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The Call



The Weather. FAIR AND WARMER.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 5303 BUREAU.

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SPECIAL THEATER MANAGERS TRY TO INTIMIDATE BOYS SELLING CALL

Theaters Owned by Big Politicians Are Run in Violation of Law With Complete Impunity. Authorities Standing Pat.

BOSSSES USE STRONG-ARM MEN IN FIGHT

Professional Scabs Used in Effort to Break Strike. Managers Show Slide Declaring Everything Is Run in Conformity With the Law.

The following theaters owned by the William Fox Amusement Company employ green, inexperienced operators, incapable of handling films, thereby increasing danger to patrons:

The Dewey, City Theater and Agency of Music, all on 14th street; **New Nemo**, 116th street; **Washington**, 49th street; **New York Roof Garden**, 44th street and Broadway; **The Gotham and Family theaters** on 125th street, the **Star**, on 107th street, 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 Fox Amusement Company, whose employes have been out on strike for the last week and a half, continued its fight against the strikers yesterday by trying to intimidate the newsboys who were selling The Call around the theaters. The company did this because The Call has been explaining to the patrons the dangers they undergo by patronizing the Fox houses where green operators are now employed in handling the films. Newsboys were molested at every house where the men are out on strike and in many places they were threatened with a beating if they did not keep away.

William Tilgren, of 161 West 36th street, a newsboy who was selling The Call in front of the Nemo Theater, 116th street and Broadway, was nabbed by a detective at the request of the manager of the theater and taken to the station house. He was charged with loitering around the theater and molesting the theater patrons.

While Tilgren was under arrest and on the way to the station house, he continued to sell The Call, shouting, "Extra! The Call containing the news of the big theater strike." The cop threatened that if he did not stop he would be sent up to the penitentiary, but Tilgren said, "I am under arrest anyhow, and I might as well take the full dose of medicine."

When arraigned in the West Side Court, Magistrate Murphy refused to maintain the charge against the newsboy, and said he had a right to sell his paper anywhere, and immediately discharged him. That the police were favoring the theater managers was evident yesterday, when Manager McGee and another man, who, the newsboys claim, is one of the gang of "strong-armed" guys hanging around the Fox theaters to scare away the newsboys, was permitted to ride in the patrol wagon that took the newsboy to the court.

Theater on Unfair List.

The Nemo Theater is one of the notorious scab houses of this city, having been on the unfair list of the Central Federated Union for several months. The house is said to be owned by Alderman "Johnny" White, and managed by "Little Tim" Sullivan, "Billy" Long, a big man in the Sullivan Bowers organization, and Manager McGee, who was one of the men who caused the arrest of the newsboy, is also said to be a man of considerable political influence in Bowers' district.

The strikers say that four witnesses were to appear for Tilgren when he was taken from the station house, and that he was threatened with arrest if they

insisted on entering the station house. The strikers say that all the scabs are boasting that "Whitie," who is one of the Sullivan lieutenants, is behind them, and that all their attempts to get the city authorities to see whether the Fox houses have licenses would not make them lose their jobs.

That the big politicians can run the theaters to please themselves regardless of the fact that the lives of the patrons of the theaters are endangered, is evident by the fact that not a single complaint has been entered by the inspectors who "inspect" the theaters. Commissioner Thompson, of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, it was said, has failed to look into the conditions prevailing in the City Theater, despite the fact that complaints have been entered against that house.

At the City Theater, in which "Big Tim" Sullivan is said to be interested, there is a hanging booth for the picture machines, which is in violation of a State law, and not a single inspector has thus far entered a complaint against that house, or forced the owners to fix up the machinery so that the lives of the patrons should be better protected.

Receipts Cut in Half.

The receipts at the various theaters are said to have gone down to half, and it was reported at the strike headquarters yesterday that the various scab theaters are not getting half of the patronage they used to get before the strike started. The newsboys reported that at nearly all the theaters where they were selling The Call, the people refused to enter the houses as soon as they learned that the employes are out on strike fighting for better conditions.

The charges made by the strikers several days ago that the next method to be employed by the theater managers would be the employment of strong armed men to frighten away the pickets and the sympathizers from the theaters, was verified yesterday when one of the well known strong armed men appeared on the scene and threatened to lick the newsboys if they did not keep away from the theaters. They say that "Kil" Williams, who is well known in pugilistic circles, being an ex-prizefighter, went near the New York Roof Garden and immediately got busy clearing up the newsboys. The newsies, who are also old-timers in the game, refused to take the buff and stuck to their posts, refusing to take orders from the thugs.

The strikers say that the scabs are getting very bitter against the Fox people, as they are not getting the pay they were promised when they were hired. Several scabs have even threatened to set the theaters on fire if they did not get the wages they were promised, according to a report received at the strike headquarters yesterday.

Scabs Get Stung.

The scabs claim they were promised \$15 and \$18 a week, but when they opened their pay envelopes they found only \$6 and \$3 which they say they could have earned by doing ordinary "scunking" by working two days a week and not seven days as they have to do in the Fox theaters. They say that the scabs now working in the Fox houses have never worked handling moving picture films or any other work connected with the theatrical business and they are menacing the lives of the people who patronize the struck theaters. The other scabs they have at the theaters who do theatrical work are old timers

TRIANGLE BOSSES MOBBED

Victims' Relatives Show Hatred When Men Appear.

JUSTICE! JUSTICE!

Jurors Being Chosen From Ranks of Employers and Professionals.

A crowd of women, mostly relatives and friends of those who lost their lives in the Triangle Waist Company fire, waited in the corridor of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday for Max Blanck and Isaac Harris, the proprietors of the company who are on trial for manslaughter before Judge Crain in General Sessions. None of them had a subpoena to appear, but the word having been passed around that Harris and Blanck were on trial they came to the number of nearly a hundred.

Some had come with photographs of relatives who had died in the fire and held them high to catch the eyes of the two manufacturers.

Whatever verdict the jury may give in the case of Max Blanck and Isaac Harris, on trial in the Criminal Court Building on the charge of manslaughter in the first and second degrees, for the 145 lives lost in their shop, when it was swept by fire on March 25, those mothers and sisters of the victims stood huddled together, clenching the pictures of their lost ones and weeping and sobbing hysterically.

Some one of the disconsolate mothers recognized the bosses of the Triangle shop, and rushed toward him with a shriek, crying, "Murderers, murderers."

Instantly the word "murderers" chorused through the corridors.

Blanck and Harris were quickly ushered into the courtroom. But the weeping and agonized mothers remained in the hall, and nothing could induce them to leave it. Most of them were hysterical and kept on shrieking "Gerechtigkeit! Gerechtigkeit!" which is Yiddish for justice.

The demonstration did not cease until the court adjourned for the noon recess. Judge Crain then gave orders that the hall be cleared so that the defendants could pass unmolested by the bereaved, and officers with difficulty persuaded the shrieking women to leave the court building.

Before adjourning court for the noon recess, Judge Crain told Attorney Steuer for the defendants that in case any "incivility" is shown either to him or to his clients that he call the matter to the attention of the court and the court, in the capacity of a magistrate, could act on it at once.

At the opening of the court Steuer appealed to Judge Crain for sympathy so to say. Several newspapers, Steuer said, had stated that he had indulged in dilatory tactics to postpone the trial of Harris and Blanck. This, he urged, was a serious reflection on him, and he wanted the court to dispose of these rumors.

Judge Crain set attorney Steuer at ease by telling him that it was not necessary for him to offer any explanation to the court on this matter, as the court was well aware that no dilatory tactics were used and Attorney Steuer had merely taken the technical steps necessary to safeguard the interests of his client.

His mind thus eased, Attorney Steuer and District Attorney Bostwick and Rubin proceeded with the case.

Crain Excuses Juror.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused at the very outset when Judge Crain announced that F. Wesley Parker, Juror No. 6, was excused. The judge gave no explanation for excusing the juror and forestalled any unpleasantness by thanking the man.

Guards were stationed at the doors to the courtroom yesterday and no one not having connection with the Harris and Blanck trial was allowed to enter.

