

All the News All the Time

Vol. I—No. 148 WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1903 Price One Cent

SOUP FOR CHILDREN Thousands of Starving Little Ones Are Fed.

While the cry of prosperity is still in the press continues to tell tales of "return to work" and "open mills," thousands of children in this city are forced to beg their meals in the so-called "soup schools." Fathers out of work and mothers who can offer nothing to their young are forced to send them to schools, where, to get a piece of bread and a plate of soup.

It happens that a teacher in charge of forty or fifty children notices that the little girl is paler than the others. At times the little girl will betray her famished state by a faltering voice, or sometimes the little one will break down in a convulsion of sobs. Then the teacher understands. A few questions tell the tale—the old tale of a father out of work and a mother helpless and herself hungry. Also, there are other means of identification—an open shoe, a tattered dress, a torn stocking, a dirty face, and an evident humiliation are unmistakable signs of extreme poverty.

Often, too, the parents apply direct to the schools and tell the principals just how necessary it is that their children be taken in.

Not only do the children get a meal every school day, but their families sometimes are helped. Some children are permitted to take a "pail of soup home" where it is shared by as many as a half a dozen starving little ones. The mothers and by-and-by the mother just looks on. At half-past eleven little girls and boys can be seen running home with pails of hot soup and a couple of pieces of bread under their arms. The dinnertime is not of the kind that each child describes as "containing one cent out of nourishment for the body and ninety-nine per cent of poison for the soul."

Mrs. L. E. Weynandt, principle of the Italian School at 156 Leonard street, when interviewed by a reporter of The Call, had much to say on the necessity of maintaining the schools. Mrs. Weynandt is not a Socialist, she says, but a person who has given her life to the poor, and in her own way does what she can for them. For thirty-one years she has lived among the Italians, and she knows that they are hungry, at least many of them are, and so they need to be fed. She glories in her work, but does not go beyond looking at the surface. She is there to attend to her business—the business of stretching the soup as far as it will go, in the effort to feed as many hungry little ones as possible. "There must be no imposition," she says. "I make sure that there is no imposition. All the children who eat here come from families whose parents are out of work."

HARRY TOURISTS WELL UNDER WAY

MEYERDALE, Pa., Nov. 15.—The international tourists around the world on foot, Professor Alfredo Battelli, Albert Wilkes, Silvio Ortous and myself, all journalists representing the national office at Frostburg, Md., on their way toward Pittsburgh. We have investigated several mines and steel mills in the course of our travels and have found things in a very bad way. The much-heralded wave of prosperity has evidently not hit this section of the country.

ELECTION RETURNS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 18.—Although the official count is not yet completed, all reports indicate that the Socialist vote of this State November 11 was at least 5,000 as against 1,718 in 1904. A remarkable increase was recorded in Ritchie County, where the vote jumped from 12 in 1904 to 260 this time.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

The official canvass of the votes cast in the recent Presidential election continued yesterday at the City Hall. Five more Assembly districts were counted, making twenty-five in all.

BOY BANDITS ARRESTED.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Elmer Wartman, nine, and Leon Barclay, eight, charged with five bold burglaries, were arrested yesterday. They confessed to entering within the past two weeks the Orpheum and Arcola, 5-cent theaters; Warner's candy store; Nobles' bakery by removing panes of glass, securing booty in each place. Warner's was burglarized twice by the children. Last Sunday afternoon they secured over a dollar at Nobles. They allege that George Arndt, aged ten, stood guard outside. Wartman and Barclay were arrested for similar offenses two months ago. The lads attend the High street school. The parents ask that they be sent to an industrial school.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 18.—After being in a trance for sixty hours Mrs. Pearl Gates died yesterday at her home in St. Clairville, Bedford County. She was in her usual health when she was suddenly seized with pains in her head. She went to sleep and remained unconscious for sixty hours, dying without a struggle. Doctors can assign no reason for her strange demise.

CONDITIONS TERRIBLE

Sage Investigators Hand in Startling Reports.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—At the joint opening session of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association, whose conventions are in session here this week, a report was received from a joint committee which for the past year and a half has been carrying on a close range investigation of economic and social conditions in the American steel district. "The methods employed," the report said, "have been those of the social and civic engineer. A staff of from ten to thirty persons has been engaged in the field work, including physicians, lawyers, sanitarians, map makers, detectives, statisticians, interpreters and professional workers in a score of lines of social work. The work has been called the Pittsburgh Survey, not because its findings apply solely to Pittsburgh, but because the Pennsylvania steel district has been the laboratory where the work has been done."

SUITS AGAINST ROADS.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—With independent operators as the principal witnesses to be examined, the hearing in the suit of the United States Government to dissolve the alleged Anthracite Coal Trust was resumed in the city yesterday before U. S. District Judge H. H. Hulbert, who was appointed by the Federal Court in Philadelphia to take testimony in the case. Rapid progress is now being made in the suit, several hearings having been held within the last few weeks. Among the independent operators to be examined at the Scranton hearings is John C. Haddock, of Wilkes-Barre, who gave testimony unfavorable to the large coal companies during the sessions of the Anthracite coal Commission.

