of the Hudson, about two miles from Saugerties, November 25, 1817, and he was mixed up in big affairs before the grandfathers of many of the present generation were born. His earliest memory was, he used to say, that of the blast the guard always gave on his "yard of tin" as the Albany store coach from New York would pass his Maiden home. He was educated at Union College and then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839.

Ten years later he was with William Cullen Bryant, joint proprietor of the New York Evening Post, and occupied the chair of managing editor. He entered public life in 1861 as United States Consul at Paris. Three years later he was appointed charge d'affaires at the American legation in Paris. In the following year Bigelow was appointed American Minister to France and held the post until 1867.

He returned from France to become chairman of Governor Tilden's Canal Investigating Committee, and thus began the acquaintance that resulted in his becoming president of the Tilden trust and executor of the Tilden estate. From 1875 until 1877 Bigelow was Secretary of State of New York.

While most of Bigelow's voluminous writings were done after he retired from active life, yet he had the habit of writing for the papers before he became associated with William Cullen Bryant on the Post. As a young lawyer he was made inspector of Sing Sing Prison and advocated reforms that were acted upon. These reforms he advocated in letters to the papers in New York and Albany.

His first book was published in 1850. It was entitled "Jamaica in 1850; or, the Effect of Sixteen Years of Freedom on a Slave Colony." He did little writing while consul and charge d'affaires in Paris, but while United States minister there he published in Paris "Les Etats Unis d'Amerique." In 1871 he published his "France as it was followed by his "Life of Benjamin Franklin."

Then came his other best known works: "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytiens," "Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden," "Writings of Benjamin Franklin," "France and the Confederate Navy: An International Episode," "Life of William Cullen Bryant" and "Life of Samuel J. Tilden." Bigelow wrote numerous other books during the following years up to 1908, when he published his "What Shall We Do With Our Presidents and What Shall They Do for Us?" In this book he argued that United States Senators should be made out of ex-Presidents.

His last published work was "The Correspondence and Literary Remains of Samuel J. Tilden," and until a stroke of paralysis left him almost helpless at his Highland Falls home in June he was at work on his memoirs, which he had nearly finished. A foe to the tariff.

Bigelow was a life-long advocate of free trade, and wrote scores of letters and magazine articles on the matter to the papers and magazines. When he got back from Europe in time to take part in the opening of the library building at Fifth Avenue and Broadway, he was in the city in May of this year. He exclaimed: "Airships wireless telegraphy and the suffragettes! The new things are innumerable, but the tariff we have with us always."

"You are still an advocate of free trade, then, Mr. Bigelow," he was asked. "Yes," he replied. "Absolute free trade. This country of ours is going to pot. You will find that out some time, and maybe I'll live to see it. Turn the custom houses into hospitals, and make some good, economic use of them."

Considerable comment was created by Bigelow's attitude against the granting of a charter by Congress to the Rockefeller charity corporation. He declared in March of last year "that Mr. Rockefeller could do better purpose pay off the national debt, provide a free water supply and finance the Panama Canal without any charter."

Bigelow cut short his annual trip to France and England last spring to be present at the opening of the new library. He had been instrumental in bringing about the combination of the Rockefeller and the Lenox library foundations. Tilden was elected the first president of the New York Public Library Association on May 23, 1895. He served in that capacity up to the time of his death, and as such presided at the opening ceremonies on May 23 of this year.

THESE MARRIAGES ARE CERTAINLY PROFITABLE

A bridegroom, very nervous, and a bride, very diffident, have been getting married frequently of late in various parts of the city, to the pecuniary embarrassment of clergymen and their own advantage.

The couple, who, the police say, they have good reason to believe have had a continued marriage performance in the five boroughs of the city for some time, gave the names of "Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Keller, of 247 West 39th street," but they must have made a mistake in the address. No one there ever heard of them.

The Rev. W. S. Kerney, of 33 West 26th street, complained yesterday that he married Mr. and Mrs. Keller the other day, receiving in payment for the \$10 fee a check for \$20 on the Greenwich Bank. He gave the bridegroom \$10 in real money, and the check came back marked "No account."

The police are working on the basis that "Mr. and Mrs. Keller" have been married twenty-two times in Manhattan, eleven times in the Bronx, three or four times in Staten Island, a few in Queens, and, quite appropriately, thirty-five times in the Borough of Churches, making a total of seventy-five weddings, which, on the basis of \$10 net profit on each ceremony, leaves them the better off by \$750 of ministerial cash.

SUIT OF JEWISH DAILY DISMISSED

Justice Gavegan Holds Paper Had No Case Against Republican National Committee. On the ground that there was no cause of action, Justice Edward J. Gavegan of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the suit brought by the Jewish Daily News to recover \$4,000 from the National Republican Committee for work done in 1908 toward the election of President Taft.

Leon Kaminsky, one of the proprietors of the paper, declared that ex-congressman William S. Bennett had made an arrangement with him that the paper would publish for \$5,000 the advertising of the National Committee and certain other material supplied by Bennett. Kaminsky said the paper received only \$1,000.

Ex-congressman William S. Bennett was called, and he testified that he and William L. Ward of Westchester County and National Committeeman from New York had a talk in September, 1908, and that Ward told him that the committee wanted work done by the plaintiff paper, but was unable to pay as much for the work as had been paid in former national campaign years.

"I went to Mr. Leon Kaminsky," said Bennett, "and told him that the committee wanted the work done, but was unable to pay much for it. In the vernacular, I told him that the committee was 'broke,' and said that all it could afford to pay was \$5,000."

The witness said that some time after Ward told him that he, Ward, and Luther Little, who was then connected with the Republican State Committee, had the work done for \$1,200.

MEXICAN REBELS MAKE THEIR ESCAPE

Down Revolutionists in Lower California Being Sought—Madero Plans to Quell Revolt. EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 19.—It is reported here that an expedition to Lower California is being planned by President Madero, of Mexico, to suppress another anti-government outbreak there under the guise of a "Socialistic" war. The troops, if they are taken to Lower California, will be moved through the United States, by the way of El Paso.

A telegram today from Mexicali, Lower California, says that twelve prisoners, nearly all of them alleged revolutionists who escaped from the curatel there, are being sought today by the federal garrison. The prison keeper entered with their meals. He was seized and shackled to a big iron sink in the cement floor of the cell. He remained chained to the floor all night.

Many Reyesistas are gathering here, claiming that there is no more freedom in Mexico now than in the days of Despot Diaz.

HELD FOR ILLEGALLY PRACTICING DENTISTRY

Magistrate Namer to the Fifth Avenue Court yesterday held W. S. Hartley, of the Reliable Dental Parlor, 581 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, in \$500 bail for Special Sessions on a charge of practicing dentistry without a license. Hartley waived examination and was held over for the Sessions.

Ruth Ginsberg, Crosey avenue, Brooklyn, was the complainant against Hartley, and she charged he extracted her teeth from which she afterward suffered pain. The State Dental Association is prosecuting the case. The attention of the association was attracted by the advertising matter he put out, offering to make and extract teeth at a very low rate. The association representatives said yesterday that they will prosecute the case because Hartley's sign said that he had three expert dentists in the parlor, which was misleading, they said.

SLOW IN CHANGING NAMES

The present Board of Aldermen is not likely to make any change in the names of Brooklyn's streets. Tammany Leader Frank Dowling said yesterday's meeting that no vote would be taken until next Tuesday on the ordinance proposing to rename some 400 of the thoroughfares beyond the bridge.

SPORTS

FAST DRAW BY BANTAMS AT THE ROYALE A. C.

Young Solsberg, the clever Brooklyn bantam, hooked up with Johnny Daly, the pride of the East Side, in the main event of ten rounds at the Royale A. C. last night. Solsberg connected much more often than did the East Sider, who hardly made a good punch during the entire affair, but managed to save himself by close fighting. Although there was no blood drawn, the bout was a hummer. It looked as if Solsberg would finish Daly in the eighth, for he staggered him with a left to the jaw, followed by a right. Then the crowd got up in their seats and yelled for Solsberg to finish Daly. Solsberg did so by jumping around the ring. Solsberg is a boxer and not a slugger, and it was his left that staggered Daly.