The place of F. Wesley Parker, Juror No. 6, was filled by Abraham Wechsler, who resides at Hotel Metropole. Wechsler is a real estate

HARRIMAN DEFEATED IN BIG LOS ANGELES CONFLICT

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—The Socialist candidate, Job Harriman, has been defeated here, according to early returns, after the most fiercely contested election this city has ever seen.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—Los Angeles women, voting for the first time in a municipal campaign following their recent enfranchisement in California, piled up a majority today for the "Good Government" ticket that left the Socialists far behind.

A huge vote was cast, and the count is very slow. Definite results will not be known until tomorrow. Women voters supplied the surprises of the day, voting faster than the men in many cases. Also a heavier percentage of the registered women voters is believed to have been polled than of the men.

The vote cast—140,880—was tremendous for Los Angeles. The indications at 10 o'clock were that Alexander would have not less than 35,000 majority.

Two weeks ago the Socialists appeared to have an excellent chance, but the women were an unknown quantity.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—According to a statement issued today by the management of the Illinois Central Railroad, 11,800 mechanical craftsmen are now employed in its shops, as compared with 13,300 on the pay roll when the strike of shop workers was called September 30 last.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Contending that a little blackberry wine should not ruin a man's career Senator Fletcher, of Florida, with Senator Bryan today asked President Taft to reimburse four West Point cadets discharged for drunkenness.

M'NAMARA BROTHERS SENTENCED; JOHN J. GETS FIFTEEN YEARS, JAMES B. IS JAILED FOR LIFE

POWDER HOUSE IS BLOWN UP; 11 HURT

Explosion Is Caused by Ignition of Bag of Powder.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 5.—The one-story brick power house of the fire-works factory here was blown to atoms about 10:30 this morning. Fred Hunt, the proprietor, was terribly cut and bruised; Charles Platt, bookkeeper, was seriously injured, and Joseph Walsh, a workman, badly lacerated about the face, head and shoulders and burned about the body when a bag of powder Walsh was dragging along the floor ignited from friction. Eight other workmen were slightly injured.

Walsh was taken to the hospital, where his life is despaired of. All there is to show where the building stood is a hole in the ground.

MAKING HARD THE WIFE DESERTER'S PATH

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—A man who deserts his wife can be compelled to reimburse her for sums expended for the maintenance of herself and children during his absence, according to a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals this afternoon.

QUASH INDICTMENTS FOR BIG FELLOWS

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Judge Jacob Triebler, of the United States Court today quashed the indictments against E. G. Lewis and a number of others, on the ground that Federal Grand Jurors in St. Louis have been drawn illegally since 1903.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.—A verdict for the defendant was this afternoon given in the Federal Court in the suit of Elmer Sturtevant, of Boston, against William B. Sterling, of Erie, Pa., for \$25,000 for the alienation of the affections of the former's wife, Josephine Sturtevant, known on the vaudeville stage as Josephine Joy.

Younger Man Signs Short Confession Admitting He Placed Dynamite Beneath Times Building.

"I DID NOT INTEND TO TAKE THE LIFE OF ANY ONE," DECLARES CONVICTED MAN

Bordwell Declares Relatives of Times Building Victims Will Regard as Mockery His Statement He Did Not Mean to Kill Men.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—Life imprisonment in San Quentin, the prison opposite San Francisco Bay, was the punishment meted out to James Barnabas McNamara, this morning, by Judge Walter Bordwell. It is the penalty McNamara will pay for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building, October 1, 1910, which caused the death of twenty-one employees of that paper.

John J. McNamara, his brother, was sentenced to serve fifteen years in the same prison. He had pleaded guilty to participation in the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works, the Christmas following the Times explosion. Both men will be kept here until they appear before the Federal Grand Jury, which is to begin a nation-wide probing of the dynamiters' organization.

The prisoners stood up under the sentence fairly well. Neither broke down, although James B. was on the verge of tears. John J., the elder of the brothers, was calm, but weak, and appeared, as if about to faint while being sentenced. James B., during the charge of Judge Bordwell, trembled visibly when the judge spoke those words, "There is no ray of comfort to be obtained in your assertion that you did not intend to destroy life. Such an assertion is a mockery."

It may have been that James B. feared the worst—hanging—when the judge spoke those portentous words. The tears came to his eyes. When he first stood up to receive sentence his cheeks were flushed. As the court spoke the words gradually left, until the moment when the sentence was given, and the court had said that he would not hang. He sat down with an air of relief.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—It was 10:21 o'clock when Judge Walter Bordwell assumed the bench. He made the customary announcement, one that has become familiar to the newspaper men who have followed the case from day to day: "People against J. B. McNamara, the defendant in court; are you ready to proceed?"

"The people are ready, your honor," answered the District Attorney. "Ready," answered Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense.

"This is the time set for the sentence of J. B. and J. J. McNamara," continued the court, "the time set for sentencing of J. B. McNamara in the case of the people against him."

"We will take that first," announced the District Attorney. "Yes sir," replied Judge Bordwell. "That will be first case. J. B. McNamara, stand up."

Here the District Attorney again got to his feet. "I presume your honor would like to have some statement, or some testimony in regard to the facts in the case in order that the court may fix the degree."

"I will state, with that idea in mind, that I called on the defendant, J. B. McNamara, yesterday in the county jail, and ascertained from him the facts, or sufficient of the facts in regard to the case of the people vs. McNamara, wherein he was charged with the death of one Hagerty. I have forgotten the number of the case."

Judge Bordwell supplied the missing number. "And the defendant requested me

"On the night of September 29, 1910, at 2:45 p.m., I placed in Jack Allen, a portion of the Times Building, a suitcase containing dynamite to explode at 1 o'clock the next morning. It was my intention to blow up the building and scare the owner, I did not intend to take the life of any one. I sincerely regret that those unfortunate men lost their lives, and the giving of my life could have taken back I would freely give it. In fact, in pleading guilty to murder in the first degree, I have placed my life in the hands of the State."

"Mr. McNamara is present in court," continued the District Attorney. "Is that statement correct?"

"It is," replied James B. McNamara, and those were the first words either of the prisoners had spoken since they were conducted into the courtroom.

WHERE ARE THE HEARST PAPERS?

Among union men in New York there has all this time been one topic of general conversation and questioning. What do the Hearst papers think of this McNamara case? What have they to say, editorially?

It is known that in their news pages they have done their best to color the reports so as to discredit union men in general. But editorially they have been mum. They have backed down completely, and have not dared to utter a single opinion.

Either as an instance of arrant cowardice, or as an evidence of time serving hypocrisy, nothing similar has ever been seen.

What has happened in New York has happened likewise throughout the rest of the country. The Hearst papers have been waiting to see where they could most profitably speak.

It is understood that this is the direct result of instructions from William Randolph Hearst, who is going to try to run for President next year.

While this is an explanation, it is scarcely an excuse for the sneaking and cowardly attitude taken by the Hearst papers.

utterance since his appearance in the courtroom. "Let the record be corrected so as to show the name of the defendant in full," instructed the court.

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Flatbush Ave. Cor. Courtland Road. Telephone 51 Flatbush.

court it was in a subdued voice. His voice belied the appearance of the man. It should have been a strong voice, one that would have penetrated to the furthest corner of the little courtroom.

ONLY NEGRO FIREMAN OUT. William H. Nicholson, 42 years old, of 163 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, the only negro member of the Fire Department, was retired yesterday by a physician's certificate of disability.

Rand School of Social Science 112 EAST 10TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. To-morrow Evening a New Course in Theory of Socialism and the Labor Movement

INQUIRING INTO ORGANIZATION FUND Anxious to Know Use of Thousand Dollars a Month.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—Alleged clues to the distribution of the funds made by John J. McNamara in the dynamiting conspiracy, including evidence respecting persons who received the money, have been discovered.

THE ATTORNEYS GUESSED JUST RIGHT Fear, However, Stupid Public May Misunderstand Their Motives.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—Immediately following the sentence of the two McNamara brothers the written question was passed across the table to the attorneys for the defense.