WATERS-PIERCE DEAL.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—It is reported here on trustworthy authority that the Mexican Petroleum Company, which is controlled by California men, has merged its extensive oil field and refinery at Ebano, Mex., with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and that the combined interests will wage a hard fight against the British firm of S. Pearson & Sons, who have control of the oil fields as producers, refiners and retailers.

SWIFT & CO. RE-ENTER TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 18.—Swift & Co. have been readmitted to do business in Texas. Charles Swift made an affidavit that the company is not now and for at least one year has not been a member of the beef trust or any other trust. The admission fee is \$2,300. The Swifts formerly did business in Texas under a West Virginia charter and capitalized at \$100,000. They now return to Texas as Swift & Co., of Wilmington, Del., and give the capital stock as \$2,000,000.

GREEN WAS ELECTED.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18.—Correction of large errors in the official count of the vote for State Treasurer in Cuyahoga County may mean the election of Charles E. Green, the Republican candidate, thought defeated until this morning. The errors involved a total of 4,799 votes, and instead of losing the county by 3,652, Green has carried it by 825, which would insure his election.

RAY LAMPHERE HAD THREATENED

Life of Mrs. Guinness According to Evidence of Witness at Trial Yesterday.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 18.—That Mrs. Guinness had several times promised to marry Ray Lamphere, each time in the presence of several witnesses, that nearly every night she was in the habit of sleeping with Ray Lamphere, while he was in her employ, that Ray Lamphere had often expressed a great jealousy of Andrew Helgelein, and that Lamphere had said he could make Mrs. Guinness "come his way" is the essence of the testimony furnished yesterday by Wm. Slater, the main witness of the prosecution in the case of Ray Lamphere, charged with the murder of Belle Guinness and her three children. The trend of the testimony introduced today showed a desire on the part of the State to establish conclusive proof of Lamphere's complicity in the Helgelein murder, of his sharing in the blood money, and because he did not receive what he considered a fair proportion of this money, of setting fire to the Guinness house. Several minor witnesses were called during the early morning hours, but interest centered in the testimony of Wm. Slater, who was one of Lamphere's closest friends and to whom he confided his innermost feelings, such as his animal passion for Belle Guinness and his jealousy of the Helgelein man. The Slater testimony wound up with this question by Prosecutor Smith: "Did Lamphere ever tell you about his relations with Belle Guinness?"

SCHOONER NOW OVERDUE.

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NOT BY SPIRITS ALONE.

A red nose is by no means a sign of drunkenness, and is as common among teetotalers as tipplers. Indigestion is responsible almost more than anything else for red noses, while excessive tea drinking is apt to play havoc with the complexion in general and with the nose in particular. Sometimes the congested nose is a sign of some serious disorder of the heart, or it may point to a sluggish circulation. The habit of inhaling cigarette smoke and puffing it through the nostrils may contribute to the external wealth of color. Medical Press and Circular.

WARRANT FOR R. R.

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PRESIDENT, SENATOR, ANYTHING FOR BILL

BRYAN SAYS EITHER JOB WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO HIM IF HE COULD BE ELECTED.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 18.—In answer to a direct question as to whether or not he would become a candidate for the Presidency William J. Bryan replied: "If the Democratic party and the contingencies demanded it I would again become a candidate." "Asked if he would accept an election to the United States Senate from Nebraska in 1911, Mr. Bryan said: "If the Legislature of Nebraska should elect me I would accept." "Consider the position of United States Senator next to that of the Presidency. This is the first definite statement Mr. Bryan has made as to the Senatorship. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan arrived in San Antonio yesterday morning and left last night on the way to Mexico. A crowd greeted them at the station. After breakfast Mr. Bryan went in an automobile for a duck hunt at San Pecos, five miles from here and spent the day there with a few close friends. Sport proved good and by 1 o'clock he had killed the limit—twenty-five ducks. He returned to the city, and in the afternoon made a brief non-political address.

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not be in a position to go back to the old treatment again in a hurry...

Nothing But Food and Shelter. The men here want decent living conditions and wages...

I know, on this point, that the contractor and his assistants say...

These men cannot afford to pay the prices they are paying for the absolute necessities of life...

The company can afford to let them have the things cheaper, because, by buying as they do in carload lots...

They can take better care of the lives and limbs of the employees by employing careful men...

Is the greatest city in the world to become the greatest waste of human effort and life in the world, also?

SOUP FOR CHILDREN.

Ferranti, a man of twelve, continued breaking bread in his second bowl of soup. "Who wants another plate of soup?"

The "other helping" is, however, frequently obtainable, and the appetites of the children tell of great hunger of home.