Billy Colson, of the battletick Connecticut, and Bert Pap, of Newark, gave a very good exhibition in the semi-final of six rounds. Pap beating the sailor all the way. In the preliminaries, Paddy Lynch bested Kid Allen. A boy named Belmont made Kid Bunn stop in the second session of their go. Danny McGrath best Young McLaughlin in a very fast go of four rounds.

BOXING COMMISSION SHOULD PROBE THIS

Although the State Boxing Commission is not much in the limelight nowadays, it has its own troubles with the swarm of small clubs that adopt all manner of schemes to reduce the percentage of profits due to the State, and in some instances to the boxers who provide the entertainment. Making a liberal allowance for press and guest tickets is one of the means adopted, and a case in point that seems to be worthy of investigation by the commission occurred on Monday night. The information was provided by John Dundee, who was one of the principals in the main bout at the Fordon A. C.

According to Dundee, when the receipts were counted allowance was made for eighteen press tickets and twelve guest tickets. This is not an unusual estimate, but the fighter's share of the money was given to the local papers. Dundee complains that the amount of \$77.25 was held out by this method and if this is true the State is also deprived of its proper percentage of receipts. It appears to be up to the Boxing Commission to demand an explanation from the Fordon A. C. of the circumstances.

OUT TO MAKE WINNING TEAM OF RUSTLERS

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—James E. Gaffney and John M. Ward, both of New York, formally took possession of the Boston National League Baseball Club this afternoon. The ceremony did not require much time after the new magnates had gone through certain preliminaries, and then the stockholders held their annual meeting and elected directors of the club.

Gaffney had a talk with the reporters after the meeting, and expressed his intention of putting Boston on the National League baseball map as soon as possible. President Ward was extremely optimistic as to the possibilities of making a winning team out of the present players, provided he could secure one or two reliable pitchers. With a team containing five 100 per cent batters, he saw no reason why, with the assistance of some good boxmen, the Boston club should not be well up in the league pennant hunt.

RYZKO ON HIS WAY HOME

Stanislaus Ryzko, who is to represent Giovanni Ralovich, the Italian champion, in a wrestling match at Madison Square Garden on Christmas night, will arrive in town today to finish training for the coming struggle. Since the Pole arrived in this country he has been wrestling almost every night in towns throughout the West and Middle West, and it will not take much work to put him right on edge for a gruelling contest.

WILL GO IN TRAINING FOR MATCH WITH RALOVICH

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Word was received yesterday by the management that Frank Gotch was making every effort possible to cancel a couple of engagements to which he may be at the Ringling when Zyzko and Ralovich come together, and he is in the market for the winner and the champion to be made on the following evening the day after Christmas.

MATHEWSON BACK FROM CUBA

"Christy" Mathewson, the New York Giants' pitor, with Mrs. Mathewson, returned on the steamer Havana yesterday from Cuba, where the New York club has been playing. He spoke enthusiastically of the game in Cuba and said that the interest was intense and the attendance large.

WATERBURY OF THE MARYLAND

Waterbury of the Maryland...

For Up-to-date Men's Furnishings Go to F. I. G. 74 Broadway Street. 5 PER CENT TO CALL.

BOSSSES MAKE GIFTS WHILE PRICES SOAR

Tell the Boys They Can't Have Cake and Eat It, Too.

Yesterday the Wall Street magnates began the annual bonus distribution to their clerks to enable them to meet Christmas expenses, and the customary yearly envelopes in which the largess is distributed by the American patriots to their obedient plebeian constituents began to make their appearance. Some bonuses gave as much as 20 per cent of the yearly salary, others 15, 10 or 5 per cent, according to the prosperity of their business.

Other concerns gave a flat sum to every servant. The Central Trust Company is to distribute \$50,000, and the Chase National Bank will give to every one, from its president to its boy messengers, \$75.

There was, naturally, considerable excitement. But there was something else, too. Some of these ungrateful plebeians were heard to declare that "what the boss gave with one hand he took back with the other."

It seems that some of the wisest ones have been going over Christmas prices, and they find them far from satisfactory. Thus, eggs yesterday advanced 2 cents a dozen, making 44 cents for a dozen, a rise of 5 cents in two days. Butter, which on Monday jumped 2 cents a pound, stood still yesterday, taking a further jump, its price being 32 cents. Eggs are 10 cents higher than last year and butter 7 cents.

In Washington Market, where Christmas trees and auxiliary decorations are sold, a reporter learned that prices for these articles, too, were up. Trees that last year sold for \$1.50, fetch this year anything up to \$3.

The same is true of holly wreaths and ropes and all the other pretty things that delight children and that cost money for fathers and mothers.

These facts have not been ignored by the recipients of the Wall Street magnates' splendid largesses. Being more or less in the game, the plebeians assert that the boss gives them the bonus and boasts prices at the same time, just when modification of his greed would be most acceptable.

However, the boss treats the matter very lightly, declaring to these disgruntled ones that they cannot have the cake and eat it, too.

The Magnate Explains. "The fact is, you know, boys," said one of the genial gentlemen in his obedient plebeian, "the cage belongs to me, and you must admit it's handsome of me to let you have it in your hands sometimes. Of course, there's a lot of it, but I have a large stomach. And then there's my wife."

"Did you notice my friend, John Jacob Astor, is giving his wife a pearl necklace worth \$200,000. And there's that cheap skate, Frank Gould, giving his wife one worth half a million, and so is old man Gray. I should hate to think my wife did not come in somewhere around that, so you must hand over that cake. Got a nice smell, hasn't it?"

And the plebeians handed over the cake obediently and with due respect. But some of them wondered, they confided afterward to the reporter, whether their own wives might not have liked some little gift—

And then there's the children!

MUSIC

JOHANNES BRAHMS' QUARTET "AN DIE HEIMAT," INCLUDED IN CHORAL PROGRAM BY MUSICAL ART SOCIETY, UNDER FRANK DAMROSCH'S DIRECTION, THREATENS WANE OF POPULARITY OF "HOME, SWEET HOME," SO FAVORABLY IS IT RECEIVED.

By Harry Chapin Plummer. Music inspired by the subject of the Nativity or otherwise identified with the spirit of Christmas formed the major part of a program formed by the Musical Art Society, in the main unaccompanied, that was rendered under the leadership of Dr. Frank Damrosch, in Carnegie Music Hall, last night, by the Musical Art Society, which is made up of soloists of principal church choirs of New York and Brooklyn.

Of an array of chorales exceedingly rich and beautiful in harmonic construction and development, and including such glorious examples of the renaissance of lyric writing as Palestrina's "Salve Regina" and "Innocentes Pro Christo," the "Hymn to Saint Cecilia," of unknown authorship, "O Magnum Mysterium," of Vittoria, and Ortraverg's "O Jesu mihi," five works appeared most to win the approval of the very crowded house.

These were a madrigal by Palestrina, one of few secular compositions of the great early church master, which, although sung in English to the text, "O, Gentle Death, Who Leads'to Life Eternal," in the original Italian, is entitled, "Alia riva del Tibro" (To the Banks of the Tiber); a setting by Schumann of the old Scotch ballad, "John Anderson," the full pathos of which the Teuton sensed and reflected in his exquisite lyric, the lovely French "Chanson Joyeuse de Noël"; "Thron der Liebe," a cantata of Peter Cornelius, the protégé of Liszt in the latter's regime at Weimar, and "An die Heimat," a quartet with pianoforte accompaniment by Johannes Brahms, which by its transcendent beauty threatens the wane of the popularity of "Home, Sweet Home." Brahms' quartet, the "Benedictus" from Liszt's "Hungarian Coronation Mass," rendered to organ accompaniment by Frank L. Sealey, was another offering which found the instant liking of those present.

