

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

The Call

The Weather. Fair weather and rising temperature today and Tuesday; moderate west and southwest winds. TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORCE.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1910. Price Two Cents

WILL ASK PROBE BY U. S. CONGRESS

Spokane Police Outrages Will Be Brought to Attention of the Senate.

CHARLES E. RUSSELL'S REPORT

He Has Been Looking Into the Free Speech Fight Raging on the Pacific Coast.

Outrages which have been committed upon the advocates of free speech in Spokane by the police authorities of that city will be brought to the attention of the United States senate and thus the capitalist press will be compelled to take cognizance of the high-handed work which has resulted in the imprisonment of scores of workers in the Western metropolis and which has resulted in the question of the right of free speech being brought to the front more prominently than it has at any time since the Civil War.

This movement was decided upon at a meeting of the central committee of the Socialist party, Local New York, held at the headquarters, Labor Temple, East 86th street, Saturday night. It was the result of a motion presented by Charles Edward Russell.

Russell, Algren Lee and Moses Oppenheimer were elected as members of a committee to take the matter up with the authorities at Washington. The necessity of prompt action was pointed out by Russell when he pointed out the illegality of the police work in Spokane in confining the prisoners in federal prisons and said that he could get a United States senator to bring the matter before the attention of Congress.

"After a trip through the West and a careful study of the Spokane free speech case," said Russell, "I have come to the conclusion that the situation in that city is critical.

"I have received letters from the lawyer for the members of the Industrial Workers of the World in that city, and in it he says that the activities have been removed. He also said that the results are being watched in Seattle and other large cities of the Northwest. If they are successful in suppressing free speech in Spokane, there is not the slightest doubt that the same tactics will be pursued throughout the country.

"Up to the present the American press has given the case no publicity. The reasons, of course, are familiar to all present. The people must be made to understand. At present we have no recourse but one.

"Why have the authorities of Spokane used federal property as a prison? The soldiers, theoretically at least, are supposed to be the servants of the people. Now, I am in such a position where I can interest a senator in the case and have him bring the matter up by demanding an explanation from the Secretary of War.

TREASURY SHAKE-UP

Appropriation of \$125,000 to Introduce Economies Will Save \$1,000,000 a Year, Says Norton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There is to be a complete reorganization of the Treasury Department. It is expected that by an expenditure of \$100,000 the treasury will save at least \$1,000,000 a year, and probably a great deal more in operating expenses. The work of the various bureaus is to be gone over carefully, and various economies now in contemplation effected.

All this is contingent, however, on the appropriation of the \$100,000, which Assistant Secretary Norton, of the Treasury, has asked the house appropriations committee to include in the executive, legislative and judicial appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1910.

When Norton was before the committee several days ago, he was questioned closely by members of the legislative subcommittee, of which Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, as to what he proposed to do with the money if he got it. Bingham referred to the fact that in the urgent deficiency bill there is an item of \$25,000 to be used as a contingent fund at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Norton declared that this sum, as well as the \$100,000 extra, would be needed before the reorganization was completed.

UNION JOKES NOW AT THE WEDDING FEAST

Only Those With the Label on—Not Joe Miller's—For the East Side in Future.

The bodchans have organized a union. Now, first of all comes the question: What is a bodchant? A bodchant is a fellow who goes to East Side weddings and makes the jokes, the music and the happiness in general. He is a wedding minister.

"All the trouble comes by the musicians," said Hyman Bossman, president of the new union.

"Those musicians, they are such hogs for the money that the bodchant gets not as much as he is worth. When the musicians and the bodchant go to the wedding the musicians they play, the bodchant he makes everybody feel so swell and so full of jokes. Then a collection is taken from all the wedding guests, and the musicians they give only so much by the percentage to the bodchant. Sometimes they give him such a little by that percentage that he gets nothing—the bodchant.

"Yet the good bodchant does he not alone make the wedding happy and full of jokes? It would be easy to kick out the musicians, but not easy to have a real wedding without the bodchant."

"What kind of jokes does a bodchant make? Well, that was a poser for Bossman. He thought a moment, then answered, "Funny Jokes," which settled the point definitely in Bossman's mind. He threw in little more explanation as an after thought. "A bodchant also makes all the guests to feel at home. A bodchant goes around and around—and goes around; just that. He talks to everybody and sometimes he pinches peoples' just to make them feel happy. What would a wedding be without the bodchant? Bossman lifted his eyes to the ceiling and spread out both hands; surely it would be no wedding at all.

"So when the musicians begin to make smaller and smaller that percentage of the collection what they give to the bodchant the bodchant get together to make a union. They make it a good union and Hyman Bossman, he's the president! And Hyman Bossman, he weighs 340 pounds.

"But the bodchans, they make this union and they decide what shall be the payings for bodchant at all weddings, and they agree what shall be this money and that no bodchant will be bodchant at no wedding for less. So they make the agreement."

So there you are.

BROKE INTO A GARAGE

Police Looking for Former Morgan Employee, Who Attempted to Enter Buzz Wagon Stable.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The police are searching for Fred Burt, a member of a well-known family here, and a former employe in the New York office of J. Pierpont Morgan, who was found in the Van Dorn & Kirby garage after breaking the front door. He escaped before the police could nab him.

Taking a trolley to Middletown, he boarded the train last night for New York, but spying Detective Mifflin in the car, jumped off and disappeared.

Burt also made three unsuccessful attempts to enter Von Kattengell's garage.

THREE KILLED IN RANCH RIOT

Two Laborers and Son of Mexican Congressman Shot.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Feb. 12.—In a riot among laborers employed upon the ranch of Belcaer Ayala, of Irapuato, member of congress, his son, Ignacio Ayala, was shot and killed while attempting to quell the disturbance.

Two of the laborers were killed.

PANTS MAKERS WIN

Five Thousand Union Men Beat Back and Return to Work. All Demands Conceded.

The leaders of the Knee Pants Makers' Union, whose members to the extent of 5,000 went on strike several weeks ago for a new wage scale, reported yesterday that all the manufacturers have settled and that the strike is over.

The wages of some of the operators are now as high as \$25 a week, the best they have ever received.

One-half of the 10,000 trousers makers who went on strike about three weeks ago have settled with the employers.

WILL SHUT OUT ALL WORKERS FROM TRADE

Electrical Contractors Want to Get Business Safely in Their Own Hands.

Employing electrical workers are preparing to make a fight at Albany to keep control of the business and keep their employes from engaging as competitors. They are going to present a bill at Albany this week, possibly tomorrow, providing for the registry of master electricians.

Under the provisions of the proposed bill no person is eligible for a license as an electrical contractor unless he has been engaged as a regular employe in the work for a period of not less than seven years. A fee of \$50 will be charged for a license.

There are about 2,500 contracting electricians in this city, many of whom do not employ any assistants. The movement for the passage of this law, however, comes from the employing contractors and is a direct move in their interests in case of future troubles with their employes.

Such a law in existence would prevent journeymen electricians, in the event of a strike, undertaking the work of taking and carrying out contracts on their own responsibility and would, moreover, restrict the field to the contractors now engaged in the business, at least to a large extent.

While there is no law covering this matter except the law of the Electrical Workers' Union, which requires an apprenticeship of four years before a worker is recognized as a journeyman, yet this new law would absolutely prohibit any journeyman engaging in business on his own account unless he had been at the trade for seven years. After serving his apprenticeship, no matter how well qualified he might be to engage in business for himself, he would be held back for three more years.

A similar law is in operation in several states, but the proposed law for this state will be fought by the Electrical Workers' Union, which will send a committee to Albany to protest against its passage in its proposed form.

GIRL'S BODY FOUND

Sea Gives Up Corpse of Missing Miss Adams—Pool Play Suspected.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 12.—The body of Jane Adams, pretty eighteen-year-old daughter of Charles Adams, of this city, who has been missing since Friday, February 6, was found in the breakers off Harrisburg avenue, Ventnor, today.

Still clad in the flimsy she wore when she disappeared, the girl's corpse was identified by the grief-stricken mother and father.

The police have started a country-wide search for William Siler, a young married man, of this city, who was the last person seen in her company, and who disappeared on the day following the girl's disappearance. The search is also being extended to locate Arvis Siler, a younger brother of William Siler, who is also missing.

Expert surgeons who examined the body this afternoon found a deep hole over her left eye, which they declare was made before death. No bullet could be found in the skull, and the only explanation is that the wound might have been caused by her head striking a sharp nail as she fell from the pier.

MAINE DISASTER REMEMBERED

The twelfth anniversary of the destruction of the Maine was commemorated last night by the various branches of the Spanish-American War Veterans of Hudson County by services in the People's Baptist Church in Bayonne. The Rev. John H. Earl delivered a sermon on "Volunteers and Victors."

ATTACK SOCIALISTS AT BERLIN PROTEST

Demonstration Against Proposed Franchise Bill Resisted by Police Who Wound and Arrest Many.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—More than 50,000 Socialists attended meetings here today to protest against the Prussian government's franchise bill, while many thousands more were at meetings in other great centers of population. There were two not very serious clashes between the police and demonstrators here, and more important disturbances at Halle and Duisburg.

Forty-three crowded meetings were held in Berlin between noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, those attending wearing the red badge of Socialism. A policeman was on every platform, ready to close the meeting if he judged the language of the speakers seditious, but none was suppressed. Long experience with the police tactics here has taught democratic orators to speak guardedly.

When the meetings closed the protesters marched in the streets in small groups singing Socialist songs, but they abstained from big processions.

Use Swords Freely. The government had issued a brief, but stern warning overnight, the gist of which was that the streets exist for traffic only, and if the demonstrators resisted the enforcement of this rule weapons would be used against them. The threat was heeded.

It was not until evening that small troubles began. In one of these rows near the Kronprinz Bridge the crowd stoned the police, who charged with swords wounding three men, and quickly scattering them.

There was another clash at Rixdorf, a suburb of the capital, where two police officers were struck by stones. The worst provincial clashes were at Halle, where a dispute between the police and the Socialist leaders resulted in 2,000 demonstrators attacking the officers. Several on both sides were injured. Many persons were hurt by police swords in a fight at Duisburg. Numerous arrests were made.