The visitors very often come across extreme cases of poverty and assistance is offered. On Mrs. Weynagat's report book appear "cases" that rock with pain and tears.

HOW THEY DID IT IN EGYPT. Breaking into houses where funerals have just taken place and plundering them in open day...

more desirable at present to increase our mail subscription list, which means money in advance and more profit.

First. If you are a subscriber RE-NEW AT ONCE and for as long a time as possible.

The Call Library Vote FOR THE MOST POPULAR ORGANIZATION I VOTE FOR NAME ADDRESS

Address Letters to Library Editor, THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL, P. O. Box, 1664, N. Y. City.

FREE LIBRARY CONTEST For the Most Popular Organization. Any Trade Union, Labor Organization, Social Club, Singing Society, Socialist Party Local, Fraternal Organization, Lodge, Athletic Club, etc., can enter this contest.

First prize \$300 Library (or a handsome hand-made Emblem Banner). Second prize 200 Library.

Oscar, the Waldorf's Famous Chef, Shows How to Carve a Turkey



This group of interesting photographs show Oscar, for many years chef at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and probably the most famous man in his line in America, carving a Thanksgiving turkey.

SOCIALIST PARTY TO BE SECOND

Porto Rican Workers Are Organizing to Take the Place of the Republicans. By VICTOR G. CANDAMO. ANICIBO, Porto Rico, Nov. 11.—The result of the recent elections has proved conclusively that the Republican party is practically dead in the entire island...

It is rumored that the newly elected legislative body will have a bill introduced in the national Congress, at Washington, providing for complete autonomy for the island...

A WORD WITH YOU! To you, comrade, to whom The Call is a daily necessity...

Table listing various unions and their membership numbers, including Typographical Union No. 6, Turin Verein, etc.

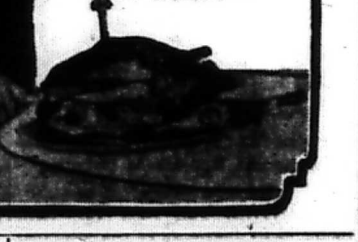
Here is the way the record stands up to November 17: Young Men's Prog. Orgs. 7,830

HISGEN GETS WISE.

Took Him Long Time to Find He Was Out of Politics. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13.—Thomas L. Hisgen, of West Springfield, recently candidate for President on the Independence party ticket...

THE HARDEST BULL TO KILL.

While I was looking for the last time at the picture Don Jaime came into the studio with a stranger, an immense man, deep in the chest, broad in the shoulders, small in the hips...



STAGE INCIDENTS.

Bell—I had awful luck on the stage last night. Nell—What was the trouble? Bell—A steam pipe exploded and hit me off.

HOCH DER KAISER He Submits to His Own Demands—Yes?

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The fateful interview between Chancellor von Buelow, representing the unanimous will of the German people, and Kaiser Wilhelm took place yesterday. It had the only result possible under the circumstances...

It is evident that this vague announcement may mean little or much. The Chancellor's statements in the Reichstag were severely critical only of the interview published by the London "Telegraph"...

There is nothing said in it about constitutional guarantees or administrative changes, because such were not demanded of him by the Chancellor. Changes it may be will be made if necessary in the parts of the constitution dealing with the Kaiser's public acts and responsibilities...

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1912 BEGINS TO-DAY.

Get aside a few evenings this winter for serious study that others may be enlightened by our propaganda. Comrade John Spargo, in his excellent book, "The Common Sense of Socialism," 25 cents (paper), recommends a careful reading of the following books on Socialism:

AMOR METAL POLISH CO. Send for Free Sample. P. O. Station F, Brooklyn.

THREE Latest Books for \$1.00

Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism.—John Spargo, 50c. An excellent appeal to persons of strong moral principles...

THE SORROWS OF CUPID. Kate R. O'Hare, a startling revelation to every parent. Order while this bargain offer lasts.

Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce Street, N. Y.

THREE

STOCK YOUR LIBRARY NOW. ORDER FROM BOOK DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK EVENING CALL, 443 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

BOTH FEET FROZEN. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—With both feet frozen, Cornelius Raydon, whose home is in Scranton, Pa., is in a serious condition in the General Hospital here...

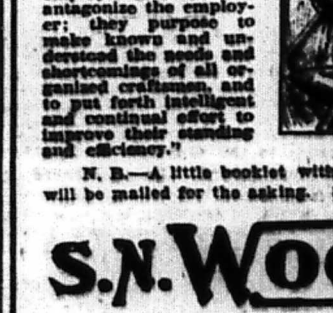
the train at Oak Ridge, as he guff from the cold, and built near the railroad tracks. Then he himself down near the fire...