The several chorals making up the society chorus were admirably balanced and sang with wondrous precision and decided refinement of intonation.

DR. LUDWIG WUELLNER, SINGING GERMAN LIEDER PROGRAM, ATTAINS MOST CONVICING RESULTS IN DRAMATIC SONGS, COUCHED IN ULTRA-MODERN MUSICAL PHRASEOLOGY, TO ACCOMPANIMENT BY COENRAAD VON BOS.

Dr. Ludwig Wuellner, the German lieder soloist, whose peculiarly individual interpretations of the Teutonic nature of previous musical seasons, appeared in a recital program in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday afternoon. Coenraad von Bos, who before provided Dr. Wuellner with his accompaniments, assisted in like capacity yesterday, and greatly to the genuine art displayed by the Dutch pianist was due the success of the performance. Dr. Wuellner's last of his present tour, which has taken him as far west as the Pacific Coast.

In Europe Dr. Wuellner has achieved fame as an actor, and it is in those lyrics which requisition

GROUND UP UNDER TRAIN. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Their wagon smashed by an east-bound train on the Lackawanna Railroad today, W. H. Coy and Alpheus Finch were instantly killed and their bodies thrown to the westbound track, where another train ground them to bits.

THIS JOB HIS LAST. Gets Work After Unemployment and Dies From Fall Hour Later. Charles Normanden, 27, of 227 Gold street, Brooklyn, having a wife and several children, had been unemployed for a long time when he secured a job yesterday as window cleaner in the seven-story loft building, 124 West 21st street, a few doors from Sixth avenue. An hour after he secured the job that he hoped would provide his family with a Christmas dinner, he was instantly killed by falling from the fourth story window.

His fall was witnessed by a large throng in the busy thoroughfares and many girls narrowly escaped being injured by the falling body. Several women fainted, and when Dr. Everingham of the New York Hospital arrived he found his services were needed in treating hysterical girls as well as in dealing with Normanden's corpse.

TO BOOST GERMAN ARMY. BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Declaring that Germany's famous military spirit and patriotism was being undermined by a wave of condemnation that is sweeping over the country, General Keim, one of the best known retired officers of the army, today issued a call for the formation of an army league. The purpose of the organization will be to start agitation for a larger army.

URGENCY DEFICIENCY BILL O. K. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House urgent deficiency appropriation bill was today passed by the Senate. A number of amendments were added, one allowing \$25,000 for arbitrating pecuniary claims with Great Britain. Another appropriated \$110,000 for the Medical Department of the navy. To investigate mine disasters and methods of protection, \$50,000 was added.

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DRAMA

THE IRISH PLAYERS IN "HARVEST," AT MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, PRESENT A FORCEFUL PLAY DEALING WITH THE RESULTS OF AN ALIEN AND SUPERFICIAL EDUCATION UPON THE PEASANTY—THE TRAGEDY THAT ARISES FROM ENGRAFTING BOURGEOIS IDEALS UPON A SIMPLE AND PLAIN-LIVING PEOPLE—A PLEA FOR TRUE NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

By William Mally. "Harvest," presented by the Irish Players on Monday night last, is an almost savage attack upon the kind of education that has made Ireland a prey for England's domination and that has perverted many of its children into snobs, hypocrites, hirelings and prostitutes—the kind of education that has alienated from their native land the most virile and promising sons and daughters of Ireland and made them turn their backs upon its noblest traditions and finest possibilities. Instead of inculcating them with the true national spirit that seeks independence through the development of the country's resources for and by themselves, and investing them with a social culture based upon their own racial and national experience and the real facts of life around them, this misnamed education deludes them with the false glamor of a "respectable" and artificial civilization and renders them subservient to those who despise Ireland and exploit it for their material gain and ignoble political purposes.

The author, Mr. Lennox Robinson, has presented his arguments in the form of satire, an ironic and bitter satire that would provoke merriment were it not for the tragedy that lurks behind it. The shadow of that tragedy makes laughter seem incongruous. For there is more than manners or customs or ideas lampooned; there is in the moral disintegration of a single family the reflection of a social catastrophe, the culmination at one point of the insidious effects of a demoralizing system of education and the corruption that grows out of it.

For 300 years the Hurley family had tilled the soil, and the blood of the peasant was ineradicably in their veins. They had prospered, so far as humble farmers in Ireland can prosper, until the system of modern education which the ruling class has encouraged and fostered crept in in the person of one Mr. Lorgan. This gentleman had the great opinion of himself as the educator of the youth of the neighborhood of Knockmalglose. His idea was that to rise in the world and be somebody one had to learn enough to go into the towns and cities, leaving the land to be tilled by the ignorant and illiterate. So he was very proud when five out of the six Hurley youngsters went off to seek their fortunes elsewhere, after he had installed into them the essence of his educational system.

Of the six who left home, one became a solicitor, another a priest, another the secretary to a great man in London, another a chemist in Dublin, and the other, Mary, started out as a ladies maid. Maurice remained at home with his father. When the play opens Jack, the chemist, has just come down from Dublin with his bride, the daughter of a wealthy merchant. But the latter's wealth has done the young pair no good, for he has refused to give them any money while they remain in the country. He is angry with his daughter for marrying beneath her station. So Jack, as a humble farmer in Ireland can prosper, until the system of modern education which the ruling class has encouraged and fostered crept in in the person of one Mr. Lorgan. This gentleman had the great opinion of himself as the educator of the youth of the neighborhood of Knockmalglose. His idea was that to rise in the world and be somebody one had to learn enough to go into the towns and cities, leaving the land to be tilled by the ignorant and illiterate. So he was very proud when five out of the six Hurley youngsters went off to seek their fortunes elsewhere, after he had installed into them the essence of his educational system.

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Three weeks later things are in worse shape than ever. Jack has broken down at the farm work, his life in the city had softened and enervated him. Mildred has lost her enthusiasm for farm life and has returned out as she thought it would be. She pleads with Jack to go away, to leave the country and accept her father's bounty. Jack will not consent. Maurice has written to the solicitor brother for money, but he can send nothing, he has to pay for a new motor car. The priest brother is in America collecting money for the church in Ireland. He will be more likely sending for money than sending it.

The great man's secretary in London has changed his name and his religion, as he is ashamed of his people, his race and his country. Things are at a deadlock when another factor enters. Mary Hurley, the daughter, has also returned home after six years' absence. She has no money, but she dresses fairly well, and there is little information forthcoming to the family regarding her life in London. All she tells them is that she is a typist. At the moment of utter despair in the household, Mary comes forward and says she has fifty pounds to help the family. She had written him, she says, but Jack accidentally stumbled on the truth. Mary had received the money from a man in London with whom she had been living—a married man at that. She had been forced by low wages and hard work and her ambition to have the good things of life into prostitution. She had tired of that and had come home really intending to remain and to never return to London. But the old home was not the same to her; her life in London had changed her, too. She is longing to go back to it, to the splendor and safety and color and music she had become accustomed to. Then, she had found her father, whom she loved, in poverty, and the only way out for him was for her to write to her London friend for money. He had sent it and would send more when needed. And she was going back to

FRANK'S Department Store. N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New. H. YAVERBAUN'S. Knickerbocker Guarantee Leather Goods Store. 268 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. We also do Repeating and Re-covering.

NORTHWEST SCENE OF FREE SPEECH BATTLE

I. W. W. Men Wage War on Tyrannical Authorities of Aberdeen, Wash.

(Correspondence to The Call.) CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—That the battle for free speech in the Northwest was still to be fought and won by the working class is evident from the following statement issued today by Vincent St. John, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W.:

The city authorities of Aberdeen, Wash., at the behest of the lumber companies of the Grays Harbor district, have decreed that the I. W. W. shall not be allowed to exist in that section. All last summer attempts were made to interfere with the work of agitation and organization. These efforts finally culminated in the passage of an ordinance regulating street speaking—to where it would do no harm—the outskirts of the town.