10 POLICE IN TOMBS

Taken to City Prison to Be Identified by Prisoners for Brutal Beatings.

With Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher and Chief Inspector Schmittberger in the chief inspector's room at headquarters yesterday were two young men who were closely watched by detectives all the time they were at headquarters, and about ten policemen in uniform, four from the East 104th street station and half a dozen from the Mulberry street station.

When he emerged, Deputy Commissioner Bugher refused to say what they had been doing. He got into his automobile with Inspector Schmittberger and went to the Tombs prison. The ten policemen had preceded them there.

At the Tombs they interviewed a prisoner. It was said that two prisoners who had been in the Tombs on a charge of burglary for more than a month had made charges of assault against policemen of the East 104th street station and that Bugher and Schmittberger had taken the ten policemen there to line them up and give the prisoners an opportunity to make an identification.

TO FIGHT BREAD TRUST

Jacob Slupsky, of St. Louis, Will Sell Bakery Product at Three Cents a Loaf.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—While everything else to eat is going up, bread is coming down, and it is coming down hard.

Jacob Slupsky, capitalist-philanthropist, will erect a \$200,000 bakery in North St. Louis, and put bread on sale here at 3 cents a loaf. At that price, he says, there will be a profit of 1 1/2 cents on each loaf.

"This fact and the fortunes, which have been built up in the bakery business in St. Louis, show that the bakers have been robbing the people," said Slupsky. "I have known for a long time the bakers of St. Louis were in a trust to make prices high and loaves small. We are going to bust the trust."

Slupsky formerly was in the furniture and storage business, and was also a real estate operator.

MORE BUSINESS FOR JOHN D.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Express is responsible for the statement, to which it gives great prominence, that the admiralty has decided definitely to substitute oil fuel for coal in the navy. It has placed an initial order for 11,000,000 gallons or 50,000 tons. This will be stored in new tanks lately completed in the neighborhood of Plymouth. The tanks have a capacity of 500,000 tons.

Woman Tortured in Mexican Prison.



Paulino Martinez, driven from Mexico, and his wife who was tortured in prison.

MARTINEZ TO KEEP UP FIGHT ON DIAZ

Mexican Editor Files Application With Postoffice Department For His New Paper.

(Special from the Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Application to the postoffice has been made for the second class entry of a Mexican paper called La Voz De Juarez, to be published in San Antonio, Texas, whose editor, Paulino Martinez, had recently fled from his life from the City of Mexico because of his advocacy of a presidential candidate opposed to the re-election of Porfirio Diaz. The Voice of Juarez was one of Mexico's most influential papers, and its suppression was but one of many suppressions that have marked the course of President Diaz's dealings with the press of his country. In the City of Mexico there is a cemetery of dead newspapers, all brought to their ends by the deadly fever of opposition to "The Old Man."

The case of Martinez is particularly interesting because of the lengths that the Mexican president went to lay hands upon his editor enemy. Having heard, through a friendly official, that he was marked for immediate imprisonment, Martinez made his way across the border into Texas, instructing his wife to follow with the fam-

ily. So enraged was Diaz at the escape, that the arrest of Mrs. Martinez was ordered, and she was placed in the unspeakably vile prison of Berlin. But it is better to give Editor Paulino Martinez's own words, as follows:

Wife Suffers Torture.

"Mrs. Martinez was an American by birth, her native place being Laredo, Tex., where her family was one of the founders of the city. Brutally dragged from her dwelling, compelled to abandon her little child of seventy-eight days, from the effects of which the child afterwards died, the mother was taken to Berlin prison, and placed in a dark and hot cell. This prison is the most horrible in all Mexico, and is called the Mexican Bastille, because it serves as a place of torment for political prisoners. Here there are more than 5,000 individuals who live huddled together, breathing foul air and covered with vermin.

Hold Her for "Rebellion."

"At the same time the police apprehended—without cause or justification—two house servants, the pressman and four composers. All of these prisoners were held 'incommunicado.' Attempts were made to frighten Mrs. Martinez in the most terrible manner in order to force from her knowledge of the whereabouts of her husband. These attempts failed, inasmuch as the lady refused to disclose her husband's place of refuge.

"The ridiculous charge of 'rebellion' was placed against the lady, but on seeing that public opinion was being aroused by the outrage, the judge finally freed her under bond, at the same time threatening her with immediate rearrest if her husband should continue to write against the government."

PRISON ACCOUNTS BAD NOW PETTICOAT UNION

Texas Penitentiary Books Inaccurately Kept for Many Years, but No Charges Made.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 12.—The penitentiary investigation committee has received the report of the expert accountants who were appointed to investigate the books of the state penitentiary system. It shows that the books have been kept in an incompetent and inaccurate way for many years. No charges of wilful corruption are made.

For the period of thirty months succeeding September 1, 1904, it was necessary for the accountants to create a set of books reflecting the fiscal status of the institution, as the person in charge of the books at that time failed to record supplies and materials aggregating approximately \$5,000,000.

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE NINA

Government Tug Still Missing and Crew Believed Lost.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 12.—The naval tug Nina and her crew of thirty men, which left the Norfolk navy yard for Boston a week ago today, is still missing tonight. Both the battleship Louisiana and the cruiser Birmingham, which were dispatched from the Norfolk navy yard to join in the search for her have been heard from by wireless.

No one familiar with the navigation of the seas entertain much hope that the tug is still afloat and the chances of the rescue of the crew by some other vessel is minimized by the fact that a vessel of the type of the Nina in foundering would go down quickly, and likely not without much warning.

PRISONS REPORT REVEALS WRONGS

Commission Discloses Treatment of Poor and Enfeebled As Criminals.

LEAVES CHILD LABOR LOOPHOLE

Recommends Colonies for Tramps and Vagrants—See Some Injustice in Imprisonment for Debt.

Proving by statistics that there are now 2,000 more persons in the prisons of New York state than there were ten years ago, and recommending that labor colonies for tramps and vagrants be established, that state workhouses take the place of the present penitentiaries, that the vagrancy laws be made more intelligent, and that many offenses now included within the criminal statutes be punishable by civil actions, the state commission of prisons yesterday made public its fifteenth annual report. The report covers the year ending September 30 last, and includes inspections made to February 1, 1910.

The commission inspected all the prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails, and 124 minor prisons, such as police stations and town jails. The reports of these inspections were sent to the authorities in charge of the institutions to insure accuracy.

Poverty Is a Crime.

One of the most startling features of the report is the comment of the commission upon tramps and vagrancy. It is stated that owing to the present construction of the criminal code persons too old and feeble to continue the struggle for existence, and who are guilty of no other crime than poverty, are railroaded to jails and penitentiaries and treated as criminals.

Magistrates, the commission claims, appear to be unacquainted with the treatment of the poor and enfeebled. Though it is within the discretion of the magistrate to commit any person charged with vagrancy to the almshouse under provisions of the code, the majority of such victims go to a penal institution.

As a result of an investigation of the workhouse on Blackwells Island during the year, it was found that about 150 men and a greater number of women who should have been committed to almshouses were imprisoned with prostitutes and like offenders.

Even Children Are Vagrants.

The commission inveighs against this state of affairs and recommends speedy action of the legislature to palliate.

During the year there were committed to the jails 782 males and 612 females convicted as tramps; and in the penitentiaries, 2,622 males and 3 females convicted as tramps. The number of vagrants committed was as follows: To the county jails, 5,200 males and 47 females; to the penitentiaries, 1,968 males and 194 females; to the New York workhouse and prisons, 6,191 males and 1,510 females, making a total of 2,451 males and 5 female tramps, and 12,151 males and 1,661 female vagrants.

The classification as vagrants of truant children between the ages of five and fourteen is roundly condemned by the commission. The report on this point states, in part, as follows:

"In our last annual report we called the attention of the legislature to division 8 of section 1, title 6, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which classifies truant children between the ages of five and fourteen as vagrants, and authorizes the arrest as a vagrant of any such child found wandering on the streets of any city or village, truant without any lawful excuse. We recommended the repeal of this provision, as there are other provisions of law especially enacted for the treatment of truant children, and judgment of the provisions of law relating to compulsory education should not be placed in the criminal law of the state. It certainly should not be scattered—part of it in the Code of Criminal Procedure and part of it in the educational law.

Want School Law Modified.

"In the judgment of this commission the law of truant children in its relations both to the parents and child should be modified and its provisions in some respects made more reasonable and less harsh. While it is undoubtedly a matter of public policy that every child should receive an elementary education to fit him for citizenship, it often happens that the enforcement of this law in its present form inflicts an unreasonable bur-

only on the parents and children and sometimes requires them to do the impossible.

Take the case of a family with six or eight children between the ages of babyhood and fourteen years; through accident or illness the father, the breadwinner and provider, dies, leaving upon the widow and mother not only the care of these children, but the necessity of providing for them food, clothing and shelter. In such condition existence becomes the first law of nature.

Whatever kindly feeling one may have toward the commission, because of these rather sympathetic observations is immediately offset by the reflection that leniency in the enforcement of the compulsory education act and the permitting of children not properly schooled and under the authorized age, to take upon themselves, or be compelled by ignorant parents to assume the burden of earning a livelihood, means wholesale evasions by employers of labor, of whatever weak-kneed child-labor legislation our crooked lawmakers have seen fit to enact.

On Imprisonment for Debt. While it appears there were fewer imprisonments for intoxication, it must be borne in mind that suicide is an alarming increase. Perhaps the inference to be drawn from this is that capital's victims, instead of crowding the woes of their hideous existence in drink, are resorting to more effective methods and putting an end to themselves altogether.

On the subject of imprisonment for debt, the commission says: "The so-called Strivell act passed by the legislature in 1831, abolished in this state arrest and imprisonment on process in actions on contract where the defendant is innocent of fraud. This act, however, had no application to actions to enforce civil remedies or to any actions for fines or penalties or promises to marry or for moneys collected by any public officer or for any misconduct or neglect in office or in any professional employment. These exceptions continued a large number of cases in which the defendants might be imprisoned in civil actions.