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### HISTORY OF THE CARPENTERS' UNION

In May, 1881, a small, four-page journal called "The Carpenter" made its appearance in St. Louis, Mo., for the first time. The object of publishing this journal was to pave the way for the formation of a national organization of carpenters and joiners in America, and in this way combine the consolidated efforts of scattered independent unions of carpenters which existed throughout the country under "one head." The principal reasons for doing so were, first, to protect the trade, and secondly, to protect the interests of the craft generally.

The latter part of a century ago many workers had to be contented with the wages paid upon as things of the past—the evolution of the trade, as progressiveness, but which were not thought of at the time.

The introduction of woodworking machinery threw many men out of work, and very often caused protracted periods of idleness resulting in unemployment. Besides that, the introduction of a system rapidly gave way to the factory system. The subdivision of the trade into petty branches lessened the demand for skilled mechanics and made the introduction of unskilled labor into our trade not only possible, but in fact a reality. Besides that, the absence of an apprentice system, or some other method of mechanical training, augmented the evils to a striking point, causing great dissatisfaction among the workmen. They spent the best years of their youth to learn the trade properly in its branches, and so in this way, as time rolled on, the once honored craft of carpentry lost its prestige and its standing among the other mechanical trades in the building line. In many cities, in fact, in most cities, wages were much lower than in other trades that required less skill, less training, and less tools than ours. Unscrupulous, unfair, unreliable, irresponsible contractors swarmed into the building business and introduced all sorts of new-fangled ideas and illegal practices. Quality did not count; quantity was what they desired. Competition was keen. Cheapness had almost become the prevalent rule to the detriment alike of contractors and journeymen, to the injury of the public and to the degradation of the trade.

#### Relief Through Organization.

Was it any wonder when the voice of the disgraced and disheartened carpenter was raised in supplication for the formation of a national organization that would guarantee a minimum wage from these petty and aggravating contractors. After three months' incessant and continuous agitation through the columns of "The Carpenter" a call for a convention of the trade was issued, to be held in Chicago on August 8, 1881. The convention was held at the appointed time and place and lasted four days. Thirty-six delegates were present, representing eleven cities and two national unions, with a total membership of 2,942. The cities represented were St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Cleveland and Kansas City. After the convention had closed on August 12, 1881, it was decided to form a national union of carpenters, to include Canada and the British provinces as well as the United States. The new organization was to be known as "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." It was a question of doubt at that time whether it would be a success or not, as two attempts had been previously made—one in 1854, and the other in 1867, to form a national organization of the trade, but both proved dismal failures. Under such discouraging and disappointing circumstances it was anything but a pleasant job to take up the torch of a new union. The delegates who attended the first convention were men of the right mould; determination to be successful was a trait in their makeup that will never be forgotten. The spirit that animated them years ago is with us yet. It is our desire to-day of having but one national organization of the craft as we were then.

#### Union Has Numerous Aims.

The objects and aims of our Brotherhood are numerous. The principal ones are to discourage piece work, to encourage an apprentice system, to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort, to place ourselves on a foundation strong enough to resist and prevent further encroachment on our rights; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily toil, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in cases of sickness, death and disability, and by every means in our power to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of our members, and last, but not least, to improve the trade.

Our principles are "to do unto others as we would wish others to do unto us" to welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming law-abiding citizens, to patronize union-made goods in preference to all others; to set a good example as good and faithful workmen performing our duties with honor to ourselves and the organization to which we belong. We hold that a reduction of hours of toil increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and that it increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all. We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages and also because it helps to overcrowd the labor market.

#### Remarkable Growth.

The growth of the organization has been remarkable, indeed. From twelve local unions in August, 1881, it has increased to 1,793 local unions in August, 1908, and from a membership of 2,942, it has grown to 161,295 members in good standing. Its jurisdiction extends over the entire United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. In the Southern States the colored men working at the trade have taken hold of the organization willingly, resulting in the formation of many unions of colored carpenters. It is by no means an unusual thing to see colored delegates attend in large numbers at the convention of the Brotherhood.

From 1881 to 1886 the work of organizing was a continuous and uphill fight. It was a difficult and tiresome task to get the scattered forces together.

In New York City and vicinity a powerful local body of carpenters existed for years, known as the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. The general officers of the Brotherhood put forth strenuous efforts to get this body to consolidate with the Brotherhood, knowing that if they could do so a foundation would be laid for one of the greatest labor organizations in the world. When William J. Shields became General President in 1886 this seemed to be his ambition, and before he retired, "two years later, this desire was gratified, for in the Detroit, Mich., convention in 1888, the delegates representing the "United Order" were seated.

#### Differed on Name.

The members of the old organization did not want to lose their identity altogether. While they were willing to come over to the new body they wanted to retain their name, or at least, part thereof. On this hinged the question of their affiliation for some time, but in order to create harmony in the trade the Brotherhood consented to accept the word "United." This was agreeable to the other side, and from that day to the present time we have been known as the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America"—a very fitting and appropriate name. In 1894 the German speaking framers of New York City were admitted to the fold. The same year the cabinet maker and machine woodworkers applied for admission, which was granted in 1895. In 1891 New York City carpenters were also admitted, and at the present time negotiations are under way as to the terms and conditions under which the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—an English body organized with branches in this country—can become affiliated. The old saying must therefore be true that this country is not large enough for two or more organizations of the same craft.