The ordinance was not enforced against the Salvation Army or any of the different brands of street fakery that used the streets of Aberdeen. The ordinance only aimed to stop the work of education and organization among the slaves.

After several months the organization was finally given a corner that was not as bad as might be. In view of the plans that the lumber workers had worked out for organization work on the job, the fellow workers of Local No. 354 concluded to accept the corner rather than have to call for the support of the active members, and thus prevent them from working on the job.

This action of the local, however, seems to have emboldened the city authorities. They arrested the secretary and organizer who were holding a street meeting. This action meant by one thing to the members of Local 354—that they must fight or else stop the work of organization and education in that district.

The members of Local 354 have chosen to fight and fight until they have educated the City of Aberdeen into a thorough understanding that they will have to keep their hands off the local and allow the work of organization and education to proceed.

The city has sworn in 500 special police. It has deported all the members of the local out of Aberdeen, closed the hall of the local and refused the organization the right to hold any meetings. Five members of the organization are being held in jail on a bread and water diet awaiting trial, according to the last report.

Local 354 intends to fight this fight out. They intend to win the fight, and they can win it if the membership will respond.

It is going to take men and money to win the fight. The money is needed for expenses necessary to get men into the town. Men are needed. Men who will stick in spite of any actions on the part of the thugs in the employ of the city. No money will be expended for lawyers' fees or in the payment of fines. All locals and members are urged to do everything in their power to make the Aberdeen fight a winner. Send all money to A. J. Anolsch, 114 South 10th street, Tacoma, Wash.

Confesses Guilt in Arson Charge. Fire Marshal Brophy Thinks He Has Gang That Caused Twenty Fires in Past Six Weeks. Confessing that he had set fire to five houses within the past two weeks, Samuel Brandt, a tailor, of 83 Norfolk street, Manhattan, with Morris Greenspan, of 158 East 144th street, Bronx, and Benjamin Bronstein, of 124 East 2d street, members of an alleged arson gang, were arraigned before Magistrate McGuire, in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday. All were held without bail for the Grand Jury.

Fire Marshal Brophy, who arrested them, as Greenspan and Brandt were preparing to set fire to 725 Cleveland street, Brooklyn, said that Brandt was ready to plead guilty and confess his share in the workings of the gang. Greenspan and Bronstein pleaded not guilty.

Brandt confessed to Fire Marshal Brophy, it was alleged, that during the two weeks he had been a member of the gang he had fired five houses. One of the fires was at 83 Norfolk street.

The Fire Marshal said that he expected to prove that the gang was responsible for the twenty incendiary fires through the upper section of Harlem and the Bronx within the past six weeks, and for other fires in all sections of the city.

BROWNSVILLE TONIGHT—B. FEIGENBAUM

Will Lecture on "How the Social Party Views the McNamee Case." Discussion Follows.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHM. TRUSSMAKER. 1400 3d Ave. Bet. 4th & 5th.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are tired with your eyes, if glasses are needed, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's Optical Place.

Dr. B. L. Becker. OPTICAL PLACE. 305 East Broadway, 2nd Floor. Branch, 102 Loxley Ave., bet. 113th and 114th St., Brooklyn.

\$1 GLASSES \$1 FOR. Your Eyes Examined and Treated by DR. L. H. KRAMER. From the Peerless Opt. Co., Opp. State Bank, 375 Grand.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. J. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1029 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open 11 to 10.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx. DR. A. CARR. SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Copings. 133 E. 64th St. Tel. 3967 West.

Established 1852. DR. JOHN MUTH. DENTIST. 61 Second Ave. Between 3d and 4th Sts. Branch, 320 East 42nd Street, between Second and First Aves.

Reasonable and reliable; ask about my Crown and Bridge work a specialty. Tel. 3967 West. Office hours: Daily, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Dr. Ph. Lewin. 530 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

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PHARMACISTS. George Oberdorfer. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE. Near 128th Street.

Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

IN THE LAND OF MELODY. Italy's best folk songs arranged for piano and voice, including "The Rose of the South," "The Rose of the North," "The Rose of the East," "The Rose of the West," "The Rose of the South," "The Rose of the North," "The Rose of the East," "The Rose of the West."

J. P. KATZ, 181 E. Broadway, N. Y. P. S. "La Marseillaise," 15 cents. New for 40 cents postage. Reprinted by the author in postage stamps.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. In re: Estate of J. P. KATZ, deceased. Whipple Security Company and others, Defendants. No. 2094-1911.

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Eastern side of Weeks Avenue, as legally opened, near the corner of the intersection of the said Eastern side of Weeks Avenue and the Southern side of One hundred and thirty-third street, as legally opened, running easterly parallel with the said Southern side of Weeks Avenue, a distance of 112 feet; thence South westerly 20 degrees 15 minutes 00 seconds with the said Southern side of Weeks Avenue, a distance of 112 feet; thence North westerly 68 degrees 45 minutes 00 seconds with the said Southern side of Weeks Avenue, a distance of 112 feet; thence North easterly 20 degrees 15 minutes 00 seconds with the said Southern side of Weeks Avenue, a distance of 112 feet; thence North easterly 68 degrees 45 minutes 00 seconds with the said Southern side of Weeks Avenue, a distance of 112 feet; thence North westerly 20 degrees 15 minutes 00 seconds with the said Southern side of Weeks Avenue, a distance of 112 feet; 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MEETING OF
McNAMARA CONFERENCE

McNamara Defense Body
Auditing Committee
Makes Report.

The fourteenth regular meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn was held at the headquarters of the Socialist party, 957 Willetts avenue, with Delegate H. S. ...

WOMAN TERRIBLY BURNED.
While Sadie Glad, 44, was working in the kitchen of her residence at 186 Orchard street yesterday, her dress caught fire and she was badly burned about the body.

TRAIN SMASH KILLS TWO.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—A fast Memphis train of the Frisco Line went into a ditch near Mountain Grove, Mo., at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

COOPER UNION
8th Street, 3d and 4th Avenues
Thursday, Dec. 21, at 8 P. M.

AUSPICES OF SOCIALIST PARTY
WM. D. HAYWOOD
SPEAKS ON
SOCIALISM
THE HOPE OF THE WORKERS
Admission, 15 Cents
Platform Tickets 25 Cents

Socialist Speakers
Wanted

The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a few hundred are even fairly prepared for this work.

The 1140th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement
COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL
MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS



SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS
50 Third Avenue
Near 10th Street, New York

PENNY SETTling CLAIMS OF VICTIMS

Relatives of Teachers Slain in Martin's Creek Wreck May Have to Fight for Money, However.
UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Representatives of the claim department of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been in this city the past few days making settlements with the heirs of seven or eight of the people who met death in the railroad accident at Martin's Creek, Pa., last summer.

NEW BUILDING IS NEEDED.
Harry E. Lewis, president of the Hebrew Educational Society recently addressed a mass meeting of the senior and junior clubs of the society on the subject of a new building, calling attention to the fact that the lease of the present building expires in May, 1913, and to the immediate necessity, therefore, of planning for a new building for the society which would adequately provide for its purpose as a social center of Brownsville.

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Shoes of Style and Quality
Reliable Repairing by Electric Machinery.
507 SUTTOR STREET, BROOKLYN.

WHERE TO DINE.
Little Hungary
International Cafe
The Waterford-Astoria of the East Side

L. Schoenfeld
DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM
PARKS AND HALLS.
HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

LABOR LYCEUM
LABOR TEMPLE
ARLINGTON HALL

The Lenox Casino
The finest equipped hall for meetings, balls and dances.

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

MEETINGS TODAY
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Business Meetings.
City Executive Committee—239 East 84th street.
Branch 5 Committee—360 West 125th street.

QUEENS.
Branch Ridgewood No. 1 will hold a regular business meeting to-night at their clubhouse, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street. Every member is asked to attend, as there is important business to transact.