In recent years there has been a very considerable amount of agitation for the repeal of many statutes authorizing arrest and imprisonment in such actions. While this remedy may still be necessary in certain cases, the commission believed that the time has now come when the number of cases in which it might be permitted should be very considerably reduced. This matter is now under consideration by the State Bar Association, which has made recommendations to the legislature, which should receive its careful consideration.

Prison Population, 1909. State prisons... 4,713 Elmira reformatory... 1,419 New York city reformatory... 408 Penitentiaries... 13,543 House of Refuge for Women... 192 County jails, N. Y. C. prison, N. Y. C. workhouse, city prison of Brooklyn and House of Detention... 94,867

After the commission prepared the above figures and realized that they show a considerable increase over any of recent years, it incorporated, among its regulations, one to the effect that the work of constructing the new Sing Sing prison be rushed with all possible speed.

HARD WORK BENEFICIAL

Hard work for your paper is beneficial to yourself, to your family, to your class, to all mankind. We want you to do your utmost to increase the circulation of The Call. Get your neighbors and shopmates to subscribe and read the only daily paper in the East fighting the battles of the working class.

Remember, the larger our circulation is the more influence we exert. The success of the capitalist press is that such large numbers of people read their sheets and are influenced by them. Ask yourself what would be the influence of the New York Call if it had the circulation of one of its capitalist competitors.

To induce you to work harder we will give you an Ingersoll combination rattle watch and pocket watch of their latest model if you will send in a year's subscription at \$4.50, or to the value of \$4.50.

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LOYAL TO GOD BUT PAID THE BRIBES

'Deacon' Moe, Senator Conger's Man, Gets Clean Bill From His Church Pastor.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Rev. E. E. Smiley, of the Congregational Church at Groton, today, preached to a large congregation, closing the service with a strong defense of the character of Deacon Moe, who remained at his home in seclusion, doubtful as to the attitude of his home folks at the disclosures made at Albany last week. The aged churchman had been away from Groton for several weeks, having been rusticated about February 1 to evade detectives and newspaper men, but his townsmen, following the pastor's statement, today called at his home in large numbers and assured him of their belief in his integrity.

Rev. Smiley, after denying reported statements derogatory to Moe, said: "Moe is one of the best men I have ever known. Not only has he been all these years a trusted employe and loyal to his employers, but I will add as his pastor that I believe him to be conscientious and loyal to God."

Congress Talks of His Man. Senator Conger, maintaining his usual reluctance, declined to comment on the volunteered information that the Republican conferees in New York yesterday had discussed a more widespread investigation, although he reiterated his "hea bite" remark and then dropped the subject.

Defending Moe and his connection with the Conger banks he said: "Moe became clerk at the First National Bank when he was seventeen, and served continuously in various capacities for thirty-four years. During that entire period the Congers held only \$2,000 stock and had no active part in the control. Even after Frank acquired the Marsh interest in 1901, the Congers did not obtain and never had a controlling interest, nor dominated the bank's policies. Moe resigned in 1901 to work for Frank Conger in the American Bridge Company, there being a possibility that he might get the position of assistant treasurer. Then the Mechanic's Bank employed him as cashier, and he resigned in the winter of 1906 to seek a bank examiner's appointment.

ALLDS NOT WORRIED

Attending Ill Mother, Seems Sanguine as to Outcome of Conger Charges.

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Senator Allis is at his home here over the week, and in attendance upon his aged mother, who is ill.

From his manner the senator appears but little disturbed over the outcome of the investigation at Albany, and seems confident that he will be completely exonerated of the serious charge laid at his door by Senator Conger.

STEEL STRIKE SPREADS

Union Leaders Organize Workers in Bethlehem Factories and May Tie Up Entire Plant.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 13.—The leaders of the strike at the Bethlehem steel works today decided to organize the 400 men in machine shop No. 3 tomorrow, and Thomas B. Behner, of Buffalo, arrived today to organize the 400 pattern makers at the works.

HEAVY SNOW IN WEST

Worst Storm in Ten Years Rages in Chautauque County, and Ties Up Railroad Traffic.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A heavy blizzard is raging here tonight and the storm is the worst that has visited Chautauque county in ten years.

ARRAIGNED FOR CHILD MURDER

Stefan Myszyk, who is under arrest in Newark, accused of having killed Sadie Tikhovitz, five years old, will be arraigned in the First Criminal Court today on a charge of murder.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, BOOTS, GLOVES, SUPERFINE SUITING, UMBRELLAS, HATBOXES, ETC.

THE LID IS STILL OFF

Police Did Not Interfere With Bronxies Quenching Their Thirst.

Something went wrong with that rumored revolt among the police of the Bronx that was to have resulted in the closing of all saloons yesterday by the disgraced patrolmen. The recent transfer of two members of the force after excise arrests and the dismissal of the two sleepers in the Morrisania mansion were said to have caused intense indignation among the rank and file—indeed, so incensed were they said to be that a week ago Sunday all the saloonkeepers put chains on their doors and admitted the elite alone.

But yesterday all this was changed. The side doors were in splendid order. The venerable sandwiches again made their appearance, and there was never a chain in sight. The total of excise arrests made in the Bronx precincts yesterday were five.

SOCIALISTS PROPOSE COMPENSATION ACT

Address Liability Commission Demanding Passage of Law in Justice to Workmen.

The committees of the joint conference of the Central Labor bodies of Greater New York and of the Socialist party organization of New York county have presented an open letter to J. Mayhew Wainwright, chairman of the commission on employers' liability and causes of industrial accidents, unemployment and lack of farm labor, which contains certain recommendations for the state of New York. These recommendations have been under discussion for several months by the joint committee, and have only been presented after the entire matter had been threshed out thoroughly.

Represent 400,000 Workers.

The joint committees represent from 350,000 to 400,000 workmen in the state, and being the mouthpiece of such a large number of men, it is thought that some action will be taken in the matter in the near future.

The letter recommends that a law be passed, which provides that the employer shall give to the employe 65 per cent of his wage whenever temporarily disabled. It was first decided to ask for full compensation, but on the recommendation of the commission, this demand was reduced.

Full Death Compensation.

For permanently total disability, a condition which renders an employe incapable of earning wages, the payment of the full death compensation with one-third added is demanded. For permanent partial disability, which impairs the earning power of the employe, the payment of such a sum as the medical examiner shall deem proper, but such compensation must not exceed the sum which would become due in case of the death of the employe.

In case a voluntary contract has been entered into between the employe and the employer this contract shall remain unbroken even if the case be brought up for trial in the courts in case all arbitration fails.

The employe shall also be able to demand their rights in the civil courts provided that no compensation shall have been previously given to the disabled parties for their injuries.

AFTER WOMAN'S JOB

Taft Patriots of Richmond Boro Want to Be Postmaster of That Place.

There is a contest among the Republicans in Richmond boro over the appointment of a postmaster at Tottenville to fill the vacancy which will be caused when the term of Miss Minnie Slight, the present incumbent, will expire.

Fireman Ernest Plate, attached to Engine Company 31, at Lafayette and White streets, was presented yesterday with a diamond studded medal by the members of his company. He will retire from the department this month after more than twenty years' service.

NEW PICTURE FOR MUSEUM. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The painting, "Tea Leaves," by William M. Paxton, which is a part of the present annual exhibition in the Academy of Fine Arts, has been purchased by George A. Hearn, the well known collector, of New York, for the Metropolitan Museum.

FREE SOIL CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC DOMAIN

Frank Bohn Tells Lyric Hall Audience of America's First Fight for the Plain People.

Frank Bohn was the lecturer before a good-sized audience at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and 42d street, yesterday morning. "The History of Public Domain and Conservation" was his subject, and his ready knowledge of the subject matter and interesting treatment accorded it held the attention of the audience from the opening to the last word.

Bohn opened his lecture with an extended review of the early Free Soil Movement. "This movement," said Bohn, "later assumed a political aspect, and made rapid growth among the farmers of the West and the workers of the East."

"The farmers were anxious for free soil for it enabled the unsettled country of the far West to be made the home of the newcomers, and encouraged the feeling, of Comradeship. Think of the comparison with today. Now people are anxious to grab all they can get. Then they were anxious to have companions for sociability's sake."

Henry Clay a Trimmer. "Their movement was fought by the Eastern capitalists and land speculators. The honorable Daniel Webster was the self-appointed spokesman of the commercial class. He was the ready tool of the manufacturers, and more than once did he rise on the floor of the senate to attack the Free Soil Movement."

Bohn next aimed his guns at Henry Clay. "Clay was a trimmer," he said. "The difference, however, between Clay, the trimmer, and other trimmers, was that he was an artistic trimmer. He ran four times for the presidency, and was always defeated, thus going Bryan one better. Coming from the Middle West, Clay found great difficulty in choosing his side on the Free Soil question. He feared the Eastern capitalists and the Eastern farmers. Therefore, he bluffed his way."

The speaker next reviewed the remarkable legislation of 1862 when a bill was passed granting 160 acres of land to the head of any family, provided he be an American citizen. No taxes were collected for five years and the receiver was not subject to debt claims. This gave the small grocery owner who failed in the East a chance to move out West and start over again.

Bohn then went into the problem of saving the natural resources of today. He congratulated Pinchet for his good work in the interest of conservation, pointing out that Pinchet served the public and as a result was freed. "Pinchet's motives," said Bohn, "were of the highest. He was a rich man and served for the sake of a principle. He was an old fashioned reformer, but he was earnest and sincere."

Whole Country a Public Domain.

The speaker deplored the terrible destruction of the beauties of nature and gave several instances where it could be plainly seen to be the result of the present capitalist system.

"We owe a duty to the future. If reformers can save some of it we wish them success. For us there is only one thing. We must understand the system we are living under."

"Today the resources are owned by the few. They have the right to destroy and desecrate. This we Socialists will stop. We want the whole continent to be public domain. We want the railroads to be public domain. We want the factories, the mines, the timber lands, the machines to be public domain."

"There should be one great public domain of America, and the world. This is what we want and this is Socialism. I trust that the day will come before we perish when we will have the right to work at the public domains. It has been taken, stolen, and we want it back."