Seventy local unions are composed of cabinet makers, bench and machine hands; nine local unions are composed exclusively of stair builders; six unions are composed exclusively of parquet floor layers; six local unions consist of millwrights; five of car builders; three of shirt carpenters; the balance are carpenters' unions, and are composed of men following any branch of the trade as specified in sections 61 and 62 of the general constitution.

#### Have Benevolent Features Also.

The Brotherhood, as originally intended, was to be a national trade union for the protection, advancement and welfare of the men of the craft, but at the second convention in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1882, benevolent features were introduced, which have since become permanent and are now part and parcel of our makeup. These are:

- 1. Wife's funeral benefits of \$25 and \$50.
- 2. Member's funeral benefits of from \$50 to \$200.
- 3. Member's disability benefits of from \$10 to \$40.
- 4. Member's sick benefits.

The founder of our order was the well known and popular P. J. McGuire. From the birth of the organization to July, 1901, he served as its general secretary. Although a man of strong personalities, grit and determination, he fell by the wayside. There is no use in recounting at this time his faults; that is not our intention. Suffice it to say that something had gone wrong in the details of which are still fresh in our memories.

By order of the general executive board he was suspended from office and Frank Duffy, then a member of the board, representing the Middle States and the province of Ontario and Quebec, was appointed temporarily in his stead. "To err is human; to forgive, divine," and when the Atlanta convention, in remembrance of the days and nights and years spent by the men in building up the brotherhood, forgave him, strong men wept, for up to that time they had implicit confidence in him. "Let the dead past bury its dead. There will always be a kind and loving spot in our hearts for the man who dared to be a union man when others hung back, and that man, above all others, is our old friend and brother, J. P. McGuire."

Carpenters' Journal.

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Organizer Julius Gerber acknowledges the following contributions to the Campaign Fund of the Socialist Party of Kings County:

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2641  
LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT-WAIST.

### THE EVENING CALL PATTERN



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Turn the raisins onto a large plate or board, rub them slightly to separate them and loosen the stems. Remove all stems and turn the raisins into a colander. Wash them by rubbing them well in tepid water, then drain, and if any are to be used for cake or any flour mixture, dry them carefully on a clean towel.

#### Steamed Indian Pudding.

Scald two cups corn meal with boiling water; add one teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup molasses and one cup prepared raisins. Dilute half teaspoon soda in warm water and add to the meal. Then add enough warm water to make a pour batter. Turn into a greased pail, cover tightly and stand it on a trivet in a kettle of boiling water. Boil three hours, replenish the water as needed and keep it at a steady boil. To be eaten with roast meat, and what is left may be warmed with gravy for the dinner next day.

#### Baked Raisin Pudding.

Put eight ounces of sipping into a basin, warm it and work one pound of baking powder. Add one pound of ground mixed spice; one ounce of candied lemon peel, cut up small; four ounces of moist sugar and six ounces seedless raisins. Mix them well and make the whole a paste by adding two eggs beaten up in one teaspoonful of milk. Turn the mixture into a well greased tin or dish; put it in a moderate oven and bake for an hour. When done take it out, turn the pudding out of the tin or dish and sprinkle it over with powdered sugar and serve.

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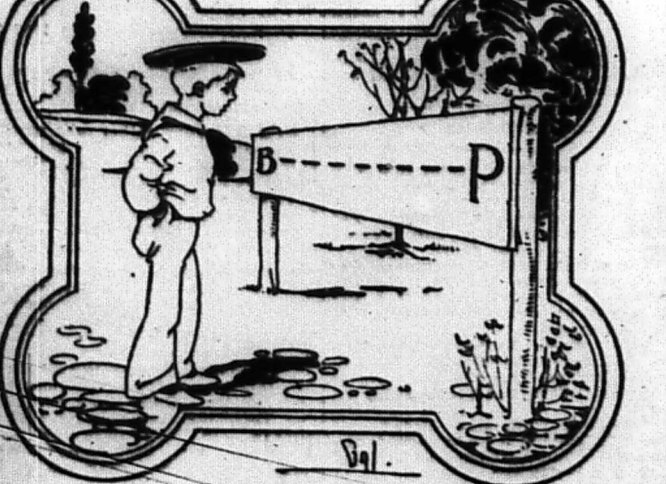
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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE:  
Bull dog with pointer's tail.

**THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.**

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

# THE CALL

**A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS**

**THE SOCIALIST PARTY.**

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East 84th Street, New York. You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share of the year-round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1908.