Attorney Rappaport's Statement. Regarding the expenditure of the \$1,000 a month fund, which dispatches from other cities say Burns and his men are now looking into carefully, Leo M. Rappaport, counsel for the iron workers, said:

GILLIES COFFEES are Sold Direct to the Consumer AT WHOLESALE PRICES. From 20c. lb. Up

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MANY EXPRESS OPINIONS ON PUNISHMENT FOR McNAMARAS

The following opinions from labor leaders in all parts of the country show what was thought would be a proper punishment for the McNamara brothers.

JOHN S. O'CONNELL. JOHN COLEMAN. W. J. KELLY. OTTO GERSABECK.

RALPH H. BURTON. EDWARD HIRSCH. TIMOTHY HEALY. F. H. KELLAR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

THEATER MANAGERS TRY TO INTIMIDATE BOYS SELLING CALL

WOOD CARVERS' MASS MEETING. Branch 2 of the New York Wood Carvers and Modelers Association has arranged an organization meeting.

ALL WORKINGMEN OF YORKVILLE KNOW POPPER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

S. SACHAROFF LIQUOR DEALER. 94 Graham Avenue, cor. Signel Street, BROOKLYN.

USED OLD CIGAR BOXES. Joseph Gutierrez pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court to an indictment charging that he had used old cigar boxes of popular foreign brands for the sale of his own cigars.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND FURNISHINGS. Linder & Berger. 1201 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn.

UNIONISTS TURN ON BAITING ENEMY. Indianapolis Locals Bring Proceedings as Fine Conspiracy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The executive officers of the national union organizations having headquarters in this city, met today on call of J. M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, and used a long statement in relation to the McNamara dynamiting case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—President Otto Gersabeck of the Metals Trades Council, said: "The McNamara brothers should be treated as common murderers."

L. C. VAN NESS. JOHN I. GIFFORD. CHARLES E. RUSSELL.

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INDIANS PROVING THEY LOVE GEORGE

Burn Down King's Tent, Many Arrested, Fearing Assassination Plot.

LORIMER, India, Dec. 5.—Incendiaries burned down the magnificent reception tent that had been erected for King George's use during the Durbar ceremonies. It is suspected the affair may be an outbreak during the Durbar. Soldiers and native police are taking extraordinary precautions. A number of suspects have been arrested. Every suspicious character is being kept under watch. Several days ago a fire started in the tent when it was in the first stages of erection. It was thought at the time that this blaze was accidental. Plans have been made to erect another tent tomorrow. The loss in today's fire is extremely heavy. Magnificent tapestries, silver supplies and other beautiful decorations were destroyed.

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.—Although no unusual incidents have occurred to indicate that there is a plot to harm King George and Queen Mary, wholesale arrests of suspicious characters were made today. The suspects will be kept in jail until after the sovereigns have terminated their trip to Delhi for the Durbar. The 5th and 6th Regiments of Her Majesty's Infantry mobilized here today and will leave tonight to take part in the Durbar. The soldiers will arrive at Delhi Thursday. The native press today contains long accounts of contributions that King George has made to charitable institutions, and the ruler is being warmly praised for his generosity. Their majesties will leave Bombay tomorrow for the ancient Mogul capital, where the Durbar ceremonies are to be held.

MEAT PACKERS TO THE BAR TODAY


Supreme Court Denies Application of Nine for a Stay. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Chicago's nine criminally indicted meat packers cannot escape trial, for the United States Supreme Court today denied their application for a stay. This application was understood to be the last technically which the lawyers for the ten men could bring to block the trial. Lawyers for the indicted men brought the case to the Supreme Court after Judge Christian C. Kohlman, of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, had quashed temporary writs of habeas corpus granted by him after a trumped-up surrender of eight of the nine packers. The packers demanded that the Supreme Court should grant a stay until the constitutionality of the criminal application of the Sherman Law had been decided. They cited the recent decision in the Standard Oil case as having a bearing on their case. When the court came together yesterday, the lawyers made their application to the full court. The Chief Justice conducted himself with the mere justice that the motion was denied. Ordinarily, the court would not have taken the matter under consideration until the Saturday conference. The fact that the trial of the case was set for tomorrow is supposed to have led the court to speedy action.

THE AUGUST BEBEL HOUSE

Capital Hill, Washington, D. C. Special Rates by the week.

UNION LABELS

UNION MADE PIANOS. Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always place in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.



UNION LABELS.



OF AMERICA. This is a true fact. It is a guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, look for the Label.

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 West 7th St., New York.

LORIMER PROBES IN QUIET SESSION

Two Witnesses Yesterday and Others in Plenty to Come as Committee Sits Daily.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate Lorimer Committee, after a brief respite following its meetings in Chicago, resumed its hearings in Chicago on the election of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, in Washington this afternoon, with Fred G. Hull and F. L. Brown, of the Illinois Central Railroad, of Chicago, as the scheduled witnesses. Hull is an official of the transportation department of the railroad, and Brown a conductor. They were called to identify passes made out to Charles A. White, White is the former Illinois State Representative who made a confession of bribery in the Lorimer election. The committee hearings will be held daily with a view to permitting Hancy, attorney for the defense, to call all the witnesses that he may deem necessary. Tomorrow's witnesses will be George E. Glass and Mrs. Ella Glass, William Sturmer, and E. J. Bell, all of Chicago, and Fred Zentner, a traveling man. These witnesses are expected to testify for the defense regarding conversations alleged to have been held with White.

MAYOR APPROVES CITY BUDGET CUTS

Puts End to Department Examinations and Praises Street Paving.

In defiance of the protests of every class of citizens Mayor Daynor yesterday approved the "cuts" in the city budget for 1912, ordered by the retiring Tammany Board of Aldermen. Significant comment was aroused by the Mayor's action in including among the items eliminated, one of \$220,000 to defray the expense of examining city departments. With truly Oriental manner of reasoning, Gaynor "shakes hands with himself" on the state of the city street paving, which for months has been the despair of pedestrians, automobilists, cyclists and wagon and truck drivers. He says: "I felt strongly inclined to vote your reduction by \$225,000 of the amount of \$325,000 for the repair of block and sheet asphalt pavements in the Borough of Manhattan. This item in last year's budget was \$317,000. As you leave it, it is increased this year by \$32,000. "During the last year the Borough President was given \$215,000 extra in revenue bonds for this work. In that way a fund sufficient to thoroughly do the work was obtained last year. The Borough President claims that these pavements are now in good repair. That being so, I am not prepared to set my judgment against yours in respect of the reduction, especially as I think statements in respect of the Manhattan streets are exaggerated. The function of your budget body in the making of the budget is as important as that of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Mayor should respect it."

THROW OUT PETITION AGAINST LITTLETON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speaker Clark announced today that he would take no action on the petition for the impeachment and expulsion from the House of Representative Littleton, of New York. The petition was filed by Henry B. Martin, of the Anti-Trust League. The Speaker's decision was based upon the ground that the petition contained nothing of a pertinent matter of business for the House.

RESCUED FROM SEA. Four Men Saved After Hope of Life Had Been Abandoned.

Having on board William Rosa, Charles Nelson, and R. H. Hawthorne, of Philadelphia, and Alexander Henderson, of South Bethlehem, Pa., rescued from the coal barge Henry Clay, which broke adrift in the snow storm off Barnegat, N. J., the steamship Navahoe arrived here yesterday. The four men had given up hope when the barge, which broke away from the tug Gettysburg on its way from Philadelphia to Boston, began sinking.

HUNT BULGARIAN DYNAMITERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—Bulgarian revolutionary suspects are being rounded up today at Izbic to answer to a charge of conspiracy against the Turkish Government in connection with the dynamiting of a mosque yesterday in which twelve persons were killed and twenty terribly maimed.

CALLAHAN THE MATTER

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

TAFT SEEKS COURT RULE OF TRUSTS

Threatens Bombardment of Congressional Messages 'Twixt Now and Xmas.