After the lecture, Mrs. J. W. Gates sang Socialist songs that were enthusiastically applauded. Jack Britt Gearty, who acted as chairman, announced that songs by Mrs. Gates would be a regular weekly feature, and hoped that all present would not fail to bring their friends to the lectures in the future, and thus help swell the crowd.

Gearty also announced that George R. Kirkpatrick would lecture next Sunday morning on "The Deceit of the Majority."

Attention, Comrades!

At a meeting of the Finance Committee held at the Rand School, Saturday afternoon, plans were adopted which, when carried out, will place The Call on a sound financial basis. In order to carry out these plans, however, work is necessary, and it must be persistent and enthusiastic. The assistance of fifty (50) Comrades is needed in conjunction with the work of the committee now in action. Comrades who can give their time for the next four weeks, either day or evening, for this special work will please send their names and addresses at once to Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, 116 Nassau street, New York. REMEMBER the existence of THE CALL depends on your efforts.

WENT BACK TOO OFTEN

Their's Greed Proves Truth of Adage About Packer Going to Well.

The trouble with Michael Schofield, of 274 East 48th street was that he worked a good thing to death. He went around to the furnishing store of Michael Jacobson, at 529 Morris avenue, the Bronx, last Saturday and demanded three pairs of shoes and four shirts. What he would do to Jacobson if the latter refused to hand out is not to be here written. Jacobson handed out.

Bright and early yesterday morning Schofield went back for more free clothes. But Detective Mangini, of the Alexander avenue police station, had been told about the case and he arrested Schofield on the spot. In the Morrisania Police Court the prisoner said that he had served two terms in prison before. He was held in \$1,000 bail by Magistrate Corrigan.

OTTO BANNARD 'SEES' PRESIDENT TAFT

The "Twelve Per Cent" Would-be Mayor Says Nothing Important Took Place During Tete-a-Tete.

President Taft took another day off yesterday, and spent the day with Otto T. Bannard, the man who was nominated for Mayor of this city by the Republican party in the recent election, and, as head of the Provident Loan Association, charged the poor of the East Side only 12 per cent interest for loaning money on household furniture.

According to all reports nothing of any consequence took place between the two "Friends of the People," as the President was too tired from his speech of the night before in the Waldorf-Astoria, in which he told the Wall street brokers that not only did he keep his promises, but that they could depend upon him in the future.

Little Otto called about 11 in the morning at the home of Henry Taft, where the President was staying, and together they choo-chooed up to the studio of Miss Lois Swan, where the President is having his portrait painted. Following the gasoline roller were four autos, containing secret service men.

On the return trip to the ferry the royal parade was seen by the crowds on Fifth avenue, and many men felt honored in raising their hats to the President, who raised the tariff on the hats. The "large party" then embarked for Jersey.

QUIETS THE POPULACE

Nicaragua Government Explains Defeat by Pacifying Statement to Citizens.

MANAGUA, Feb. 13.—The government has issued a statement that the troops were lately withdrawn from Matagalpa for strategic reasons, and that they took up positions in the hills surrounding the town, where they have placed their heavy guns so that they command the place. It is said that considerable bodies of government troops are in the vicinity of Matagalpa and can at the proper time combine with those in the immediate neighborhood of the town.

There is no doubt that the statement is issued for the purpose of deceiving the people, for, as a matter of fact, the revolutionists under General Chamorro drove the government troops from Matagalpa and took possession of the town several days ago.

A courier who arrived here today reported to the American Consul that American owners of coffee plantations in an outlying province had sent him to complain of the action of the government troops, who were forcing their employes to join their ranks, which was depleting the plantations of labor in the harvest season, and were damaging property.

"SNOW STORM" STAGED

Four-Act Drama Produced in Hackett Theater Under Julius Hopp's Management.

"The Snow Storm," a drama in four acts, was produced last evening at the Hackett Theater under the management of Julius Hopp, of the Socialist dramatic movement and the Educational Stage Society. The author is a Polish dramatist hitherto unknown in this country, Stanislaus Przychowski. The play was adapted from the Polish by Herman Bernstein.

The story is of a seemingly happy young couple whose hearts are invaded by a former sweetheart of the husband. The enchantress who ruins the household does so rather by a peculiar fascination felt by all who come near her than by beauty or coarseness. She is a sort of evil genius whose real self only the husband's high-browed brother detects. This brother is unselfishly in love with the young wife and the performance ends when they go together to end their unhappiness beneath the ice of the pond nearby.

BOY DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA

Eight-Year-Old Expires After Weeks of Intense Suffering. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13.—John Weibbe, eight years old, of 521 Wyalusing avenue, died today of hydrophobia. Early in December he was bitten in the face by a dog in the street in front of his home. For several weeks his wound was treated with the best medical care. Finally the wound healed, but a week ago the first convulsions came. He died early this morning at the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital.

HOW THE BEEF TRUST HOGGED IT IN 1907

Forced Down Price and Filled Its Refrigerators With Cheap Pork With Handsome Profit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The alleged agreement which is said to have existed in 1907 and 1908 between the Armour-Morris-Swift on one hand, and the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company on the other, in an attempt to keep down the price of hogs, will be taken up by the federal grand jury tomorrow, when inquiry into the methods of Chicago packers is resumed.

A score of present and former employes of the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company have been subpoenaed and are expected to testify.

The Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company has always been known as an independent concern. The government will endeavor to show that during the existence of the alleged 1907 and 1908 agreement, the so-called independent concern allied itself with the other packers in an attempt to keep down the price of hogs.

The packers, it is said, with the aid of the independent concern, forced down the price of hogs and filled their coolers, later realizing an average profit of \$5 per hundredweight of pork. The agreement is said to have been suddenly terminated when the independent concern learned that Swift & Co. had acquired 46 per cent of its capital stock. Fearing that it was being drawn into the fold of the corporation, the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company is said to have refused to have further dealings with the other packers.

Information has reached District Attorney Edwin W. Sims that the independent concern had been able to control prices in the stock yards at various times.

TO TRY ELOPERS

Young Man, Who Ran Away With Aged Woman, to Be Shipped Back to Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Deputy Sheriff Parzbaker left Memphis tonight to bring back Abraham Classman, nineteen years old, who is held by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) police. The name of Yetta Solts, fifteen years old, is signed to the warrant. Mrs. Hannah Solts, her mother, is accused by the husband, David Solts, a merchant, with a chain of stores in Mississippi and Louisiana, with eloping from their home in Greenville, Miss., with Classman, and taking with them diamonds and money amounting to \$3,000, and little David Solts, one of eight children of the Solts homestead.

Mrs. Solts and Classman disappeared from Greenville about three weeks ago. The husband traced his wife to Memphis, but when he arrived here she was gone. Her trunk was replevined by the husband, who furnished photographs to the local police which led to the arrest of the alleged elopers in Brooklyn.

The husband, who at first declared that he would forgive his wife, says that she and the seven-year-old son she took away must never return to him and the other seven children.

LABOR UNIONS AT WAR.

Butte Mining Industry Threatened With Suspension As Result.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 13.—Once more Butte is threatened with a labor trouble that promises to tie up the whole mining industry. The trouble is between rival labor unions. The mill and smelter men claim jurisdiction over the miners, and some of the miners refuse to recognize the authority of that union and have allied themselves with the Engineers' International Union.

The smelter men made a demand on the Anaconda company that one of these refractory miners be discharged because he does not belong to the smelter men's union. The man was promptly discharged. Tonight the Engineers' Union met and voted to call a strike if the discharged miner is not reinstated by Wednesday morning. A strike of the engineers would stop every mine in the district.

Telephone 2439 Worth. LOUIS HAUSLER Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 449 PEARL STREET, Opposite The Call Office. Cor. William St. New York.

O.W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 1518 3 Ave. near 65 St. (Herald Building) 2929 3 Ave. near 131 St. (Bronx)

Wanted—Just 9 Men. A Comrade who wishes his name withheld offers to contribute \$25 to The Call as soon as nine other Comrades will each contribute a like amount. Address B. E. F., care of Call, 442 Pearl street, New York City.

COMING! IN FIVE DAYS! Suffragette Ball and Concert by Famous Artists UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE East Side Equal Rights League FRIDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 18, '10 at 8 o'Clock. At Snyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., bet. 8th and 9th Sts. The following will participate in the Concert: Mrs. Alton W. Powell; Maurice Nitke, violinist; Signor Torregrossa; Mrs. J. Gates; Henry Engel, improvisator; Miriam Reiss, pianist. MUSIC BY PROF. TILKIN. Ticket, 25 Cents. Hat Check Extra.

MRS. RICKER TO STAY

Determined to Stay in Place of Governorial Nomination in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 13.—Whether or not Marilla Marks really entertains a "copious" amount of flinging her gauntlet into the electoral lists it is evident that she is in no sense discouraged by the failure of her efforts in previous dozen years ago, when she was first to secure an appointment as minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Columbia and later to that of the honor of a Republican nomination for Congress in the 1st district.

Writing from San Jose, where she is spending the winter, Mrs. Marks gives to a friend here a condensed version of an earlier announcement that will be a Republican candidate for governor.

"If Chandler is out of the race, I shall expect the nomination, and I shall expect all of you to 'whoop it up' for me," is the way in which she writes.

POISON POPULAR OUT IN MISSOURI

Four Investigations Into Strange Deaths Now Under Way Out in the State of "Show Me."

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—When at the inquest today at Galt, this city, into the death of Thomas Pile, a farmer, testified that F. Cohen, a consulting physician, came to Pile's home on Wednesday, saying he had been called to come and see Pile, who had been ill for stomach trouble by Dr. Strauss, resident physician; that Cohen told Pile by administering medicine, a glass of which he left with instructions to administer only once a day if necessary to relieve suffering; that when Pile immediately became worse after the medicine was given him a dose Thursday, Cohen was summoned; that Cohen arrived and was believed Pile was dead, but upon up the body, poured more medicine on the throat and left hurriedly with glass of medicine.