## THE CALL

This newspaper is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published daily except Sunday. Office and place of business, 442 Pearl St., New York. W. W. Passag, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary.

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We did not venture, during the campaign, to predict the number of men who would be wise enough to vote for Socialism, knowing the strength of the typical American's so-called "practicalness," which prompts him always to vote for what he doesn't want, because he has a good chance of getting it, rather than vote for what he wants and take the risk of not getting it at once. But we did predict that, if the Socialist vote fell below a million, the capitalists and their courts and all their other servants in public authority would soon get busy in taking away from the working people whatever rights and liberties they still enjoy.

It is with sincere regret that we now say that this prediction is being fulfilled even more promptly and more completely than we had feared.

It is the workingmen of New Jersey that are just now getting what the majority of them did not want and voted for. Maybe some of them will remember the lesson till 1912.

For six years there has been pending in the New Jersey courts a case growing out of an injunction issued at the request of the George Jonas Glass Company of Minatola to restrain its employes, then on strike, from "interfering with the business" of the company.

The union appealed from the original court order and resolved to carry the matter up to the highest court in the hope of getting a decision that would prevent the future issuance of such arbitrary decrees.

The strike is over, long ago. But the appeal was dragged along in the courts until this week, when a final decision was finally handed down. And it is a decision that fully confirms Mr. Dooley's dictum that the Supreme Court follows the election returns.

Not only does the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey uphold the injunction in general terms. It goes farther. IT SPECIFICALLY DECLARES THAT IT IS WITHIN THE FUNCTION OF A JUDGE TO ISSUE AN INJUNCTION FORBIDDING WORKINGMEN TO USE PEACEABLE PERSUASION TO INDUCE OTHER WORKINGMEN NOT TO TAKE THEIR PLACES WHEN THEY ARE ON STRIKE, AND THAT ANY WORKINGMAN WHO VIOLATES SUCH AN ORDER MAY BE FINED OR IMPRISONED BY THE JUDGE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Comment upon such a decision seems superfluous. It plainly gives the lie to Mr. Taft, who alleges that the injunction is a necessary means to preserve public order and that it violates no man's rights and restrains no man from the commission of any but unlawful acts. It simply wipes out the clauses of the national and state constitutions which guarantee to every man the right of free speech. It paralyzes the unions, by depriving them of the opportunity legally to carry on a peaceful and orderly strike, and puts before them the choice of submitting to the employers' will or defying the law and resorting to violent measures to win their strikes. It undermines the very foundations of republican government by investing each and every one of the numerous judges with full legislative, judicial, and executive power, authorizing him to make special penal laws for special cases and persons, regardless of the general laws regularly enacted by the elected legislators, and even in contradiction to those laws, to interpret his own special laws as he sees fit, and to put them into effect by punishing anyone who has respect enough for real law and order to refuse to obey the arbitrary edicts of a petty judicial despot.

That is what the workingmen of New Jersey get for voting for capitalism.

Mr. Hisgen says he is out of politics. We knew that long ago.

The declaration made by President Gompers at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that he will go to jail for contempt of court rather than pay any fine that may be imposed upon him for the exercise of his rights as a citizen and his duties as an officer of the organization

will command our hearty respect, were it not that we have our irrepressible doubts whether it is anything more than stage thunder. More than once have the capitalists discovered that President Gompers' bark is much worse than his bite. It was demonstrated especially during the recent campaign, when he gave his active support to a party in whose principles, according to his own statement, he does not believe, and whose whole record is one of political perfidy and of bitter opposition to the labor movement.

Speaking before the platform committee of the Republican convention at Chicago last June, President Gompers held up the threat of riot and violent revolution. The Republican convention laughed him to scorn. The Republican politicians and the capitalists back of them knew that it was a bluff, and when they called the bluff he had nothing to show.

Failing to frighten the Republicans, he went and begged from the Democrats—from a party no less dominated by capitalist interests and no less guilty of crimes against the rights of citizens and the interests of labor than is the Republican party. He got what every other man in the country knew (even if he did not) to be empty words—promises which would mean practically nothing even if fulfilled and which everyone knew that a triumphant Democracy would never fulfill—even if the Democracy had had the slightest chance for triumph at the polls, which it never had.

And then, abandoning his own long cherished policy, he went on the stump for that capitalist party and devoted his energies particularly to a bitter and mendacious attack upon the only party that, without even being asked or advised, had come out boldly in sup-



THE JOKE IS ON YOU

port of labor's right to organize and strike and boycott for the improvement of its conditions.

He accomplished two or three things. He probably kept a good many votes away from the Socialist party, and thus weakened the only effective movement of opposition to capitalistic tyranny and judicial usurpation. He demonstrated to the Democracy his utter uselessness as an ally, and thus strengthened the hold of the most reactionary elements upon the Democratic party organization. And he made organized labor the laughing-stock of the whole capitalist class and the whole body of their politicians in both the old parties.