YES, THERE REALLY WAS A MESSAGE. It is not a matter of general public knowledge that President Taft has just issued a message, but such is the fact. Presidential messages are usually received with acclamation, commendation or criticism of some kind, but this one seems to have escaped any sort of notice. It doesn't say anything, of course, that President Taft has not said before, and is, on the whole, dreary reading. All the more so because its ostensible subject is the trust problem, and Mr. Taft has long accomplished himself on that subject, if an empty vessel can be said to have emptied itself. It has one commendable feature at least, in that it is extremely short—for a Presidential message that is as it does not much exceed 5,000 words. His predecessor used to give 50,000 and there was action in every line, and something to scrag over in every sentence. But this message, as we said, is commendable for the reason that when there is nothing to say, it should be said in the shortest possible way. But, of course, a President, even if he has nothing to say, is expected by convention and custom to string it out somewhat. It is true, that President Taft might have boiled this message down to two words, such as "God knows," but then the public has not been educated to regard such extreme brevity as the soul of wit, and Taft never had a reputation as a humorist anyhow. Still, some people may have noticed it, and even read it through as a patriotic duty. There may be some connection between its issuance and the fact that Rockefeller has quit the Standard Oil. Maybe John D. read it and resigned in fear of what it portended, or perhaps quit in disgust after its perusal. We merely make this conjecture to encourage the belief that it may have accomplished something. The most terrible threat he makes is that he will write our message. His present lengthy document deals with anti-trust agitation, asserts the effectiveness of the Sherman Law, and suggests, instead of its repeal, legislation supplementary thereto based upon decisions of the Supreme Court effecting the "dissolution" of the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company. Thus does the President treat the public demand for more drastic legislation against the trusts. But now that the Anti-Trust Act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment, we are met by a cry from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business progress, to be an attempt to restore old-fashioned methods of obstructive competition between small units, and to make impossible those useful combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and normal growth. In the recent decisions the Supreme Court makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly, that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of, and enhance, prices and create a monopoly. That court rule of the trusts is the aim of the administration is set forth by the executive in the following recommendation: I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the Anti-Trust Law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise. Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to, of aiding against the dissolution and re-creation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the Controller of the Currency or the Interstate Commerce Commission, which now exercises supervisory power over important classes of corporations under Federal regulation.

WEAVERS FIGHT FOUR-LOOM SYSTEM

Paterson Silk Workers Issue Appeal for Funds to Help Them Carry on the Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The silk weavers employed by the Henry Doherty Silk Company, with a plant on Fulton street and its branch shop at Lakeview, a suburb near this city, are out on strike against an attempt of the company to introduce the four-loom system in its shops. Up to this time the number of looms in the Doherty plants has been limited to two, which, the workers say, is bad enough, and the introduction of the four-loom system will double the work and double the task of the employees. The four-loom system will double the output of the cloth per weaver and will throw out of employment half the men now at work. The strikers say that the operation of four looms is killing work, and no man could stand the strain without giving way. As to the women, they would have to quit work, or, if they remained at work, they would surely fall in their harness, as they could not stand the strain of the four-loom system. The workers say it would be suicidal to let the company install the four-loom system and to then throw out on the street half of their employees, and especially when the company demands that the men do the work on a four-loom machine for the same pay. The 200 workers entered the fourth week of the strike yesterday with no break in their ranks. Despite the fact that they were earning starvation wages, there has not been any sign of discouragement on the part of the strikers, and they are all standing together. The strikers have organized an Anti-Four-Room System Strike Committee, and have issued an appeal to all labor and other progressive organizations, asking that they donate as much as possible to carry on the fight against the Doherty strike. They also issue a weekly bulletin, which they sell at 5 cents a copy, and they appeal to all workers to donate as much as possible. The donations will be acknowledged in the Strike Bulletin. They request that all funds be sent to Financial Secretary Frank Bextell, 146 Vine street, Paterson, N. J.

MIKE CRANE'S NEW JOB.

One of Oldest Workers in New York Now on the Call. Michael ("Mike") Crane, one of the oldest members of the Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, who is well known in labor circles, has joined the ranks of stereotypers on The Call. He is one of the pioneers of the labor movement and has always been on the job to boost this paper among his fellow workers and friends. Crane is a delegate to the Central Federated Union and the Allied Printing Trades Council from his organization and has also held responsible offices in the various bodies he was a delegate to.

DROPS NITRO: IS OBLITERATED.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 5.—William Kane, of Homeport, Ohio, in an oil well, while loading 500 parts of nitroglycerine at the Ohio Torpedo factory, twelve miles east of here at West Liberty, dropped one can, exploding the whole lot. The explosion was felt for ten miles. Kane's body was obliterated, not a piece being found. The factory was ruined. A hole fifteen feet square was made in the earth.

FOR TREATY ABROGATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Culberson (Dem., Texas) today introduced a resolution abrogating the Russian treaty which discriminates against American Jews traveling in Russia.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

GEO. J. SPEYER, Printer, 110 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.

PLAN RECEIVER FOR WABASH R. R.?

Wall Street Disturbed by Statement Announcing Changes in Broad and Fiscal Readjustment.

These are the anxious days for Wabash stockholders. Rumors of an impending receivership for the big property were in Wall Street yesterday, and confirmation of the general belief that a readjustment of the road's finances would come, was had in a brief official statement of changes in the Board of Directors, made to protect the bondholders in a final readjustment and reorganization of the property. Owing to the unusual character of the statement, Wall Street was mystified as to what form the reorganization would take. Last year the Wabash failed to earn its fixed charges by \$1,100,000, while the balance sheet showed a deficit of \$3,112,000. Despite that showing, officers of the company long identified with the Gould management, insisted that there would be no receivership. The statement, in part, was as follows: "At the request of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, trustees of the first and refunding and extensions mortgage of the Wabash Railroad Company, the trust of which embraces practically the entire issue of Wabash debenture bonds, the following have been made members of the Board of Directors of the railroad company, filling vacancies made to enable this reconstitution of the board: Robert Goslet, Edwin Hawley, Alvin W. Knorr, and William S. Pierce. "Mr. Pierce becomes the chairman of the board and of the Executive and Reorganization committees, and at the request of the committee and of the Equitable Trust Company. "Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have consented to act as bankers in such financial readjustment or reorganization of the railroad company as the committee, in cooperation with them, may determine to be desirable and formulate." On the foregoing statement, the price of the 4 per cent bonds dropped from 55 to 51, and the common and preferred shares went down to 8 3/4 and 17 1/4, respectively, showing declines of 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 points.

GERMANY POLITELY WARNS BRITANNIA

In Speech on Morocco, Chancellor Outlines Attitude Toward England.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Morocco question came up today, at the final session of the Reichstag. The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, made a speech, lasting half an hour. In a tone resembling that of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, when he delivered his speech on the same subject in the House of Commons on November 27, the Chancellor gave a calm and unimpassioned exposition of the German case. The discourse was not marked either by hostility to England, or by unnecessary flourishes of friendship. It made it clear that Anglo-German relations in the future would depend on deeds rather than on assurances. The Chancellor was generally applauded at the conclusion, except by the members of the Social-Democratic party. The kernel of the Chancellor's speech was the following passage: "English Ministers, with other speakers in the House of Commons, expressed a wish for the betterment of relations between England and Germany. For myself, I am in accord with that wish, but I remember that the same wish has been expressed repeatedly by both sides for a series of years. Nevertheless, we have obtained experience through what has occurred. My phrase, 'a clean slate,' has been taken up by England, but the state of the recent past has been written on with a hard pencil, leaving permanent scratches which cannot be written over in the future, if suspicion yields the pencil." "The English Minister rightfully sees that Germany's growing strength covers no aggressive plans. We also wish sincerely not only for peace and friendship, but for an actual betterment of relations tending to keep the peace. This is our wish, only so far as England is concerned she needs to demonstrate her desire in a positive manner in her policy."