The coroner cannot find Cohen. Pile has appealed from a judgment of damages obtained by his son-in-law, James Humphrey, as a result of Pile's death, to a previous inquest to poison him. Humphrey, who is wealthy, is in jail awaiting trial on charge of murdering James Harrison Humphrey, who is connected with some of the most prominent families in Missouri; is alleged to have slain some of Hatcher's young wife, the Hatcher was slain east of Hannibal, Mo.

This makes four poisoning investigations going on in Missouri now. Two cases at Kansas City, the case at Kirksville, the Doxy case at Louis and the Pile case at Galt.

HISTORY OF GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By GUSTAVUS MYERS. A Monumental Work. The first volume, now ready, with "Conditions in Settlement of Colonial Times," and with the "Great Land Fortunes," showing how the fortunes of prominent families of the present day were "accumulated."

What Eugene V. Debs Says

"I have been following with interest the series of articles by Gustavus Myers embracing the 'History of the Great American Fortunes,' which are now to be put in book form. The articles are of special value to students of economics and sociology, and facts they reveal and substantiate are of reference to American fortunes are exceedingly illuminating. This work of Mr. Myers, painstaking and thorough as it certainly is, is an invaluable contribution to the economic literature of our time."

Vol. I, \$1.50. Postpaid. HANDSOMELY BOUND AND PRINTED ON FINE BOOK PAPER. Eight Engravings in Each Volume.

THE CALL

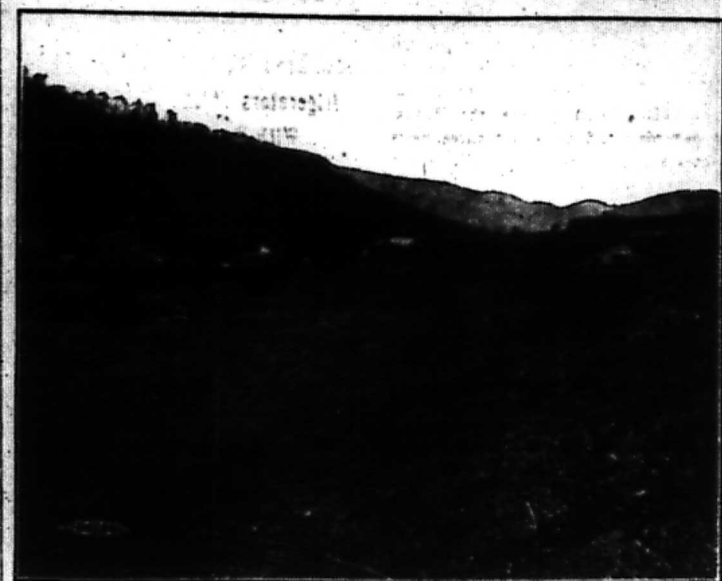
Book Department. 442 PEARL ST. NEW YORK

SOCIALISTS MAY WIN OUT IN MILWAUKEE

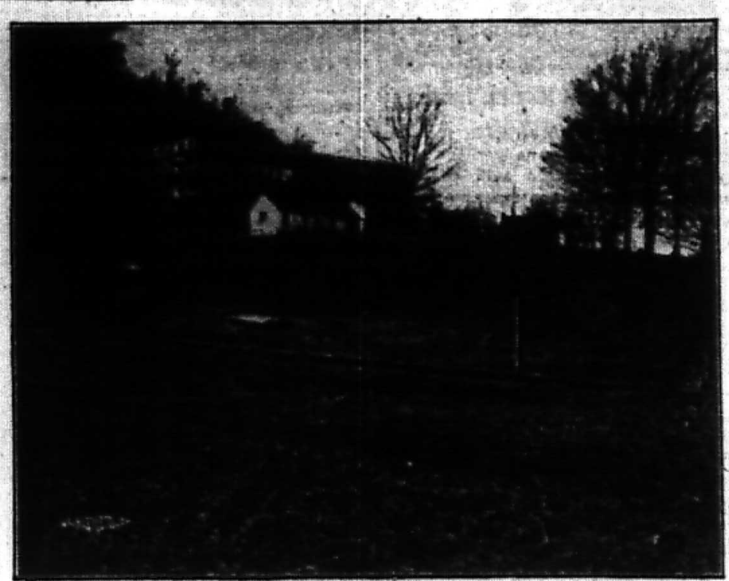
Old Parties in Hole by Passing Union Labor Ordinance and Show Surprising Strength.

(Special to The Call.) MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—As the election approaches, the old parties are getting more and more uneasy. The probability that the Socialists will carry Milwaukee is becoming the talk of the town. It is announced that the Republicans and Democrats will unite in nine wards to beat the Socialists. No better proof could be given of the scare we are giving the capitalistic politicians. Nor can anything more clearly show the respect of Socialist sentiment in Milwaukee than this one fact, that we are driving the old parties to unite.

Handsomeness New Home Being Built in Tennessee For Veteran Union Pressmen



Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Home, near Rogersville, Tenn., showing two-mile stretch of cultivated land, surrounded by famous Pine and Black mountains. To the left is seen the Superannuated Home in course of construction. Other buildings are the power plant, laundry, barn and bath houses.



Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Superannuated Home in course of construction, near Rogersville, Tenn., between famous Pine and Black mountains. This building is being built at a cost of thousands of dollars and is considered to be one of the handsomest of its kind in the country.

N. Y. U. BOYS DELAYED

Greenwich Audience Waited With Patience for Singers Who Were Snowbound. GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 13.—While 600 people sat patiently awaiting the opening chorus in the entertainment which was to have been given by the New York University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs, at the local auditorium, the club of some twenty-five members were somewhere between Harrison and Rye, seven miles distant, in sightseeing automobiles, trying to make their way to Greenwich. One of the big machines had become stalled, and the other waited for it until it was evident that there was no hope for it to get ahead in time for the Greenwich performance. The other automobile made a sprint and arrived in Rye in time to get a late evening train for Greenwich. Meantime the time crept from 8 to 8:30, and then to 9 and 9:30, and still the audience waited. It was nearly 9:45 when half the club straggled in, and performed a part of the program.

JERSEY CLOSED TIGHT

Asbury Park Fights Stalls and Moral Campaigns Under the Law's Ban. ASBURY PARK, Feb. 13.—Jersey is enjoying one of its freest recurring spasms of moral reform. Today Asbury Park was closed at noon, and after that hour the streets were deserted. The result of the moral twist of founder Bradley, who shut tight as a clam, and even drug stores had quit business. Newsstands, soda fountains, shops, everything where one might get anything which would help to pass Sunday pass pleasantly, had been closed by order of the police. Ocean Grove was doing a rushing business, a result, and all "prescriptions" being filled at that place. The movement for the strict enforcement of the Sunday laws in Asbury Park gets its incentive from Anti-Saloon League, which is determined to make of New Jersey a dry day desert. The fight which was all of last year is expected to be up here with the approach of warm weather, and hotter times have been experienced are expected in the future.

MARRIAGE EPIDEMIC AMONG POLICEMEN

All Bachelors at Eldridge Street Station Taking Captain Day's Advice.

Marriage is not a failure. Ask Captain Day, of the Eldridge street police station. With a detail of ten men he will attend the wedding tonight of Joseph Warsaw, of his station, who will be married by Rabbi Sopher at 10 Clinton street, this evening, to Miss Ray Kerach, of Mermaid avenue, Coney Island.

Resolved, That it is the sense and intention of the common council of the city of Milwaukee that all work done directly by the city of Milwaukee, or let by contract through the board of public works, or any other department of the city of Milwaukee, organized labor shall be given the preference wherever legally possible. This resolution put the old party aldermen in a very embarrassing position. It was too near the coming election for them to dare to vote it down. But it was awfully painful to them to vote for it. They wanted that the Socialists were playing politics. The Socialists, however, stuck to their point. As a result, only one old party politician ventured to vote against the resolution. So the Milwaukee city council has gone on record as endorsing the trades unions!

ROBBER KNEW HIS BUSINESS

Chokes Woman in Store and Takes Money From Her Stocking. Mrs. Sarah Aaronwitz was knocked down and robbed of \$115 in a room in the rear of her husband's bakery at 303 Prince street, Newark, last night. A well dressed pair entered the store and asked her for change of \$5. She stepped behind the counter and gave him the change. Then he asked for a drink of water, and when she stepped into the rear room he slipped behind her, seized her by the throat, choked her into insensibility, threw her to the floor and stole the money from her stocking.

KING EDWARD MAY BE HAPPY

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Petit Parisien says that the man who recently eloped with the daughter of King Edward's private secretary, was arrested at Palma, Majorca, by British detectives yesterday and taken to Barcelona. The woman remains at Palma with her brother.

February Book Sale

- You can get a \$20.00 Socialist Library for \$10.00, express prepaid, if you send the money this month. For example: History of the Great American Fortunes, by Gustav Myers, 4 volumes..... \$4.50 Marx's Capital, 3 volumes..... 6.00 Ward's The Ancient Lowly, 3 volumes..... 4.00 Morgan's Ancient Society..... 1.50 Marx's Poverty of Philosophy..... 1.00 Lenin's Rise of the American Proletarian..... 1.00 Bismarck's Evolution of Man..... .50 Marx's Evolution of Property..... .50 Marx's Social and Philosophical Essays..... .50 Cohen's Socialism for Students..... .50 Total..... \$20.00 You can substitute any books published by us for any named above, but the offer applies only to our own publications. Catalog free on request. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 157 Kinzie St., Chicago.

EAST SIDE UNEASY

Unorganized Trades Prepare to Demand Wage Increase—75,000 Persons Involved. Many meetings of men and women engaged in trades that are unorganized were held yesterday on the East Side. The purpose of these meetings was to effect unions to demand higher wages.

Striking shirtwaist makers at the factory of Brookstone & Son, in Fort street, had the surprise of their lives Saturday when all differences between the firm and its employees were forgotten and Lincoln's birthday was celebrated with the inauguration of an era of good feeling between employer and employe to celebrate the settlement of the strike in the factory of this concern.