In the course of the campaign he spat out the slime of his abusive falsehood against a man whose greatest crime in the eyes of Gompers' Democratic friends and patrons was the fact that he had gone to jail rather than obey an injunction commanding him to desert his fellow workingmen in the hour of their need. Gompers' attack did not hurt Debs. But the memory of it is enough to make us doubt the sincerity of Gompers' present long-distance defiance of the courts. As we have said before, we want to be shown.

"Now you see it and now you don't," is the pretty game that is being played by the New York Traction Trust and the State and Federal courts, in the matter of transfers, with the Public Service Commission as a decoy and the whole traveling public as victims. The surest guess is that the dear public will not see the restoration of transfers until it gets over its habit of voting for the very men who have an interest in robbing it under the forms of law every day in the year.

Elihu Root in the United States Senate would be eminently satisfactory to the great capitalist interests of this country. He would also be eminently satisfactory to the Russian Czar. What further argument is needed to justify the choice.

It pays better to be President than to be Kaiser. Roosevelt can get a dollar a word for stuff that the magazines print. Wilhelm has to pay about twenty dollars a word for the stuff that the magazines consent not to print.

So Broughton Brandenburg has saved the life of one of District Attorney Jerome's assistants. Will this man never pause in his criminal career?

**I TOLD YOU SO.**

By ROBERT HUNTER.

One of the sights of the world is election night on Broadway. Hundreds of thousands of people march up and down, throwing confetti, tickling each other with feathers, singing songs and dancing. When the returns begin to indicate the result of election, little white cards are put in the hats, which announce, "I told you so."

That's a joke; but, honest, I DID TELL YOU SO.

On August 31 last in this column I told you so. I said the machine politicians did not want Bryan to be President. I said they would defeat Bryan in ALL of the pivotal states. I said that Tammany Hall would put the old, gray wolves back into the Legislature, and Bryan would be defeated; that the Democratic machine in Pennsylvania would win a few seats, and Bryan would be defeated; that in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the Democratic machine would send its men into power, and Bryan would be defeated.

It was simply impossible for Bryan to win.

Even had he won the support of two or three million more voters, he could not have been elected.

His own machine was there to see that he was not elected.

In New York we heard nothing of Bryan. Tammany and all the machine Democrats talked of Chanler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and THEY WORKED FOR TAFT AND CHANLER.

In Ohio the machine elected a Democratic Governor, a tool of the corporate interests, whose nomination Tom Johnson fought. He was elected, and Bryan was defeated.

In other words, Bryan was used merely as a decoy by the corruptest and vilest crooks that ever afflicted a country to catch votes and to elect their own corrupt state candidates, and BRYAN WAS DEFEATED.

Well, I told you so.

But there are some decent men in the Democratic party.

There are a whole lot of sincere radicals in the Democratic party, and I want to ask them how long they are going to keep company with Tom Taggart, Roger Sullivan, Jim Guffey, Belmont and Ryan, and how much longer they are going to allow their good names to be used by electoral crooks like Murphy, McCarren and Connors, Johnnie Powers and "Hinky Dink" to enable them to control our

states and municipalities in the interest of traction thieves and other public robbers?

Have Ex-Senator Pettigrew, Tom Johnson, Senator Howe and Brand Whitlock got enough of these electoral thieves and corporation crooks?

Bryan wants the people to rule. Well, has he decided now to begin by smashing the Political Trust, called the Democratic party?

Have Sam Gompers and Raymond Robins and Lewis Post come to the conclusion that if they want to fight the battle of the people, they had better begin by putting most of their POLITICAL FRIENDS into the penitentiary or by stringing them up to some convenient lamp post?

The sum total of their political gain up to the present is that they have killed our municipalities and state legislatures with crooks, upon whose backs they had hoped Bryan would climb into power.

But the crooks are too smooth for these distinguished gentlemen, and I want to repeat, "I told you so."

It was there ever such a spectacle under the sun.

In truth, "Democracy" is a wonderful thing.

Saloon keepers, brothel keepers, nigger haters, traction magnates, political prostitutes and this galaxy of political Sir Galahads arm and arm in the holy cause of social regeneration.

**EVIDENCE.**

An Irish soldier on sentry duty had orders to allow no one to smoke near his post. An officer with a lighted cigar approached, whereupon Pat boldly challenged him, and ordered him to put it out at once.

The officer, with a gesture of disgust, threw away his cigar, but no sooner was his back turned than Pat picked it up and quietly retired to the sentry box.

The officer, happening to look around, observed a beautiful cloud of smoke issuing from the box. He at once challenged Pat for smoking on duty.

"Smoking, is it, sir? Bedad, and I'm only keeping it lit to show to the corporal when he comes as evidence agin you."—TH-BITS.

**THE REASON WAS SIMPLE.**

"What's your objection to the farm, mister?"

"The land appears to be sunken."