THE VOTE FOR N. E. C.
The seven candidates for National Executive Committee receiving the highest vote in New Jersey were as follows: Victor L. Berger, 248; James H. Maurer, 337; John Harriman, 311; Morris Hillquit, 283; William D. Haywood, 258; J. Mahlon Barnes, 240; Alexander Irvine, 205.

WASHINGTON.
Returns throughout Washington from the election of December 17 show big gains by the Socialists wherever elections were held. In Edmonds every office, including that of Mayor was swept by the Socialists with the exception of one Councilman.

FARMERS FOR SOCIALISM.
Farm and Home, the agricultural paper of Springfield, Mass., has just completed a postal card canvass of 4,000 farmers and householders living in every section of the country to determine their sentiments on political questions.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Dr. Ernst Richard, lecturer on the History of German Civilization, will lecture on "Political Parties in Germany, and the Approaching Elections for the Reichstag," this evening in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia.

NO CEREMONIES AT SCHENECTADY JAN. 1
P. S. C. TO ADVERTISE FOR SUBWAY SECTION 3
The Public Service Commission yesterday voted 4 to 1 to advertise Thursday bids for the construction of section 3 of the Broadway-Lexington avenue subway route.

INTERBOROUGH COINS MONEY.
The Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday issued a statement showing that on Monday the line carried the record breaking number of passengers of 2,195,794, which exceeds by several thousands the greatest number carried during any day of the Hudson Tunnel celebration two years ago.

THOMAS G. HUNT
Sells and Importer of
TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS
Secretary Work Reports 300 Locals Have Accepted Lyceum Bureau Plan.

(By National Socialist Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—To perfect the plans of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau and to further Socialist propaganda in this country the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party met in this city Saturday and Sunday and transacted business of vital importance to the 100,000 dues-paying members it represents.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.
AMSTERDAM AVE., 623 (90th st.)—5 nice rooms, open plan, bath, hot water; rent \$12.00; improvements: all light; \$22.00.
31th AVE., 247 (near 132d st., L.)—5 light rooms, hot water; rent \$17.00.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.
WASHINGTON AVE., 1400 (near 100th st.)—5 splendid rooms and bath; half month rent \$18.00.
PARK AVE., 1071 (near 113th st.)—4 and 4 1/2 light rooms; rent \$15.00.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx.
BROOK AVE., 300 (142d st.)—3 large rooms; coal gas; rent \$14.00.
WINFORD PL., 1447 (near Freeman station)—3 rooms, steam heat, hot water; \$25.00.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.
MYRTLE AVE., 261 (near Vanderbilt ave.)—2 rooms, bath, hot water; rent \$14.00.
RAILROAD AVE., 461—4 light rooms, bath; improvements; \$14.00.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
Manhattan and Bronx.
65TH ST., 327 E.—Small or large furnished rooms with or without board.
107th ST., 22 E., cor. Madison ave.—Large, well furnished, light room; steam heat, private entrance and bath; hot water; telephone; Dr. S. Berlin.

DETECTIVES.
DETECTIVES—No strike, work taken; \$100 a class work; at West 42d street, Capital Bldg.

A HOLIDAY YOUNG SOCIALISTS' MAGAZINE
Today the Young Socialists' Magazine for January makes its appearance. In size, articles and illustrations it shows its holiday character, and will be a welcome Christmas gift for the children, the young men and women of the working class.

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Classified Advertisements
SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.
RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 75 per line; 3 insertions, 150 per line; 7 insertions, 250 per line. Seven words to a line.
All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements by The New York Call at above rates.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH No. 2, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 353 Bushwick ave., cor. Siegel st. Our doctors, John Balley, Dr. McKittrick, Dr. Aaron Roschke, Dr. McKibbin, Dr. L. Secor, A. Wabnitz, Dr. Deaver, Dr. Hubert, Dr. Sam Lewis, Dr. H. H. Heston, etc.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Brotherhood of Mechanics
Headquarters: 24 Park Row, N. Y. City
AARHART LODGE No. 1, Teachers, Labor Temple, 212-214 E. 9th St., New York
LOCAL No. 204
Headquarters: Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 41st St. Free employment Bureau, 100 W. 41st St. Delegate Body meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at the Labor Lyceum, 125th St., 10th Ave., Brooklyn.

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local 204 meets every Tuesday, 4 p. m., at the Labor Temple, Carl Frank, Sec. Secy., 201 E. 10th St., New York City.
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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York, S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3300-3304 Beekmantown.

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For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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ELIJAH ON THE HIGH SEAS

For the past year or so the newspapers have at times made sporadic allusions to a sea wanderer known as the Coronet, an antiquated yacht carrying the fortunes—and misfortunes—of one Sandford, hailed by his followers as Elijah II, the titular head of the queer religious fraternity known as "The Holy Ghost and Us Society."

Sandford, who probably made a miscellany in his reincarnation, and could have more appropriately claimed a spiritual descent from his seagoing prototype, the Prophet Jonah, sent his disciples not into the highways and byways of the country, but to the high seas instead. Like the other disciples of olden time, they took neither purse nor scrip with them, but depended solely on what might be given them in the way of sustenance by such charitably disposed seafarers as they might chance to meet on the waters. It was a meager harvest they reaped, and several of the little band perished of starvation and exposure. No longer able to keep the high seas, the modern Jonah was finally cast ashore, grabbed by the inhabitants and promptly consigned to prison for ten years on a charge of having caused the death of several of his followers through willful and culpable neglect. He entered the calaboose, trusting in the Lord and denouncing vengeance and desolation upon the ungodly heathen community that had cast him into prison in the best manner of the ancient prophets.

Few people perhaps would be inclined to regard "The Holy Ghost and Us Society" as having any claim to be recognized as a "religion," and it may very well be that the majority are right in thus repudiating it. Its most damning characteristic, seemingly, is that it was not conducted on "business principles" like most other "religions." It had no apparent or even hidden connection with property accumulation or profit making, and seemed therefore aimless and objectless, and consequently highly reprehensible. It was a delusion of the Evil One, for as the old time hymn says:

"Satan finds some mischief still, for idle hands to do."

It is not so much that Sandford was a beggar or even a sea beggar, as that he begged under his own auspices. Had he done so under those of a long established, responsible, respectable and recognized church organization, all would have been well. It was his religious "individualism" that got him into trouble. Even had he committed the H. G. & U. S. to some definite scheme of business exploitation, he would have been better understood, and would most probably have avoided retribution in the form of a jail sentence. It was not so much that lives under his control were lost as that they were uselessly lost and with no definite object in view.

Had Sandford, for instance, been master of a slave ship of the olden time, carrying black labor power to the shores of America, ten times the number of lives under his charge might have been lost without the slightest danger to his liberty. Had he been the "bully" captain of a Black Ball packet of half a century ago, shooting sailors from the yards for dilatoriness in reefing topsails, or a "tramp" skipper of the present day, sweating firemen and coal passers to death in a suffocating stokehold or poisoning them with rotten provisions, society would have understood and overlooked the deplorable occurrences as socially necessary and unfortunately inevitable.

Even had he been an oldtime pirate, scoring to beg, and reaping the harvest of the seas "by courtesy of pike and carronade," he might have made his peace with the powers that be ashore, provided he had been highly successful and allotted them a reasonable percentage of the loot.

But following the sea is no business for a prophet. They never had any luck with it, as the Good Book teaches us in the beautiful story of Jonah. The wise prophet today, instead of wandering overseas with a senseless and objectless "Holy Ghost and Us Society," stays ashore and gets into some responsible religious combination like the Men and Religion Forward Movement, where he can exercise his talents for the preservation of society by going into the highways and byways and writing up the "annals of the poor," as per scheduled list of questions beginning with why they do not come to church and ending with the significant and important query as to whether "they call themselves Socialists" or are members of the Socialist party. There's some class to that sort of work, and it's a business proposition from the ground up. But as for the seagoing prophet, "unstable as water, he shall not excel."