At 8 o'clock in the morning they all took their regular places and waited for further instructions. They had not long to wait until Brookstone arrived, and calling all the workers up in front of him, he said: "The struggle between us has come to an end and now we ought to be respectful to each other so that people should say we fought like enemies and we met like friends. We shall now celebrate the settling of the strike together with the birth of Abraham Lincoln, who was a great man whose life's work was to make all men equal. Let us celebrate the day together, with a double reason for thankfulness."

MADMAN A SUICIDE

Immigrant, Driven to Insanity by Seasickness, Jumps Into the Ocean. Alexander Semenko, a young Hungarian immigrant, who shipped at Trieste, aboard the liner Martha Washington, became insane from seasickness on the stormy trip and was put in the hospital. Before dawn on Thursday, when the ship was about 800 miles east of Sandy Hook, Semenko attacked the hospital attendant and got out on deck. The attendant followed and caught him. There was a struggle, in which the attendant was overpowered. The madman ran to the rail and jumped into the sea.

LONG FOR SUFFRAGE

Ex-Secretary of Navy to Form Organization to Further Cause of Equal Franchise. BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—Women's suffrage has found able champions in Massachusetts. John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is the leading spirit in the crusade to place the seal of man's approval on "women's rights."

WRIGHT TO DIRECT FLIGHTS

Famous Aviator to Conduct Aero Plans at Ohio Valley Exposition. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—An arrangement has just been completed whereby Orville Wright, the aeronaut, will have charge of the aero plans of the Ohio valley exposition which will be held in Cincinnati next fall.

SNOW DRIFT BLOCKS TRAFFIC

The Yonkers Railroad company's line between Yonkers and Mt. Vernon was blocked last night for two hours in the Sunday night rush hours, while conductors and motormen, with the aid of the wrecking crew, which was summoned immediately, worked hard to extricate a crowded trolley car on its way to Yonkers from a snow drift into which it had run near Jerome avenue and about half way between Mt. Vernon and the Dunwoody railroad station.

WILL FLY OVER THE OCEAN

MADRID, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Tenerife says that Bruecker, a German aeronaut; Colonel Shack and Captain Meener propose to try to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon. They will start from Orotava on October 5 for Porto Rico and then to New York by way of Haiti, Cuba, Florida and Louisiana. Their indirect course is directed by the results of Professor Hargreaves' recent observations of air currents in the West Indies.

CELEBRATE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY TOGETHER

Striking Shirtwaist Makers and Their Employers Hold a Unique Memorial Service. Striking shirtwaist makers at the factory of Brookstone & Son, in Fort street, had the surprise of their lives Saturday when all differences between the firm and its employees were forgotten and Lincoln's birthday was celebrated with the inauguration of an era of good feeling between employer and employe to celebrate the settlement of the strike in the factory of this concern.

ANDY PROTESTS

The Laird of Skibo is Tired of Paying Taxes and Kicks to Gaynor. Andrew Carnegie wishes to do away with the personal tax. The Laird of Skibo is tired of paying taxes on \$5,000,000, when the people are so unappreciative and refuse to do him honor for his generous gift to the city of \$38,500 a year.

HOLD DOCTOR FOR CRIME

Sanitarium Head Charged With Blowing Up a Patient. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The arrest was made today of Dr. W. F. Burke, head of a well-known sanitarium near Santa Rosa, for an attempt to blow up with powder Luella Smith and her infant. For a week San Francisco papers have been filled with sensational stories of the mystery of an explosion in a woman's tent on the sanitarium grounds and strange stories that Dr. Burke was a Svengali to this poor tribly.

OLD SOLDIER KILLS HIMSELF

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Major Ambrose Bancroft, who participated in twenty-five battles of the civil war and was wounded four times, committed suicide by hanging at his home in Woburn some time last night. The body was found by one of the household when he failed to respond to the breakfast bell today. He was seventy-eight years of age and has been failing in health for some months.

AFTER MAGAZINE MEN

Hitchcock Ready to Answer Criticism of Department and Urge Second Rate Increase. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It was announced at the Postoffice Department today that Postmaster General Hitchcock had postponed until tomorrow or Tuesday his statement in answer to the criticisms by the magazine men, directed against the administration of the department. The magazine men charge that the department's figures on second-class mail matter are \$61,000,000 out of the way, and that the deficit in the department of approximately \$18,000,000, is due to politics and bad management.

BIG TIM'S SHOES IN SOAK

Just a week ago "Big Tim" Sullivan, shod the unfortunate of the Bowery. The touching scenes at Sullivan headquarters, 207 Bowers, filled the capitalists, press next morning with tears and pictures. Now the shoes are being transformed into something more portable and equally as portable.

GRADUATES OF HEBREW TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Receive Fair Wages as Apprentices. The annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical Institute, at 36 Tuxessant street, was held yesterday. The annual report showed last May to have been the largest graduating class on record. It numbered seventy-eight students, all of whom are now making at least \$6.75 a week in some mechanical trade.

RECEIVE FAIR WAGES AS APPRENTICES

It was also announced that the trustees of the estate of Simon Goldenberg, who died in 1895, have made the institute his legatee at the death of his wife. It was provided in his will that the trustees might name some industrial trade school to take the residue of the estate of Mrs. Goldenberg's death.

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UNION LABELS



WRECK WAS DUE TO STORM

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Marine correspondent of the Telegraph states an interview with M. Bodel, the survivor of the wreck of the steamer General Chanzy, which was wrecked from Palma, Majorca, to Barcelona. He ascribes the wreck entirely to gale and currents driving the steamer on the rocks.

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PLAN CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION TEST

Commission Preparing Advancement Examination for Treasury Department and Customs Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—For the next six months the Civil Service Commission, the Treasury Department and the Collector of Customs at New York have been working hard on the preparation of a new promotion examination designed to give satisfaction and produce honest results.

When the New York custom house system has been purified and put on the higher plane the same thing will be done with the seven other great customs houses, "with the hope, as time passes," said General Black, "of extending it to each and every one of the customs houses in the United States."

WILL ASK PROBE BY U. S. CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

It is reported that the measure to be reported by the Walworth commission will provide other than a meager compensation to injured workmen, or that it will include employees other than those in the exceptionally hazardous trades. It will thus be the particular duty of the joint publicity committee to attempt to awaken and concentrate public sentiment in behalf of an adequate compensation bill.

Miss Light's request that \$25 be allowed the committee for future work was granted.

The report of the committee was accepted, but discussion on printed copies containing recommendations for a workmen's compensation act was deferred until next meeting.

Four candidates for the state committee were nominated as follows: H. Solomon, Fred Paulitsch, S. Berlin and E. L. Holodina.

An executive committee, consisting of Louis Brown, Carrie W. Allen, J. C. Ford, Robert W. Bruner, William Cohen, A. B. DeMitt, Aaron Kell and W. Westphaler, was elected.

William Karlin, K. Koph and Aaron Kell were chosen on the credentials committee.

Faustine Newman, Dr. J. Halpern, H. King, S. Berlin and S. John Block will constitute the grievance committee.

The resignation of Moses Oppenheimer from the workmen's compensation committee was accepted.

J. A. Behringer, representing the Call finance committee, reported that \$600 per week is needed by the Call to place it on a sound basis.

On request of the New York Call Conference a sum of \$100 was loaned to enable it to hold a benefit performance at the Thalia Theater in April.

On motion it was decided to rescind the action of the committee in seating delegates representing members who are not enrolled in the districts they reside in.

The application of fifty-seven were accepted and admitted to membership. G. John Block acted as chairman throughout the session.

YOUR Union's Ad in the Call? BREWERS' UNION NO. 69, BROOKLYN.

Reverse Your Standing Meetings in the Call's Union Directory



PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Pasquale Amato, the Italian baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the soloist of yesterday's concert of the Philharmonic Society of New York, in Carnegie Music Hall, singing two excerpts from operas of Richard Wagner—Wotan's Farewell, from "Die Walkure," and Hans Sachs' monologue, from the third act of "Die Meistersinger."

When the New York custom house system has been purified and put on the higher plane the same thing will be done with the seven other great customs houses, "with the hope, as time passes," said General Black, "of extending it to each and every one of the customs houses in the United States."

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Hector Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," which has had three successful performances in New York this season, shared with Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C-minor (opus 68), and two solo compositions, of Bach and Saint-Saens, the program of the Symphony Society of New York, in the New Theater, yesterday afternoon.

Erich Ochs, the soloist of the concert, who made his debut appearance in this country, performed upon the "viola tenore," an instrument lately invented, which partakes of the tonal properties of the viola and violoncello, two solo—"Sarabande," of Bach, and Saint-Saens' "Cavatine"—originally scored for violin, but transposed for the lower scale.

HERODIADE

What must have proven a more than welcome surprise greeted the audience that fully occupied the Manhattan Opera House Saturday evening for the popular-priced performance of Jules Massenet's early but perfectly charming opera, "Herodiade."

A solo cast of undoubted strength was announced, including Mlle. Lina Cavalieri, Mme. Margarita d'Alvarez, Maitrice Renaud and Georges Lucas. Just before the overture was begun, under the baton of Henriques de la Fuente, Arthur Hammerstein appeared before the curtain to inform the house that Mlle. Cavalieri had become indisposed and that her place in the prima donna role of Salome would be taken by the only member of the Manhattan forces familiar with the music, Mme. Mariette Mazarin.

Not the least trace of the mental and bodily strain under which Mme. Mazarin had labored earlier in the day was manifest in her singing interpretation of Salome. And the Salome of "Herodiade," of Massenet, not a transmigrated "Elektra" was the splendidly versatile young artist, combining her truly great art with that of her associate principals, of whom Mme. d'Alvarez, as Herodiade; M. Renaud, as Herod; M. Lucas, as Jean; M. Dufour, as Vitellius, and Jean Valier, as Phanuel, attained notable individual studies. Mme. Mazarin contrived to present the character in just its ideal relationship to Massenet's dramatic and musical narrative.

JOSEF WEIGAND, Sec'y.

DECLARE CANCER IS COMMON AMONG FISH

State Laboratory Making Investigation, Suggests That It May Be Transmitted by Water.