FIVE PROBES ARE BEFORE CONGRESS

Several Other Items Were Taken Up Yesterday and Dates Fixed for Receiving Reports. The following summary of Congressional events is given by the Evening Post: WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senate—The Senate met at 2 p. m. The Lorimer investigation was resumed with testimony for the defense. The Stephenson Senatorial election investigating sub-committee probably will report to full committee just before Christmas holiday recess. Enforced publicity of trust affairs advocated before Interstate Commerce Committee by witnesses. House—The House of Representatives met at noon. The Sugar Trust inquiry was resumed by a special committee. The Agricultural Department investigation centering upon Dr. Wiley was discussed by special committee. A report is to be made within a fortnight. Representative Hamlin urged bill requiring expenditures from secret fund of State Department be reported to Congress. The Steel Trust Investigating Committee decided to confer on Thursday on its procedure in view of the government suit. The President, by resolution, was asked what countries had applied for free admission of print paper and pulp wood. Speaker Clark received an unofficial appeal for American intervention in Persia. The House adjourned at 2 p. m. until noon tomorrow.

HOTEL EMPLOYES HOLD MASS PROTEST MEETING

A mass meeting will be held on Thursday, December 7, at 9 p. m., in Lyric Hall, 745 Sixth avenue, by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees of New York, in protest against the existing conditions in the hotels. Dr. J. Darwin Nagel, who has made it a specialty to investigate the health conditions of hotel employees, will speak on the state of health and on the causes of the mortality of hotel employees, which, by the way, is the highest in any trade or profession. Joseph Velling, editor of International Hotel Work, former cook, head waiter and hotel manager, will speak on the tipping question, the social conditions of the working conditions of the hotel and restaurant employees of America.

STEAMER NEARLY BURNED.

Hard Work by Philadelphia Firemen Saves Vessel. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Fire which broke out in the hold of the steamship Dania, of the Hamburg-American Line, here this afternoon, spread so rapidly that the combined efforts of the fire boats Ashbridge and Ryburn, together with the fire fighting forces of the city, were unable for a time to check it. As a consequence the entire hold in less than an hour was a mass of roaring flames.

NEW DOMINICAN PRESIDENT.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 5.—The Senate today confirmed the election of Senator Eladio Victoria as provisional President of the Republic, in succession to the assassinated President, Gen. Ramon Caceres. The Royal Bank of Canada has ordered its representative here to open a branch as rapidly as possible, indicating that it has confidence in the stability of power.

JOSEPH LEVY

2196 THIRD AVE., Near 120th St. The House of Union Made Clothes. Special Offer for Christmas. All our \$12, \$20 and \$25 Suits and Overcoats, now \$10. All our \$15, \$13 and \$15 Suits and Overcoats now \$10. This offer includes all our English plaid back Raglan Overcoats, formerly sold from \$18 to \$25, this week \$10. JOSEPH LEVY 2196 THIRD AVE., NEAR 120TH ST.

TRIANGLE BOSSES MOBBED

operator, and has charge of several loft buildings. Four other jurors were chosen before the close of the afternoon session. They are: Joseph Jacobson, of 605 West 131st street, a traveling salesman. William Ackersstrom, a clerk of the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, at 42d and Lexington avenue. A. S. Boyce, of 122 East 24th street, a bookkeeper. Victor Steinman, of 723 East 160th street, a shirt manufacturer. Call and Labor Unions. The Call figured again in the trial yesterday. This time it was Assistant District Attorney Bostwick who asked a prospective juror whether he was a reader of The New York Call. Attorney Steuer asked one of the talesmen whether he was a member of any labor union. Another talesman, who happened to be a small manufacturer, and was reluctant to serve on the jury, as it would interfere with his business, was likewise asked by Steuer whether he was not afraid of trouble from the labor unions if he acted as a juror in the case. Many of the jurors showed reluctance to serve because of the horrible scenes expected to take place at the trial when the State produces its witnesses who have narrowly saved themselves from being burned to death in the Aesch fire. Attorney Steuer asked every talesman the same question: "Would it affect you if you saw women crying as you came in and out of the courtroom?" Louis S. Roemer, a piano dealer, who lives at 1078 Longfellow avenue, told the court that he would find it hard not to let his reason run away with him when some of the horrible experiences will be told by the former employees of the Triangle shop. Roemer answered all questions very intelligently and convincingly and both sides seemed anxious to see him in the jury box. He warned them, however, that his emotions might get the best of his reason and he was excused. A frank statement that he did not wish to be a juror because he was himself a manufacturer of shirtwaists and that his shop was likewise located on the eighth floor of a left building, was made by Aaron Kram, of 66 West 113th street. Kram testified that he had in his employ two girls who had formerly worked in the Triangle shop. He was excused. A talesman who qualified in every way and was acceptable to the State, was excused by the defense because he told very frankly of having formed an opinion that there was "carelessness" in the Aesch Building. The talesman was Randolph Amos, an engineer, who until recently was employed by the Tennessee Copper Company. Thomas P. Kennedy, another talesman, said that he was a contractor and had "misgivings" about the Aesch Building. He was promptly excused. The other talesmen called were mostly manufacturers, real estate men and rent collectors.

OHIO HUNTERS CLOSE DEADLY SPORT SEASON

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—Seven dead and thirty-eight injured is the tale borne by the statistics of the Ohio hunting season, which opened on November 15 and closed yesterday. One death and fifteen injuries were of compensations to those who did the shooting. Records show that thirty persons throughout the country have lost their lives thus far this season through hunting accidents. Save for deer, rabbits have been the game to react most strikingly upon their pursuers. Perhaps the pain for wholesale shooting for the season is born off by the youth who, aiming at a rabbit, hit a flock of girls. His shot peppered six.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS ARE ORGANIZING

The White Goods Workers' Union, Local 62, is now carrying on an aggressive campaign trying to organize the workers employed in that trade, and many workers are enrolling in the organization. At the meeting of the Executive Board held last night, plans were made to organize an English branch for the purpose of getting all American girls into the union. A conference of representatives of workers employed in unorganized shops will be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, next Friday night for the purpose of discussing ways and means of getting the unorganized workers into the union. A mass meeting to organize the cutters employed in the white goods industry will also be held in about two weeks. The union maintains an office at 153 Clinton street, and is planning to open another one in the uptown section of the city.

BEN. HAGEN & BROS. BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

476 Grand St., Near White St., N. Y. Men's, Ladies' and Children's Furnishings and Dry Goods. STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. To Each of the Stockholders of the Fidelity Development Co.: I give you the election of Directors for the Fidelity Development Company set having been held on the day designated in the By-Laws and the Directors having within one month thereafter called a special meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing Directors there will be held at the office of the Fidelity Development Co., 21 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1911, at two o'clock in the afternoon. CHAS. E. FIDELITY, Secretary. Dated: New York, 4 November 1911.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have secured the right to use in and around the City of New York, the name "McCann's HATS" and the device known as the "McCann's HAT" and that all other persons manufacturing and selling hats in the City of New York are hereby notified that if they use the name "McCann's HATS" or the device known as the "McCann's HAT" they will be liable to prosecution.

McCann's Hats

As always the best and cheapest. 80 WEST ST. N. Y. C. MADE IN THE U. S. A.

CROSS-COUNTRY MEN INVITED.

The Deerfoot A. C. of Brooklyn invites all hill and dale and long-distance runners to participate in their invitation runs, the fourth of which will be run off tonight. These runs will be held every Wednesday evening throughout the season. The start is made from E. E. C. No. 84, Glenmore, corner Watkins street, at 8.30 p. m. sharp, and is the best course in Brooklyn. Best of treatment will be accorded to all.

STOKES CASE IS ADJOURNED.

Hearings in the trial of Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, charged with shooting W. E. D. Stokes, were adjourned yesterday until tomorrow because of the continued serious illness of Stokes. A further postponement may be granted tomorrow if Stokes is not well enough to resume the stand for cross-examination. One other witness was heard yesterday.

For Up-to-date Men's HATS

Go to ELIG. 74 Delancey Street. C. J. ELIG.

TRIAL OF CASSELL AND PALM

Council Demands Summons for Most of New Witnesses.