The original Elijah had a chariot all to himself, but his modern descendant cannot afford such luxuries. His wisest course now is to hitch on to the Morgan chariot, submit his reports regularly and be faithful and diligent in the service of his Master. For in these latter days, the prophet that will not work in harness and insists on steering his own erratic course, shall be haled before the judge, and the judge shall deliver him to the officer and he shall be cast into prison.

ON SEA AS ON LAND

While the trusts have been "dissolving" on shore, transportation on the sea has been steadily approaching trustification, the same reason being given—protection against ruinous competition. The merger of various trans-Atlantic lines effected by Morgan several years ago, resulting in the formation of what is known as the International Mercantile Marine Company, hardly reached the full dimensions of a trust and was in reality little more than a mutual understanding between various lines as to freight and passenger rates. It might be said to correspond to the various "gentlemen's agreements" that preceded the trust period ashore. The various companies still remained intact and managed their business as independent units.

Now, however, there are many indications that the period for actual trustification has arrived in the sea transportation industry. Particularly is this noticeable in the great British steam fleets, which until now had stubbornly maintained a separate existence. But the swallowing process has already begun and is now proceeding with great rapidity.

First, the great Peninsular and Oriental Company, perhaps the most financially important of all fleets, has absorbed the company known as the Blue Funnel Line, a fleet of nearly 400,000 tons. Both these companies are principally engaged in the Asiatic trade, and combined now represent some 900,000 tons of shipping.

The Cunard Company has absorbed the Anchor Line, and the new combination shows some 300,000 tons of shipping practically all in the trans-Atlantic trade.

The greatest merger, however, is the one by which the combined Royal Mail and Elder-Dempster Lines have secured the Union-Castle Line—a recent combination of two great steam fleets—and a controlling interest in the Lamport & Holt Line, the new combination—excluding the latter from the numeration—now constituting a fleet with the enormous tonnage of 1,250,000, the largest fleet in the world under a single control. And as the trust snowball increases as it rolls, it is now declared that a combination with the Cunard Line and its recent acquisition is being negotiated by this monster company.

German competition is given as the principal cause of the merger of these British steam fleets. It is not generally known that fully half of all the German steam tonnage afloat is concentrated in the

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

THE SEASON'S BEST BOOKS FOR BOYS

If it happens you have not done your Christmas shopping early and are confronted with the problem of buying a gift for a boy, one anywhere from 5 years old to 18, by all means get him "Track's End," by Hayden Carruth.

You will find it at all stores. It is published by Harper & Bros., and costs only \$1.00.

There are many boys' books published in this country that are of real merit. They preserve, usually, a true picture of some phase of our social life, and they picture conditions that have passed or are passing away. There is the "Story of a Bad Boy," for instance, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, which shows an old New Hampshire coast town, (Portsmouth) in the period previous to the Civil War, and Aldrich did his best work in telling about youthful affairs as they really were.

William Dean Howells did the same thing in the "Flight of Pony Baker," for an Ohio town of about the same time. Both of them are splendid books, well worth reading, and actually constituting true accounts of the periods with which they deal. For the young they are better than formal histories, and will teach more, and give a better understanding of things that have passed away.

Now Hayden Carruth has added a book of the same worth, with even more excitement and adventure added to make it appeal to the youthful reader.

The boy who gets a copy of it among his Christmas presents will be supremely happy. The boy who does not get a copy of it has the chance for equal happiness, for he can demand it at the public library, and he can read it.

A copy that was used for Friday afternoon reading in a school created intense excitement, and the class, from 2 to 3 on that afternoon, had open to them the opportunity of the greatest delight. After the reading was finished, a small and exclusive reading club was organized, and the book was literally read to pieces, for it was gone over, not once, but three or four times.

The hardest test to which a story of this kind can be subjected is the judgment of those for whom it is intended. They are pitiless, merciless, relentless critics. An indurated reviewer, with plenty of preconceived notions as to what juvenile literature should be, may pronounce an opinion. But boys do not often read book reviews, and if they do their opinion is usually worthless. The word as to what is a good book passes from one boy to another, and slowly good li-

brarians awaken to the fact that another "best reader" is on the shelves. That is what has happened in the case of "Track's End." It has steadily taken a place as one of the books in which young readers delight, and it is one of the few books that deserve the distinction.

The story deals with those stirring days of thirty-five or so years ago, when settlers were braving the hardships incident to the opening up of new settlements in the Territory of Dakota. To most people the district seemed as uninhabitable as the wilds of Central Africa, and as remote and dangerous to human beings.

But brave men forced their way in and their pioneer work developed one of the most valuable sections of this country.

Among those who went there was Judson Pitcher, who tells his adventures in the present story. They were endless, stirring, dangerous adventures, and they are related with such direct, naive simplicity, with such a sense of being accepted and well known, that they are absolutely fascinating, even to the adult who thinks he or she may have outgrown books of adventure for the young.

What is equally valuable in the book is the minutely accurate account it gives of conditions in the then desolate, dangerous, raw territory. The very vastness of the almost uninhabited waste, with its wolves and Indians, its lack of merely mandatory comforts, the isolation of the beings in the few settlements, the ever-changing location of town sites, the uncertainty and the suspense are so described that they thrill and fascinate.

They also tell you more of what was the great West so recently opened up than you can get in almost any other book.

The picture given is far more fascinating, and more truly and humanly accurate, than you can get in a history.

So the readers of it will see much of what pioneers meant, and what were the conditions under which the pioneers struggled.

It will be a happy youngster who gets the book for Christmas, and the one who does will probably be so absorbed that he will not ask bothersome questions as to when the Christmas dinner will be ready. He will be too absorbed in Jud's adventures to trouble about such a trifle as dinner.

"Track's End," being the narrative of Judson Pitcher's strange winter spent there. By Hayden Carruth. Price \$1.00. Published by Harper & Bros.

Tolstoy and the Russian Censor

FROM VORWAERTS.

After Tolstoy's death, the journals of Russia published interesting articles in regard to the activities of the Russian censor against the spiritual giant feared and hated by the government. We quote an article giving such particulars.

In 1890 it was "proposed" to Russian magazines and newspapers that they omit every discussion in regard to Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata." Some years later followed the prohibition against reproducing a letter of Tolstoy's to the Daily Telegraph, although it had appeared in the reactionary Moskovskij Wjedomosti. The effect of Tolstoy upon the Russian Central Government became ever more bitter. Although he had previously used his pen to express general theoretical considerations on religion and politics, in the nineties he began to analyze the questions of the day and to cover the highest circles with ridicule. One of his writings, as it appeared in pamphlets much read outside of Russia, "Patriotism and Christianity," had an effect like a bomb. The government did not dare to proceed against Tolstoy in person as it had against numerous other writers. A certain feeling of shame before the whole civilized world held it back from such a step. Therefore, it sought other methods to injure him and caused the censor to issue an order in 1894 that "neither in regard to Tolstoy himself nor any of his works or even his private life, should any notices be reproduced from foreign journals."

Then, when in 1898 Tolstoy's seventieth birthday was approaching, the strict cen-

sur was issued to all the press that no article or other communication in regard to the approaching jubilee of the writer should appear. The indignation among the intellectuals at this occurrence was great, indeed, and even in the most remote circles of the people, but the government disregarded all expressions of disapproval. In 1901, it went so far as to excommunicate Tolstoy from the church.

In the same year, the censor became to be still more oppressive. All editorial offices were notified two days after the shameful occurrence to make no remarks upon the excommunication of Tolstoy, pronounced by the Holy Synod. In June of the same year, the government forbade the reproduction of an article from the Russian Mission Review, entitled "A New Sermon by Tolstoy," because the article in question contained his "Answer to the Holy Synod."