The state cancer-laboratory at Buffalo, of which Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord is the director, has just issued its report for 1909. A feature of the work has been the investigation of cancer in fish, a work suggested by the known prevalence of human cancer among residents along water courses and in rural districts which are poorly drained.

The suggestion that a possible contagion of cancer might be distributed through the medium of water has for some time engaged the attention of investigators and it was this fact that led us to investigate the possible distribution of cancer in fish. It may be stated that our investigations have led us to a point which shows that this matter is one of great importance. Fish are subject to various types of cancer, including cancer of the thyroid gland. This latter affection is a very frequent occurrence in certain varieties of fish, i. e., the trout family. It is a remarkable coincidence that the area of the United States, which includes the greatest concentration of human cancer cases, is almost identical with the area through which the various members of the trout family are distributed.

OFFICE THAT SEEKS THE MAN

But This One Up in Ulster County Only Pays \$50 a Year.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Dry Brook, Ulster county, is one place in the United States where the politicians do not fight over the appointment of a postmaster, and instead of there being a dozen candidates for appointment, as is usually the case in other places, the government has heretofore had to beg some one to take the position.

The appointment of Postmaster William Todd, recently expired, and since then no one has been found to take the place, and as a result the government has closed the office. The only duties of the postmaster of Dry Brook were the cancellation of stamps and his salary averaged about fifty dollars a year.

attended, and the refinedly scored arie and choruses, the striking ballets and the gorgeous stage pictures were joyously received, as was the instrumentally portion of the work, given a potentially eloquent reading by Maestro de la Fuente.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Before another large assemblage of juvenile concert-goers, a program devoted to modern productions, from Franz Schubert to Carl Goldmark, was rendered as the fourth of the Symphony concerts for young people in Carnegie Music Hall, Saturday afternoon. Walter Damrosch, the conductor, preceded the rendition of the important compositions with brief, but very enlightening discourses.

CONCERT BY GERMAN LIEDER-KRANZ

Johann Sebastian Bach's cantata, "Actus Tragicus," was heard in this city for the first time upon record at a grand concert given in Carnegie Music Hall, Saturday evening, by the German Liederkranz, assisted by three solo vocalists—Miss Edith Magee, contralto; Emilie Zeh, soprano, and Jacob Weibler, bass, and a full chorus and orchestra. Arthur Claassen directed the concert, and Otto A. Graf was heard at the organ.

Mme. Yolanda Mero, the Hungarian pianoforte virtuoso, rendered with the orchestra Franz Liszt's A-major concerto, and as individual solo a Rachmaninoff "Serenade," Chopin's E-minor "Nocturne" and Liszt's Twelfth "Rhapsodie Hongroise."

PLUMMER.

PUBLIC LECTURES

The following free lectures are arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight: Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, near First avenue: "Dynamical Electricity," Charles L. Harrington.

Public School 51, 523 West 44th street, near First avenue: "Phases of Parisian Life," Miss Catherine D. Groth.

Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Phases of Parisian Life," Miss Catherine D. Groth.

Public School 62, Heester and Essex street: "Schumann, Orchestra Works," Daniel Gregory Mason.

Public School 119, 133d street, near Eighth avenue: "The Days of '76," Dr. Frank J. Belcher.

Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street: "Australia," Joseph C. Oakman.

Public School 158, Avenue A and 77th street: "Alaska," Hon. Francis P. Bent.

Public School 159, 241 East 119th street: "Insect Homes and Structures," Professor John B. Smith.

Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert," Miss Edith Dunham.

Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets: "Songs of Burns," Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Sealey.

Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "The Prevention of Tuberculosis," Dr. Henry S. Patterson.

Earth Air, Fire, Water," Dr. Frederick E. Breithut, St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "Strange Sights in Ceylon," Dr. Rosalie W. Morton.

St. Peter's Hall, 20th street and Eighth avenue: "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mrs. Susan Bonna.

BOOMERS NOT YET NAMED

President Robert C. Morris, of the Republican Club, has been too busy lately in connection with the Lincoln dinner of last Saturday to get about the business of naming the Roosevelt newcomers who are to assist in making things hum when the ex-President reaches here from the wilds beyond the waters. Mr. Morris said yesterday that he thought he should announce the membership of the committee a week from tomorrow night.

N. J. TEAMS GET PLUMS

Holiday Games of Eastern League to Be Played in Jersey City and Newark.

ST. MALACHY TO HOLD MEET.

The St. Malachy Athletic Club will hold its first indoor athletic meet in the Second Regiment Armory, on the night of April 2. All the local stars have been invited to compete, and it is said that the greatest collection of talent that has ever participated in an athletic carnival, will positively appear. Entry blanks can be obtained from Frank Burns, 236 West 56th street.

Classified Advertisements

MEETINGS Members of Local Union No. 51, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators

Are requested to attend a special meeting to be held on Monday, Feb. 14, 8 p.m. At American Hall, 644 6th Ave.

STOCKHOLDERS OF LUBIN POM-RINSE MFG. COMPANY. Please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the above named corporation will be held at the office of the company, at 64 S. Washington Sq., New York city, on the 22d day of February, 1910, at 2 o'clock p.m.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—ST. JAMES 5 acre clear land; excellent opportunity for poultry and fruit farm; price, \$300; cash, \$5 monthly. Call 10 a.m. to inspect property. Charles Wolpert, 276 E. 7th, Brooklyn, B. 11, 12.

MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE HOMESTEADS Thousands of acres of the very best fruit lands in the West now open for entry. Use your right on 230 acres before it is too late. Address: G. P. DAWSON, Esq., Escondido, Cal.

RIO GRANDE MILLS TIED UP. Strike of 2,200 Operatives Still Unsettled—No Subs Used.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 13.—The strike of the 1,200 operatives of the Rio Grande cotton mills ash here is still unsettled. No effort is being made to fill the places of the strikers, and the mills are closed down.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 2D AVE., 1314, near 99th—3 light rooms; rent \$12.50; water, gas, heat, etc., included.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 7TH AVE., 327—5 rooms; bath; newly renovated; Janitor or telephone 908 Plaza.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. BATHGATE AVE.—\$16-\$17; brick flat; 5 rooms; bath; 5 blocks east Pelham ave. station.

BOOKS FOR SALE. FORGING OF THE NEW. By Franklin H. Wentworth. A beautifully bound presentation volume. Price, \$1.00.

THE OVERMAN. By Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of "The Jungle." Bound, 50 cents.

LAWYERS. RAYMOND & FLACH. Have lawyers—Quick results. Accidents, confidential and commercial matters. Advice free—cheerfully. 37 Nassau street.

SKATING AT VAN COURTLANDT. About three thousand people crowded the rink at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday to enjoy a day's skating.

INSTRUCTION. A PARISIEN COMRADE, recently established, wishes to give lessons of grammar and pronunciation in French. Blanche Couder, 542 W. 47th st. 113

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

LEXINGTON AV., 204 (60th st.)—With- out heat; sleeping privileges; \$2 up; private bath.

14TH ST., 322 East—Two large connecting rooms for 3 or 2; also large and single room; heat, running water, bath.

14TH ST., 322 E.—Large furnished room for two; hot running water; private bath; John Hotel.

14TH ST., 236 WEST—Few furnished rooms; board optional; Mrs. Parker, Phone 2090 Chelsea.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It is the duty of every member to see that his name is in the directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 399. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 112 E. 12th St. From Government House, New York, N. Y. 12th St. at 12th St. M. Delegate Room, corner of 12th St. and 1st St. Monday, 8 P. M.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 200, Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 112 E. 12th St. From Government House, New York, N. Y. 12th St. at 12th St. M. Delegate Room, corner of 12th St. and 1st St. Monday, 8 P. M.

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Wood Carvers and Modelers Association meets every third and fifth Friday at 8 P. M., at Labor Temple.

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Co-operative League, Month every 4th evening at University Settlement, 219 E. 10th St. and Livingston Street. H. L. Olin, Secy.

Consent and Asphalt Laborer Union, second and fourth Wednesday of the month, 814 East 10th St.

Medicians, Greater N. Y. Hospital, Local 745. Headquarters open daily, 100 West 11th St. Business meeting every Friday night, 100 West 11th St. Ball, Broadway, corner of 4th St. at 10th St. 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Tel. 200 West 11th St. Organize and Finance Secretary, 100 West 11th St. Monday at 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple.

Butchers' Union, No. 174, Meats Hall, third Sunday, 9 a. m., at the Labor Temple.

Butchers' Union No. 11 (Hudson River) meets every 2nd and 4th Monday, 11th St. at 11th St. H. L. Olin, Secy.

Cigar-makers' International Progressive Union, No. 90, Office and employment office, 311 6th St.

SCHOOLS. CIVIL ENGINEER prepares for registration, civil service. MENDELSON, 219 Grand st.

Socialist School Lessons BY BERTHA MATTHEWS FRANKLIN 15 cents per copy, \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

MRS. FRASER 413 First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 16, 17

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

HELP WANTED—MALE. CIGAR SALESMAN wanted; experience necessary; big pay. Globe Cigar Co., 100 West 11th St., New York.

CUTTERS, Lining Cutters and Trimmers on Clothing; none but competent mechanics need apply. Call at 27 Marks place, Monday, Feb. 14, 6 and 7 p.m.

Cutter; experienced; for children and misses' dresses; good opportunity for right man. Little Dresses Dress Co., 25 Union Square West.

STANDARD, BAT HIRSH and BARK A. 100 West 11th St. (corner of 11th St.) 100,000 sold Seattle Exposition. BARK and BARK CO., Dept. C, LaSalle, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. JAN JANOFF POURIN is looking for a position, preferably as a chemist; friends and Comrades are requested to assist him in finding a position and communicate with the office.

YOUNG COMRADE (aged 18) wishes to do anything; preference for retail trade or work. Address: B. S. 10th St. 100 West 11th St. (corner of 11th St.) 100,000 sold Seattle Exposition. BARK and BARK CO., Dept. C, LaSalle, N. Y.

YOUNG COMRADE, who can speak French, Spanish and English, desires a position of any kind; is a fair typist. Address: A. care The Call.