Joseph Cassidy, boss of Queens...

Thomas G. Hunt, Makey and Importer of...

MARGARET H. SANGER, Women's Organizer.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

Labor Lyceum, Headquarters for Labor Unions...

Labor Temple, Headquarters for Labor Unions...

MARGARET H. SANGER, Women's Organizer.

LEGAL NOTICE, The Rose Door House of Prostitution...

LEGAL NOTICE, SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW YORK...

DRESSMAKER PAID FOR STEAM RUIN

Legal Aid Society by \$375 Suit Brings Landlord to Terms.

A case of interest to landlords...

Without examining the radiator...

From this judgment an appeal...

TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION

A national conference will be held...

A national conference will be held at the New Raleigh Hotel...

GERMAN IN BRITAIN CHARGED WITH SPYING

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 5.—Heinrich Grosse...

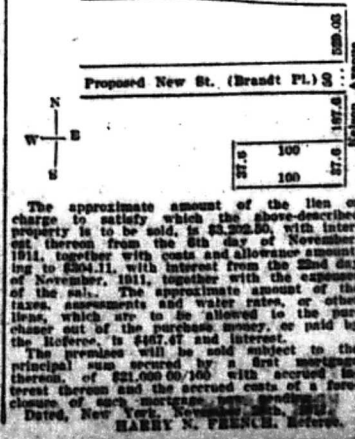
M'NAMARA CONFERENCE MEETS

A special meeting of the M'Namara Conference...

LEGAL NOTICE, The Rose Door House of Prostitution...

LEGAL NOTICE, SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW YORK...

LEGAL NOTICE, SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW YORK...



SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication...

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings.

City Executive Committee—323 East 44th street.

Branch 10 Executive Committee—Jumel Hall, 1622 street and Amsterdam avenue.

Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club—Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street.

Rand School Notes.

Tonight Prof. Charles A. Beard will open the new course in the Rand School...

The entire course, in which he will be assisted by Bartley J. Wright...

Among the topics to be considered in the course of it are: The Origin and Modification of the Constitution...

The course beginning tomorrow evening is "Theory of Socialism and the Labor Movement."

All persons interested in these courses are requested to call at the school...

To Tell of Western Tour.

The next lecture at the Harlem Forum on Sunday, December 10...

On "The Socialist Movement in the West," by Theresa Malkiel.

On "Socialist Principles and Party Tactics," by Comrade C. Halbmeyer.

On "The Social Movement in the West," by Comrade C. Halbmeyer.

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL 165-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Subscription cards from the Milwaukee Leader...

An application for a new branch in Corona was read and permission granted...

tonight Prof. Charles A. Beard will open the new course in the Rand School...

Next Sunday night one of the largest Socialist meetings ever held in Portland...

NEW JERSEY. Newark. The 14th and 16th Ward Branch meetings...

On "The Social Movement in the West," by Comrade C. Halbmeyer.

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL 165-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

The receipts to date are \$67.10 and expenses were \$34.44. Twenty-one branch reports were received...

The New York Volkszeitung has sent the county an allotment of small coupon books...

The committee on the Rand School Extension reports an enrollment of sixty-one students...

On "The Social Movement in the West," by Comrade C. Halbmeyer.

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Classified Advertisements. SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call...

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE

Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City. Meetings: 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 296. Headquarters: Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 116th St., New York.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Local No. 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

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The Call



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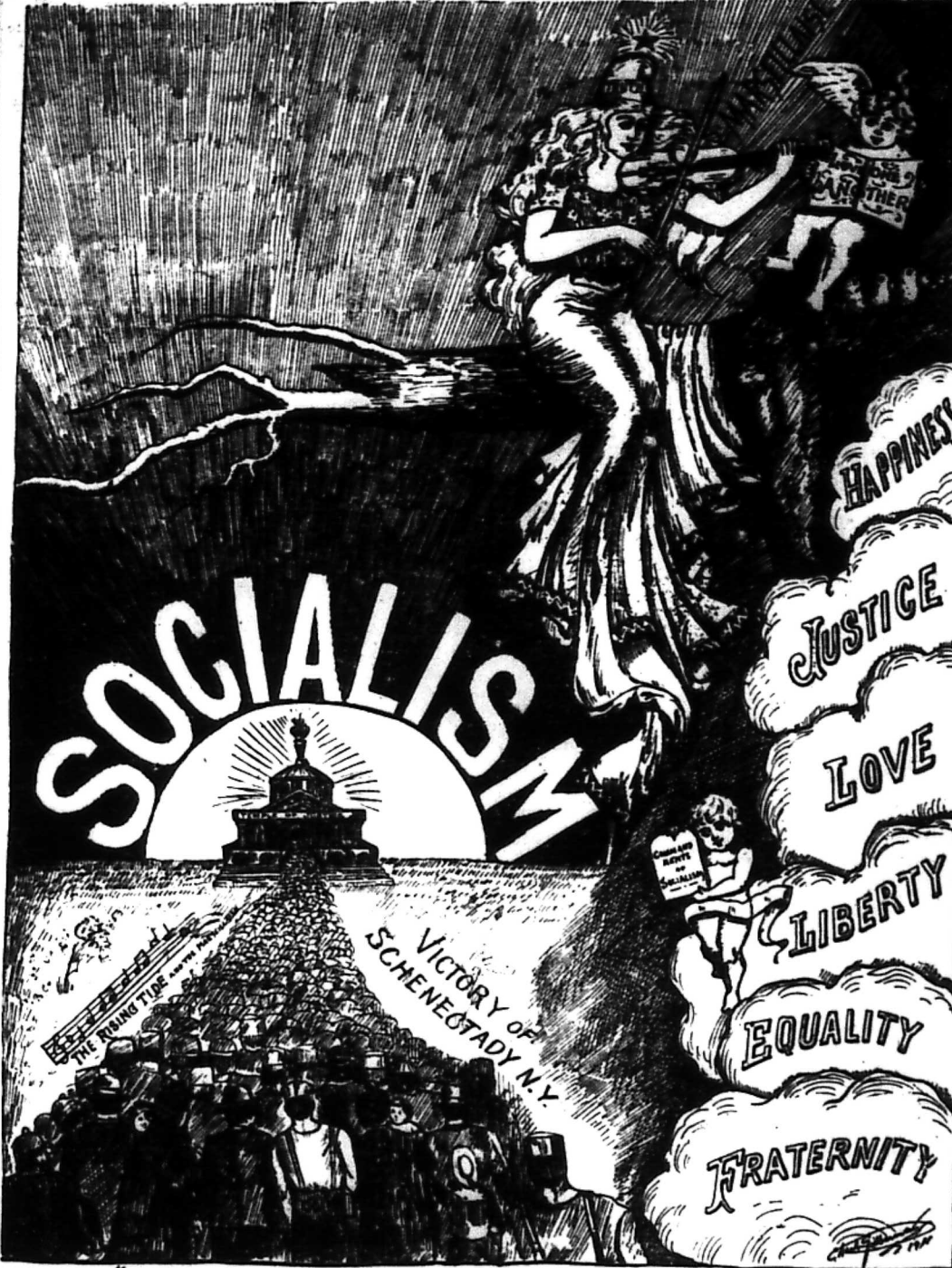
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PLAYING TO THE TUNE OF SOCIALISM



"WORKERS OF N.Y. STATE WAKE UP"

THE EDUCATION OF LINCOLN STEFFENS

It may seem paradoxical to say that Socialists whose philosophy embodies the recognition of an irrepressible class struggle in society as at present constituted are at the same time the staunchest believers in what is called the "golden rule." But all society is full of these paradoxes and apparent contradictions, and the Socialists are no exception to the general rule.

The paradox, however, may be explained by saying that the Socialists see the utter impossibility of any actual application of the golden rule as a line of general conduct in society while economic classes with antagonistic interests comprise the make-up of that society. Only when that class struggle ceases, they hold, will the golden rule become possible of application. To bring it to an end, by pushing it to a finish, becomes therefore the logical policy. When finished, and it can only end in one way—the establishment of collectivism and industrial democracy—the golden rule will be possible of application—not before.