The censor finally carried his animosity against Tolstoy so far as to issue a circular containing the following: In view of the possibility of contagion, Tolstoy's death in the near future, the Minister of the Interior believes that subsequent to this event, paragraphs may appear describing his life and activities, he considers it necessary that the former order relative to excommunication remain in force, and that in all communications and articles relative to Tolstoy, the necessary circumspection and care shall be observed. Later, the activity of the censor through circulars came to a pause, but even recently the government has continued its attempts to kill Tolstoy's ghost by force.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends! Dividends! that's the tune we're singing to.
Eighteen hundred feet from grass, and a foot from Hell;
Slogging in for life and death, being-ling at the hob of it—
That's the price we pay for life who've only life to sell!
Dividends! Dividends! every rock-drill strikes it.
In the eerie, choking pit, where the smoke fumes sting;
Every echo mumbles it, every candle-gutters it.
Dividends for Capital. For Capital, the King!
Dividends! Dividends! that's the tune we're driving to—
Foot by foot upon the lode, thro' the drummy ground;
Odds are even, "Kingdom come," or the goal we're striving to!
Take your chances as they come!—dead men slumber sound!
Dividends! Dividends! that's the tune we're stopping to.
Hangin'-wall, a patent trap set for fools like we—
Ora, shoots hanging up with us—clamber up and down again!
While the time fuse spatters of un-wit catastrophe.
Dividends! Dividends! that's the dirge they're dying to!
Gasping old life's broken span in a nightmare slow—
Only one more pay sheet grim waitin'-g for their number!
Before they strike the Silence lode that all the dead men know!
Dividends! Dividends! that's the tune they're digin' to!
Fat directors, mining sharks, and all the pimps in town;
Social orders, holy orders, shams cut and pass again!
Holy shows and wild-cat shows, and—take the public down.
There's a shabby battery, blood on every step and stair;
Every ruthless driving wheel, spashed and splashed again;
Every racing piston rod, every reeking cylinder.
Moaning, moaning, moaning its motions to catastrophe.
"Dividends! Dividends!" that's the

Wall it's running to.
Day and night and night and day,
While a sullen curse goes up—up from lips of agony—
Up from widows, orphans' lips, for those that speed the wheels.
Lives of men, or deaths of men? Humanistic fallacies!
These, the madheaded of the gods would flout Orion's bars!
These would vex the holy ears that hear the chant of Pleiades.
With dabbling in continents and Deaf and blind and dumb, they crawl Down the road of entropy.
Headless of the lights supreme, heedless of the song—
Eloated, buzzing, carrion flies, gored with human misery;
Maggots of the billings' heaps and mullock tips of Wrong!
Comes a Judgment day for them, cleaning up and balance-sheet.
Shutting down of companies for all Dividends of fear and hate, each shall have his fill of them.
Dividends in "Requie's Remorse." No liability!
—Marie E. J. Pitt, in Barrier Daily Truth.

CONSOLING.

Miss Plane: "Didn't you hear Miss Knox tell me yesterday that I was 'the playest girl in the town'?"
Gladys: "Yes, I have her a piece of my mind about it afterwards."
Miss Plane: "Oh, did you? I hope you weren't too hard on her."
Gladys: "Well, I told her she ought to consider how sensitive you must be about it."
"Po, what's a tip?"
"A tip, my son, is a small sum of money which you give a man because you're afraid he won't like not being paid for something you don't ask him to do."
Huggins: "Who will be the next man to buy Jack Johnson?"
Gladys: "Undoubtedly."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE MATTER OF FUSION.

Editor of The Call:

In this morning's Call a letter is reprinted from the Post in which assertions of Socialist fusion are made. I happen to know something of one of the cases mentioned—that of the City Solicitorship in Ashtabula, Ohio.

The charge of fusion with the Democrats in that city is ridiculous, for the only real fight there was between the Democrats and the Socialists. Pardee, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a vote of 1,288 as against 1,255 for Earlywine, Socialist, and 901 for Cook, Republican. Comrade Boynton was elected president of the Council. The Socialists consistently refused all opportunities to bargain or fuse.

In the case of the Solicitorship only a member of the bar is eligible, and there are no attorneys in the Ashtabula local. Both candidates had to be nominated in open primaries, and even if the Socialists had agreed to leave the Solicitorship to non-members declaring themselves Socialist could have made a legal nomination. Under the circumstances many party members voted for Denny Dunlavy, an able young lawyer, who is sympathetic toward Socialism and whose father is a Socialist, and as a consequence his name appeared on the ballot in both the Democratic and the Socialist columns. The fault, if there be any, is not with the Ashtabula Comrades, but with the Ohio Primary Law.

I suppose our impossible Comrades will insist that the Ashtabula local should have openly repudiated this liberal Democrat and by scratching his name on the official ballot forced the election of a reactionary Republican, thereby incurring charges on the part of the Democrats of an alliance with the Republicans.

The Ashtabula Comrades were confronted with a condition and not a theory, and in meeting it they dared to use a little native common sense.

If any critic wishes testimony as to the absolute independence, class consciousness and freedom from entangling alliances on the part of the Ashtabula Socialists I would respectfully refer him to any capitalist politician in that city.

GEORGE LOUIS ARNER.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOUDIN'S REPLY TO FEIGENBAUM.

Editor of The Call:

Everybody is confused by Feigenbaum's letter. That will be interesting news to those who know Feigenbaum. Those who don't know him might get fully his letter to The Call and then compare it with Comrade Hillquit's letter criticizing Bohn and Haywood and my letter criticizing this criticism. They will then discover that if Comrade Feigenbaum is not confused, then he must be something which is much worse. In order that he may not escape in the confusion which he and his are evidently trying to create, I intend to follow the method which I pursued in my first letter on the subject: make only one point and make my adversary stick to it. Or, at least, try to do so. For, I admit, it seems no easy job to do so.

Now, what's the point?

Bohn and Haywood have written a booklet on "Industrial Socialism." In this booklet under the heading "Economic determinism," they stated a certain theoretical position, namely, that those who hold that theory lose all respect for capitalist property laws, and are therefore ready to use "any means" which may lead to success in their efforts to abolish these laws and with them the capitalist system. When analyzed this statement contains three distinct assertions: First, that Socialists have, or ought to have, no "respect" for capitalist laws of property, that is, feel no moral obligation to uphold them, or even to comply with them. Second, that, not recognizing the morally binding effect of these laws, we ought to have no hesitations in breaking them whenever such a course would lead to success. In other words, whether or not we should obey a capitalist property law must be a question of expediency. And third, that all this is the result of a proper understanding of "economic determinism."

Remember: Not a word here counselling the use of violence, or "law-breaking" at the present time, or, indeed, at any other time when it does not appear to be leading to success.

Thereupon Comrade Hillquit wrote a letter to The Call branding the Bohn-Haywood position as contained in that statement, as "anarchistic doctrine," declared that their theory was "a remote cousin" to "economic determinism," and accused them of "preaching violence," "sabotage," etc. And followed this up by a declaration that the "accepted policies" of Socialism were based on a theory which held the breaking of capitalist laws of property "ethically unjustifiable."

He thus took issue squarely on all three assertions made by Bohn and Haywood: (1) Breaking of capitalist property laws is "ethically unjustifiable" that is to say, they are morally binding on us, and must therefore be "respected" as long as they remain the status quo. (2) Being morally binding we must not use "any means" of disposing of them, but only legal means, that is, abolishing them through the lawmaking process now provided for us. In other words, obedience to capitalist property laws is not a mere question of expediency, but of moral right; we must not attempt to break them, even if this would lead to success. Lawbreaking is "ethically unjustifiable," besides being "factually suicidal." (3) "Economic determinism" does not teach that the working class need not recognize the moral obligation of capitalist property laws and consider their breaking a mere question of expediency; and the "theory" of our movement is contrary to that stated by Bohn and Haywood. In addition, Comrade Hillquit accuses Bohn and Haywood with "preaching violence," etc.

In order to elude the issues raised as to theoretical basis of our tactics in this respect I carefully refrained, in my first letter to The Call, from entering on any side issues except only to call attention to the fact that the theoretical position of Bohn and Haywood, as quoted by Hillquit, was absolutely nothing to do with "preach-

On Those Who Dislike "The Playboy"

By W. B. YEATS.