"But that's owing to the heavy cross."—Washington Herald.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.**

**HELP OUR MEXICAN COMRADES.**

Editor of The Call.

It is announced that the hearing in the cases of the political refugees Magon, Villarreal and Librado, now for over a year on demand of the Mexican Government, is fixed for January 4 before the Supreme Court in the United States.

These men are so unfortunate not to be represented in the Socialist party by numbers of their fellow countrymen, as are Poutren, Alexander Vick and Rudowski, whose arrest has caused such a stir, though the ground for protest and alarm was as strong if not more scandalous as regards the Los Angeles prisoners. One reason for this is the partiality of the press and the ignorance of the real conditions of things beyond the Mexican border where the people's rights and welfare are as little thought of as in the realms of the Caar.

The writer has spoken at several Poutren protest meetings, including the one in Faneuil Hall, and is all the more surprised at the lukewarm interest shown in the Mexican case, not only here in the East, but in California and California where meetings should have been held and a statement issued in the form of an appeal to the Socialism of the country. While the matter has been ventilated to some extent in the Socialist press nothing in the way of definite action has been taken by any local or state organization, though it is a case which in all respects may be likened to the Debs and Haywood affair. It is true Debs has been heard from, but I repeat nothing has been done.

It would not be a wise thing for the national committee of the Socialist party to take up this subject, to get out a document covering the entire question of political refugees from whatever nation, stating the law and principles involved and the party's policy in relation thereto. For it is not true that these cases will multiply with the social upheavals taking place in different parts of the world, until they rank among the very toughest cases of human rights and liberties of the Republic of the World since even now. And the political refugees of Freedom's hostage for the fulfillment of its promises. It has come to pass as the past dreamed.

"For mankind are one in spirit, and an injustice here is an injustice everywhere. Around the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong, whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame through its ocean sundered fibers feels the rust of joy or shame; In the gain or loss of an atom all the rest have equal claim."

What the poet did not foresee, however, is that the organized Socialist movement is the medium through which this solidarity of the race is to be proclaimed and upheld. We are liberty's confidants if not the Socialist party in every land? And here in America, "the asylum of the oppressed," a special mission belongs to this party and a burden is laid upon it at this very time from which it must not shrink in the defense of these Russian and Mexican refugees.

Those who desire to know the facts in the Mexican case and help make them known to others should send for a pamphlet by Elizabeth D. Crowbridge, entitled "Political Prisoners Held in the United States," with portraits which will be sent postpaid at the rate of one cent a copy. Address The Freedom Publishing Co., Tucson, Ariz. Every local or branch should order at once a few hundred of these pamphlets which can be sold readily at two cents a copy.

THEODORE W. CURTIS.

**A FORTUNATE MISTAKE.**

Editor of The Call:

By mistake I bought The Call the week of the "Evening World" about three weeks ago. I am glad I made this mistake, because The Call is the most interesting daily paper I have read because it is telling the truth. I stop at S. A. Hotel, Champlain Square, New York, and read it every day. Four months ago I did not see anybody reading The Call here, but now you can see five or six reading it every night.

CHRIST MADSEN.

New York, Nov. 14.

**QUESTIONS and ANSWERS.**

Louis Cohen.—We cannot name any one book on psychology which will give a good grasp of the subject in its relation to the materialistic conception of history. "Angels in Psychology" is a good text book. James' smaller text book is full of concrete illustrations that appeal strongly to a beginner in this study. Thorndyke's "Psychology" is vivid, impressive and clear. It should be read alongside of a materialist. Loeb's "Comparative Physiology of the Brain" is much more simple than one might suppose from the title, and treats the subject from the materialistic point of view—that is, it treats the mental and emotional activities as functions of the nervous system; most of its space is devoted to the lower forms of life. Donaldson's "Growth of the Brain" and Chamberlain's "The Child" treat the subject from the evolutionary and genetic point of view; both are very good.

R. Haberman.—We do not know of any publication called "The Agnostic." Perhaps some reader can give us the address.

W. H. L.—Yom Kippur in 1892 fell on Saturday, October 1.

M. Brimkin.—The sixteenth day of the Jewish month Shebat in 1892 was Saturday, January 16.

N. J.—If your father was naturalized during your minority you are a citizen. If not, you have to go through the same process, regardless what was your age when you came here. The fee to be paid when you "get your first papers," or declare your intention to become a citizen, is one dollar.

Frank Swarak.—Under the present law the members of the Reichstag are paid by the nation, as are members of our Congress. The rate of payment, however, is lower. The payment, however, is lower. The rate of payment, however, is lower. The rate of payment, however, is lower. The rate of payment, however, is lower. The rate of payment, however, is lower.

Fainting Statistics.—Statistics.—Of the 1,001 young women who fainted last year, 987 fell on the arms of men, who fell on the floor, and one into a water-but.—LIFE.