These remarks are suggested by the attempt of that well known journalist, Mr. Lincoln Steffens, to dissuade the business men of Los Angeles and the capitalists of the country generally, from wreaking the utmost vengeance possible upon the labor leaders and others who attacked them with dynamite, some of whom they have now in their power. His idea was that they should be merciful in the hour of victory, temper justice with mercy, refrain from pushing the war against the unions to the bitter end, and display toward the workingmen the Christian spirit supposedly dominated by the "golden rule."

To Mr. Steffens' gratification they evinced a disposition to fall in with his suggestions, and an agreement was reached by which the lives of the McNamaras were to be spared on condition that they confessed their guilt.

If some Socialist had approached Mr. Steffens at that moment and declared that this apparent concession on the part of the business men was not dictated by any golden rule idealism, but by the fact that the concession was needed at that particular time as a weapon against the Socialists, who were seemingly about to capture the city politically, no doubt Mr. Steffens would have considered that person not only an enemy of the golden rule, but also a cynical misanthrope, without the slightest belief or trust in his fellow men, if not a malignant enemy of his kind, who delighted in seeing society torn to pieces by internal strife.

Yet, any Socialist would have told Mr. Steffens that very thing, and no doubt would have been so regarded by him. No Socialist could have convinced Mr. Steffens that his hopes were illusive.

But the business men and the capitalists could. And they did. For the very next day, when the agreement was carried out by the confession being made public, the business and capitalist element threw off the mask and howled for blood, as Mr. Steffens sorrowfully admitted the very day after that on which he had penned his hopeful "golden rule" message. And the Socialist, if he cared to, might repeat, "I told you so."

Mr. Steffens is a "radical"—a sort of "near-Socialist," unconvinced, however, of the truth of such fundamental Socialist theories as the class struggle. It was an evil thing, and, of course, therefore a mistake, and all mistakes can be rectified. So we find Mr. Steffens declaring "the idea which was presented to the men I worked with was that we should make one more try in this country to beat the class conflict that is tearing Europe in two."

His "radical friends"—he means the Socialists—told him, he says, that "peace was impossible." But he was going to have "one more try" at any rate, and see what came of it. The capitalists have shown him.

Capitalists and labor men were to meet, discuss, make an effort to understand one another, make mutual concessions and devise a somewhat smoother path for the future. The capitalists agreed. "This," says Mr. Steffens, "was the program accepted by the first hard-headed man we saw, and we went to work at it. Darrow and the other attorneys could hardly believe such men could be so wise and generous. That would knock out the Socialist theory of class consciousness."

The confession was duly made, and then, "a change came o'er the spirit of their dream."

The Erectors' Association howl for blood. The Los Angeles capitalists join in the chorus. The capitalist pack all over the country, full-throated, swell the cry. The "golden rule" is swept aside like a cobweb, and the class war proclaimed in its place. And Lincoln Steffens, seeing his forlorn hope vanish, declares that "the attitude of the world today on this McNamara matter certainly goes to prove that Captain Fredericks and my Socialist friends were right and I was wrong."

Exactly so, Mr. Steffens. You were from Missouri, and you had to be shown. You were shown. And what now?

You didn't knock out "Socialist class consciousness," but capitalist class consciousness knocked you out. Class consciousness, Mr. Steffens, is not peculiarly Socialist. We have no monopoly of it. It is common to capitalists also, as you have seen. And you can't "beat" it, Mr. Steffens, in either case. You should be satisfied of that now. A theory, Mr. Steffens, is not necessarily the exclusive property of those who proclaim it. It explained the facts in this case, and the facts corroborated it in turn. That it was the capitalists who gave the proof, makes no difference. It is not a matter of reproach to them. They simply had to. We would have done so, too. Your "golden rule," Mr. Steffens, is a fact—if it may be called so—of the future; the class struggle is a fact of the present, and holds the boards today as yet against all future comers.

You are fond of facts, Mr. Steffens. You have been gathering them for years. You recognize them when you see them. So do we.

And now you have come into direct contact with the biggest and strongest fact in our modern society. You always doubted its existence. You had your "one more try" to knock it out. You didn't. You couldn't. You broke your head upon it. Facts are stubborn things, Mr. Steffens. What will you do with this one, now that you have at last discovered it, recognized it, admitted it?

You are an intelligent man, Mr. Steffens, and not without some pretensions as a thinker. What are you going to do with this fact? Deny it, dodge it, deplore it, ignore it, sit on the fence, or—choose ye this day on which side ye shall serve?

Do you see now why we Socialists work for the coming of the golden rule through the development and conclusion of this class struggle, the only path through which its realization is possible? Does your discovery solve the apparent paradox to your satisfaction? You have admitted literally that we are right and you were wrong. If you are finally satisfied of that, you surely don't want "one more try." That would be superfluous—a waste of time—after your experience. What are you going to do? You have two alternatives. Here they are.

You can abandon your dream of the golden rule forever, and regard it as a chimera, unattainable and impossible, or— You can fight for its attainment through the class struggle as a medium, publicly recognizing it as such.

And as a last word, Mr. Steffens, it matters not one particle in the long run which side you range yourself on. If you think you should be with the capitalists because they happened to open your eyes to that great fact, why, well and good. That is your business. If not, well, while the light holds out to burn, you know the way.

CAIN AND ABEL

By Y. L. PEREZ Translated By J. TOFEL

A Biblical Story, Differently Told

I
There was once a Cain, there was once an Abel; they were two brothers.
The first Cain and the first Abel. Abel had God in his heart, heard His voice in his soul and did not seek a God.
Cain, again though the elder, had only a longing for God; so he took a wanderer's stick and went in search of God, wherever he might find Him.
God must be vast, immense, mighty, extraordinarily mighty He must be; thus thought Cain.

And as he found the first uncommonly huge strong rock in his path he sank on his knees and called from his heart:
"This is God!"
And full of awe, thankfulness and love for the God, Who appeared to him, he kneels before the rock and prays with murmuring lips:
"Let me ever be near Thee, God, my God!"
"Do not repel me from Thee, thou stream of greatness and power."
A light wind blows and rustles amid the quiet.
Cain hears in the wind the Word of God, he knows His words in the breeze.
And Abel passes by, he speaks to him with ardor:
"Brother, approach and witness God."
"Brother, this is God and I thy brother Cain, am His prophet, and thus says, God.....
He stops.
Abel sets his foot on the rock.
He steps on his God!
Cain jumps up, seizes his stick and slays his brother Abel, who profaned his God!

"Blood for Blood"—is the law.
"A wild beast comes running out of the forest and tears in pieces Cain, who killed his brother Abel—"

II
"Blood for Blood"—is the one law.
"Someone died, may someone live!—the other."
And a new Cain is born and a new Abel.
Abel had God in his heart and did not seek God. Cain the mere instinct and longing for Him. He seeks God in the forest and the fields.
God is life, God is joy! is his thought.
He is song and blossom, and He is great and mighty.
"He finds a tree—a giant in the forest, and falls on his knees before his God."
"How high Thou art God! Thou supportedst the heavens, and mighty—twenty giants cannot embrace Thy stem."
"And how Thou blossomest, God, Thou art bloom itself."
"And how sweet circulates the song in Thy branches—let me rest in Thy shade, O God!"
And as a wind blows and the leaves begin to rustle in the wind, Cain hears the voice of God and falls on his knees.
"Abel passes."
"See, brother, God and I thy brother, His prophet."
"His seed is in my seed and in my heart—His ringing words—And—thus says God—"
Abel would not hear the word of