Once when midnight smote the air,
Eunuchs ran through Hell, and met
Round about Hell's gate to stare
At great Juan riding by;
And like these to rail and sweat,
Maddened by that sinewy thigh,
—The Irish Review, Dublin, for December.

ing violence," or "sabotage." One may be opposed to these for reasons of expediency, and yet be in accord with the Bohn-Haywood theoretical position. One must only clash with the Bohn-Haywood theoretical position if he is opposed to these things, not on the grounds of expediency, but on the ground that they are "ethically unjustifiable." And as to the latter proposition I denied that it ever was, or now is, the position of the Marxian Socialists, and challenged Comrade Hillquit to name a single Socialist of standing who ever stood for his "ethically unjustifiable" doctrine.

The issue thus raised seems to be clear enough: Either Marx and the Marxists who have led the international Socialist movement have stood, and now stand, for the "ethically unjustifiable" doctrine, or they do not. They have written a good deal, and their writings are accessible. Hillquit ought to be familiar with them because it was he who appealed to them and the affirmative of proving his "ethically unjustifiable" doctrine as one of the "accepted" doctrines of our movement is on him. Where is that proof? Hillquit is silent, and his friends are trying to confuse the readers by pretending that Bohn and Haywood have been, in that passage, "preaching violence."

Comrade Feigenbaum has evidently some moral compunction about making such an evidently false assertion, and he therefore admits that that passage, as it stands, is unobjectionable. But, says he, Bohn and Haywood are doing some things on the outside which should lead us to put a certain meaning into that passage and then, "when thus interpreted," it becomes objectionable. I do not care to take up this new issue, because it is evidently calculated to obscure the old one. A sufficient answer to this is that Comrade Hillquit has criticized, not Bohn and Haywood's practical activity, but their theoretical position. And it is here that the issue was made. Stick to the point.

But Comrade Feigenbaum cannot stick to the point. And I don't blame him for it: It is an awful point for a Socialist to have to stick to! But Comrade Feigenbaum does something worse than merely not sticking to the point. When he touches upon it he makes Hillquit stand on his intellectual (or is it moral?) head. He actually asserts that Hillquit does not believe in the moral obligation of capitalist laws. And the reason for his assertion is that Hillquit could not hold such a view. Well, Hillquit knows better what views he holds, and he may take his own word for it, as against Feigenbaum's. And there it is, that damning phrase, written in black and white: "Ethically unjustifiable." No amount of confusion or acrobatics can efface that phrase from the columns of The Call! Will anybody come to Comrade Hillquit's rescue without forgetting about it?

L. R. BOUDIN.
New York, Dec. 15, 1911.

A REPLY FROM JOSEPH ETTOR.

Editor of The Call:
I note the statement of Mr. Julius Gerber about my article in II Proletarian, and the remarks he makes together with your impartial (?) headlines to start it with.

In the hope that you will give this statement as prominent place as you gave Gerber's, I wish to say:

First—I am not responsible for the translation of my article that he offers: Whoever gave him the translation either does not know English or does not understand Italian. My words and statements made have been sufficiently translated as to give Mr. Gerber the necessary foundation for his argument.

Second—I would invite Mr. Gerber to get my entire statement in ques-

tion, in so far as it may refer to the actions of the Socialist party in New York, relative to Haywood, translated by a translator that neither political grudge or national A. F. of L. organizer's job affected and then, furnish the same publication to The Call, and we will see if what Mr. Gerber quotes as writing is correct or not. In event he fails to do so I shall consider myself justified to furnish readers with the write-up itself in Italian and English.

As for matters relating to fusion, there is nothing in my article that in any way put any one in a bad light for the collection. I admit to have made the statement that 25 cents charged for admission. That was information last Tuesday (Nov. 14), when I wrote the article, and then I have found out that my information was wrong and am willing to stand corrected. The correction will also be published in II Proletarian this week.

As for the character of the speaking and the speakers at the meeting, question, will say that reading the Call of last Tuesday (Nov. 14) will make the main prove what I said, but what Mr. Gerber claims I said.

Mr. Gerber wants to know how long since I worked in the shop. Well, I don't consider it any of his business, but if the information will do the gentleman any good, will say I worked at my trade as ship builder's helper in San Francisco till July of 1906, when I quit to become organizer for the I. W. W. in that district. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH ETTOR.
New York City, N. Y.

"SPITTING ON THE LAW."

Editor of The Call:
In a recent issue of The Call Comrade Moses Oppenheimer claims to cause the German Socialists, and the exemption laws, carried on propaganda in spite of the law, we become lawless in this country. We he kindly state when or where the Socialist of Germany ever advocated "spitting on the law" at a time when the party enjoyed legal means of opposing on Socialist propaganda? Of course, should we be outlawed here we would "spit on the law" too. Even to the extent of whistling at which is my mere Germanic reading of the phrase. But "spitting on the law," whistling, German "hissing," English, so why quibble? Yours,
H. EGSTEIN.
New York, N. Y.

"WE PART FOREVER."

Her locks were in wild disorder, Her face was flushed, and her eyes flashing. She clenched and clenched her fingers in an agony of despair. Unless her looks belied she was a deeply injured and desperate woman. Her indignation and anger were allied with keen despondency.

"Cruel one—oh, cruel one!" she cried, in anguished tones. "I have borne with you too long! You have injured me! you have tortured me and yet I could not bear to give you up!"

"When first we met, how your eyes and smile attracted me!" she continued. "When you became my lover, how my friends envied me! But your understanding is too small for my large soul! You have ruined me, standing in society! If we had never met I might have walked in peace and now begone! We part forever!"

There came a moment's convulsion, a breathing, a gritting of teeth, and sharp sigh. It was all over. The tragedy was ended. By an almost superhuman effort she had pulled off her new shoe.—Answers.

"How's your wife?"
"She's having constant trouble with her head."
"Can't the doctor help her?"
"No—nobody but the milliner."

ON SEA AS ON LAND

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

two great companies, the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd, the former possessing close on a million tons of vessels and the latter some 800,000. This practical trustification of German shipping forced the British ship owners into combination despite their individual wishes in the matter. The peculiarly interesting feature about this trustification is that it has all come about in the past few months. It seems to be the trust period on the sea at present, and it is said that the process of combination is only commencing there.

It is an interesting speculation, too, as to what will happen when the "dissolution" of these combines is ordered. What government will presume to undertake it? Its trade is not national but in the fullest sense international and world-wide, and it is notorious fact that the particular flag flown by these fleets gives no clew to their actual ownership, which may be and often is world-wide as the trade they ply. It is quite evident that they do not even have to pretend compliance with such an order, even if government could be found that would presume to give it. Though subsequent to the land trusts, they are from their very start international world trusts in the literal sense of the word.

The German Government is itself responsible to a large extent for the enormous size of the two great companies which represent the predominant part of German overseas shipping. They have been carefully fostered, encouraged by subsidies, and in every way assisted by the government, which, unlike ours, openly accepts trust form of industry. The British Government, too, has never committed itself to the idiosyncrasy of anti-trust legislation, and is likely to interfere now, even if it could.

These great shipping trusts practically control the entire transportation of American commerce, and for that matter the commerce of nearly all other countries. Their presence means the "rehabilitation of the American merchant marine" through private enterprise—with the assistance of government subsidies—a ludicrous farce that it is hardly worth while to dignify with the name of fraud.

It is worth while noting, too, that while the fact remains that the sea is free to all and cannot be monopolized, none the less, the individual ship owner cannot survive, though he enjoys "free competition" to an extent which the small capitalist ashore was never permitted. Before the steamer the sailing ship disappeared; the individual steamer in its turn was displaced by the line, the "trust" by the charter fleet, and now the line in its turn gives way to the combination of lines—the Shipping Trust, and even yet the last vestige of shipping trustification has not been spoken of.

On the sea as on land, with combination and the march of modern national government, the march of modern industry leads inevitably to the trust and the