God, he stretches his hand and clutches at a branch of the trees.
"I bend down the head of thy God, I tear at His hair."
He plucks out and scatters to the winds a handful of leaves of God.
And Abel, the profaner of God, falls dead, choked by the hand of Cain, the murderer of his brother, flees to the ocean. A sea drowns him.
"Blood for Blood."
III
Cain and Abel died, long live Cain and Abel!
And newly born they come into the world.
Abel had God in his heart and did not seek Him.
He takes with him knife, ax, plane and saw and goes into the forest.
He selects the strongest, tallest tree, and that one falls under his ax and afterwards is worked with ax, plane and knife.
For days and nights he does not leave his work; from the splinters he cooks his food, from the clean shaven stem he carves his God.
And the result—a God.
The God that appeared to him in his dreams, whom he saw in his sleep, and he made his God big eyes: God sees the world from end to end but not like eyes:
One eye looks benevolent, tender—God is good!
The other, severe—God is a strict judge and punishes every sin!
Into one hand he places him a bunch of grapes—The good God is fruitfulness!
The other hand he formed into a fist and into it put his ax—to terrify the sinner: God punishes!
And his God was complete, and he falls before Him on his knees:
"O God!
"How I love Thee, God my God. How I adore Thee and fear Thee."
"And I am Thy prophet, God."
"I have found Thee."
"And I shall sing Thy love to the world and proclaim Thy might."
"I shall herald Thy name through the wide world: like perfume—smelling ornament Thy name, my Creator shall soften.....
"And he prays:
"Speak to me, my God!"
Over his head, which is lowered to the feet of God, a horde of wandering birds flies past; their wings rustle in the air and he hears God's words to himself in the rustle.
Abel passes by.
"Abel, witness God! and—thus says God—"
"Thou createdst creator!" Abel inter-rupts, mocking him.
"Hast thou seen a tree, hast thou warmed thee by the fire of its splinters and cooked thy food in its branches before the God, hast thou seen which

OLD AGE PENSIONS.
Editor of The Call:
Brother Rubintov has a just ground for criticism in the uncareful quotation I made from him regarding the number of men prevented from qualifying for citizenship. Unable at the time to lay my hands on his earlier letter, I took a chance at quoting from memory. The best of verbal memories will sometimes play one false; and it is evident that in this case I put into the remark attributed to him somewhat more of what others had said than of what he had said.
But his latest letter more than justifies my charge that most of what he intends for argument is merely a play with catch points. I need not dwell on his struggles with the figures on ages of immigrants further than to say that he may find much more pertinent figures in the census volumes on population. Nor need I dwell on his delicate avowal of a still more delicate unwillingness to "rub it in" in the matter of the action of the N. E. C. (a matter, by the way, that disturbs me as little as does the action of the party meeting in New York). I take, as a typical example of his method, his instance of the old shopkeeper and his wife and the anomalous pension they would draw under the Berger bill. This instance moves him to "smile good-naturedly," and presumably it is one of the examples that move him to his graceful remark, both in print and in speech, on the "negligence and carelessness" with which the bill is drawn.
The anomalous pension which these hypothetical persons would draw is evident enough. Yet the citing of such an example is mere pettifoggery. No one can draw in general terms a pension bill that will avoid these disparities. Rubintov cannot do it, nor can any one else. So various and so changeable are the earning conditions of men and women that no general provision can possibly take account of them. Even in a bill, drawn through pages and pages of detail, in the attempt to insure an equitable distribution, some such anomalies are bound to occur. Nobody knows this, or ought to know it, better than Rubintov. No one ought to know better than he that "negligence or carelessness" has nothing to do with it. Why, then, does Rubintov lay stress upon such things? There are several possible explanations. A defective capacity for reasoning is one of them. Another is a desire to display his vaunted knowledge on the subject, and to catch the applause of the unthinking. Such is the distrustful and destructive attitude of mind of a good many persons who call themselves Socialists that the surest way to win their plaudits is to find an alleged defect in something. This attitude is especially prevalent in the region of the Lower Hudson, and a shrewd disputant, eager to make points rather than to reason out the truth of things, easily learns to play upon it. Maybe it's something in the atmosphere there.

At any rate, this kind of thing makes argument impossible. If Rubintov has anything to advance on the fundamental character of an old age pension measure, it is time to "come across" with it. In his previous letter, by the appearance of an evidently equal favor for a contributory pension and for its contradiction in terms, a non-contributory pension, he has involved the whole subject in an extreme muddle. If he has anything to offer that will clarify the question, the occasion is ripe for it. This is not a question for interminable pettifoggery. W. J. GHENT.
Washington, Dec. 1.

THE DISCUSSION.
Editor of The Call:
Being a regular and interested reader of The New York Call, it is with infinite and appreciated pleasure to see that your columns are open to the nominees to the National Executive Committee to state their views and policies in the movement. In my humble opinion (as one of the "rank and file"), the controversy now pending between the "revolutionary" and "opportunist" factions, as stated by Comrade Hillquit, should not be fought inside the organization, but on an open platform. I say that the members should not tolerate this squabble and suffer through it and retard the movement by it. Let the Socialist party stand neutral on the question of "industrial unionism" as in the past, and let the progress of the movement go on.
Comrades Hayward and Bohn have, I believe, stated their policies clearly enough to everybody's satisfaction. It seems rather peculiar and ridiculous to be haggling over, this question through the press, as Comrade Hillquit in his letter of acceptance says, "disimilar as the tendencies represented by these two wings, the 'revolutionary' and 'opportunist,' may seem on the surface, they are in the growth and progress of the Socialist movement." This statement to me seems clear that Comrade Hillquit is contradicting himself.
Again we have Comrade John Spargo in his letters attacking the International Socialist Review. His statement to me is that the International Socialist Review is sending out lecturers as Comrades Hayward and Bohn to boost their nomination to the National Executive Committee, as when elected, they would represent the Review, and in that manner be bound by it. We know perfectly well that Comrades Hayward and Bohn are able opponents of our cause, and it would be an injustice to name them of such a derogatory charge. Have we not faith and trust in our Comrades whom we appoint and elect to represent and serve us. Then what need of this sort of insinuation and attack on the part of one of our own members?
"Biggins likes to hear himself talk."
"Is that all you have against him?"
"Could anything be worse?"
"Certainly. Biggins used to like to hear himself say.

ORGANIZING THE NEGRO.
Editor of The Call:
I read with considerable interest the news item in your issue of the 30th to the effect that the Socialist New York proposes the launching of a vigorous campaign of education of the colored people of the lower Hudson valley through the use of the earnest propaganda along that far-reaching results.
But this interest is counteracted by a large measure of anxiety, for I am not sure that the propaganda is not of a very far-reaching results.
The "race question" has been the foundation of the government since its establishment, and it is every other question of large importance to test the sincerity of the spirit. The church, political and other organized forces have been at that point and passed records of sacred trusts and noble professions.
Will the Socialist party, that has up the watchword of the French revolution: "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality" prove also to the world that they are sufficient for the self-imposed proclaimed test of exemplifying the world the universality of human brotherhood?
Will another ship of state be upon that rock?
"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon; lest the Philistines rejoice, lest the word of the uncircumcised triumph."
If the Socialists adopt the method as an expedient of the movement with the purpose, after Comrades Hayward and Bohn, have made from the ranks of the movement, of having the new-made members join the locals of their respective districts, well; but if it is poring with principle to bring to prejudice, or to smooth down the scales that recoil from containing some race upon the board of equality and brotherhood, and failure awaits this scheme, I do not see how the movement could be justified in the world.
GEORGE FLAZER MILLER.
Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1911.

A MOORISH WEDDING.
A remarkable wedding, that of two most powerful families, took place at Tetuan. The son of the late Moor, Lebadi, lately the Moor of Tetuan, has married the daughter of the Moor, Alcazar.
Nearly all the Christian population of Tetuan attended the ceremony, as well as others who journeyed from Ceuta.
The Moors who were invited to feast and revel, which they did that day, had such enjoyment that for the purposes of the feast, they slaughtered 1,200 chickens, 500 sheep, 500 and 500 pigeons. Honey and were consumed by the guests, and bottles of champagne appeared by the thousand.
For coffee and tea, 3,000 pounds of sugar were required, and 100 pounds of biscuits, and confectionery.
The Christians dined in a style in a hotel, and the Moors in a beautiful Moorish style, of high artistic merit, was presented.—Tribune.