YOUNG COMRADE, thoroughly experienced office work, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; ready to do anything. Address: G. L. 100 West 11th St.

YOUNG COMRADE, married, wishes a position of any kind; speaks several foreign languages. Address: H. 100 West 11th St.

INSTRUCTION WANTED. YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes to communicate with a competent instructor in English grammar. Address: I. 100 West 11th St.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS. "HELD" leather goods; made price list. Held American Goods, 3442 E. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COAL AND WOOD. Promptly delivered, at prevailing rates. Address or phone per order to the Call.

Bread made in this label. Made. Ask the Label buying bread.

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Send all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 740 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

A MARCHING SONG.

By Agneron Charles Swiabarne.

We march from many lands,
We march for very far;
In hearts and lips and hands
Our staffs and weapons are;
We march in darkens sun and moon and star.

It doth not flame and wane
With years and spheres that roll;
It cannot shake nor stail
The strength that makes it whole,
It that molds and moves it of the sovereign soul.

We are they that have to cope
With time till time retire;
We live on hopeless hope,
We feed on tears and fire;
Time, foot by foot, gives back before our sheer desire.

From the edge of harsh decision,
From discord and defeat,
From doubt and lame division,
We pluck the fruit and eat;
And the mouth finds it bitter, and the spirit sweet.

We are the girl with our belief,
Clothed with our will and crowned;
Hope, fear, delight and grief,
Before our will give ground;
Their calls are in our ears as shadows of dead sound.

All but the heart forsakes us,
All falls us but the will;
Keep treason tracks and takes us,
In fits for blood to fill;
Friends falls from friend, and faith for faith lays wait to kill.

Out under moon and star
Aid shafts of the urgent sun
Whose face on prison bars
Aid mountain-heads is one.
Our march is everlasting till time's march be done.
—In Songs Before Sunrise.

GERMAN SUFFRAGISTS SEND PROTEST TO ENGLAND.

The German Woman Suffrage Association recently sent to Mr. Asquith, prime minister of England, the following resolution:

"The German Woman Suffrage Association hereby expresses its deep indignation at the brutal treatment accorded to the imprisoned suffragettes. It protests particularly against the fact that, under a constitutional government, women, who have been convicted for a political offense, should be treated like common criminals. It protests against the fact that in violation of the laws of the land, these women are subjected to the tortures of forcible feeding, sustaining in many cases irreparable physical injuries, and all this only because of their political opinions."

In the explanatory remarks accompanying this resolution occurs the following passage:

"It is not only the intense feeling of solidarity with our English sisters, but it is a deep sense of justice and humanity that urges us, to address a foreign government in this manner."

"It now we have been accustomed to find the English government and the English people among the first to protest against cruelty and injustice wherever they occurred in other countries, as for instance in Armenia, in Russia, in Spain. Only a few years ago, we should never have thought it possible that an English government and the first ministers of this free country would ever cause by their action a just protest like ours."

Mr. Asquith acknowledged "with thank" the receipt of the resolution and letter.

WOMEN HAT TRIMMERS.

No, the hat trimmers are not milliners; milliners arrange, and trim women's hats; but hat trimmers trim men's hats, and policemen's hats! The next time that you meet a policeman look closely at his hat any you will see what a fine opportunity it offers for the deft fingers of a hat trimmer! It will be worth while, for in future

years when the Industrial History of America shall be written, men and women will write and read about these hat trimmers. Do you know of the great strike of the United Hatters and the loyal support given to them by the women for nine long months? The Newark Union has had no break in its ranks in spite of all the hardships and sufferings, and its contagious enthusiasm helped the New York Hat Trimmers to organize and with them stand by the Hatters. All this is history, but not all of the story is known and probably it never will be known. When the New York Women's Trade Union League gave to the Hat Trimmers \$1,100 as the proceeds of a ball, the girls took counsel and unanimously voted to hand over this entire sum of money to the men, whose needs were greater than their own by virtue of having others dependent on them. Seeing the larger vision and recognizing the greater need, these young women gave to the mother and the child of their working brothers.

THE N. A. W. S. A. AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association does not understand the class struggle now. It is like the labor unions in that. It doesn't know yet that it is a working class movement, but it is. At least nine-tenths of its membership got their living through men who work. It decided a few years ago to take up some other reforms outside of woman suffrage; notably, that of child labor. It has only to follow up that question a little way when it will find itself against the capitalist system, and involved in the class struggle, whether it will or no. But it has got to learn this by experience—like the labor unions.

It seems we nearly all have to learn by experience, and in the long run that is probably the best way. When you have learned a thing by experience you know its implications. You don't go around trying to tear something down with one hand while you hold it up with the other.—The Progressive Woman.

WOMEN IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

In the recent anniversary celebration of the University of Leipzig, women graduates shared the honors and privileges equally with the men. It was the first time women had been honored by the university in that way. There are many colleges in Germany which still bar women, or admit them with restrictions, but within the last year there has been a general movement indicating the early and complete abandonment of this form of educational prejudice.

BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES PLAN TEMPORARY PEACE.

Suffragists on both sides of the Atlantic are waiting anxiously to see what attitude the incoming government in Great Britain will adopt toward their cause, for the advocates of the movement here believe their hands will be strengthened enormously if their sisters in England are granted the right of the ballot. The militant group in England has announced that, for the present at least, it is willing to rest on its oars and give the new ministry a fair chance to "do the right thing," but if ignored again the British suffragettes threaten still fiercer war. "When parliament assembles we intend to make our demand in a peaceful way," Miss Pankhurst is quoted as saying the other day, "and we will not resume our militant tactics if we see a reasonable hope to attain our object peaceably. But if the government proves stubborn we are prepared to press our demands by methods it will be impossible to ignore. We hope, however, that the disappearance of Asquith's majority will make him more amenable to argument than he has been in the past."

THE DETERMINATION OF SEX.

The problem dealing with the determination of sex has been of deep interest since time immemorial—and will continue to be, until we have learned the truth. But we must admit that, though about six hundred theories have been put forward during the last 2,000 years, we are not in possession at present of any theory which is of the slightest value. All theories are fanciful, not based upon scientific evidence, while some are simply idiotic. We will probably get there—but so far we have not yet even an inkling of the truth.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dinner at Kall's restaurant, 14 Park place, under the auspices of the Christian Socialist League of America, 6:30 p.m. Topic: "Three World Movements Toward Socialism." Speakers: Eliot F. White, Edwin E. Slosson and John Wanhope.

Clothing Cutters, Trimmers and Lining Cutters—Mass meeting at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's place, 8 p.m. Well known unionists will make addresses.

Cosmopolitan Society—Meeting at Johnson building, 8 Nevins street, corner Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, George F. Miller, "The Right of Comprehensive Nationalization—A Reply," 8 p.m.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

131-133 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y.

We are offering for this week the following specials:

Ladies' Shirt Waists, exceptional values at each 95c

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Underwear, 50c grade, at each 29c

"Everwear" Guaranteed Hosiery for Ladies, Gents and Children.

Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes.

Save our Coupons. They are equal to a 10c cent discount.

The Homestead Lockout

If you want to keep posted on the lockout against the Western Federation of Miners at Lead, S. D., send \$1 to the Black Hills Daily Register for a three months' trial subscription. The Register is the official organ of the lockout men. Drawer K, Lead, S. D.

Socialist News of the Day

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m., unless otherwise specified.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Business.
Executive Committee — 239 East 84th street.
6th A. D.—Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. To consider the immediate consolidation of the four East Side districts.
9th and 11th A. D. (German)—585 Eighth avenue.
10th A. D. (Italian)—266 East 10th street.

BROOKLYN.
Business.
23 A. D. (Branch 2)—Pitkin avenue, corner Sackman street.
Study Course in Socialism—Workingmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic avenue.

GREENPOINT.
Socialist Educational Club, at 535 Graham avenue, 8 p.m. Important.

QUEENS.
Business meeting of Branch Wyckoff Heights, in the club house, 457 Greene street, Evergreen.

JERSEY CITY.
129 Lindon avenue. Business meeting.

WEST HOBOKEN.
Town Central Committee—Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Business meeting of Branch Ridgewood, No. 1 (English), in the Labor Lyceum, 457 Greene street, Evergreen.

NEWARK.
Meeting of the committee to arrange for the great free speech demonstration, with E. Y. Debs as speaker, will be held at 8 p.m. sharp, in the Labor Lyceum, 10th street and Springfield avenue.

Every Socialist branch or club, all progressive and trade union organizations, are urged to be surely represented by a delegate, as it is desired to make this the united action of all working class organizations in Essex county.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
42d Ward Branch—5248 North 2d street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Secretary L. A. Malkiel sends the following report for Local Westchester:

Meeting of county committee January 20, 1910, Yonkers, N. Y. Comrade Colman of Mount Vernon; elected chairman. President Colman, of Mount Vernon; Oliver Carruth, of Tarrytown, and L. A. Malkiel, Robert Schwab, Andrew Fitzpatrick, of Yonkers. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mount Vernon reported trying to organize a systematic course of lectures, of which two were held; attendance poor, but expect better result. Will have Comrade Viag, February 5, to lecture on Co-operation. Twenty-five members, fifteen in good standing. Tarrytown reported poorly attended meetings; held mass meeting with Comrade Irvine as speaker, and meetings unsuccessful and poor method of agitation; are trying to organize a systematic agitation among workmen; elected executive committee consisting of John A. Harn, A. Kalmevitz and Oliver Carruth. Fifteen members in good standing; many members work in automobile factory and are unable to attend meetings.

Yonkers reported meeting held on Labor Day, and also when Comrade Gaylord was touring the state; will hold monster mass meeting on woman's day, February 27, at Teutonia hall, with Miss Cole, Mrs. Krebbel and John Spargo as speakers, and a fine musical program. Has taken up question of agitation among the unions; has printed a special leaflet for machinists which was sent to all machinists, another for painters in preparation. Took an active part in the shirtwaist strike in conjunction with the Federation of Labor and Workingmen's Circle. Mrs. Malkiel has raised over four hundred dollars among the unions in Yonkers for the shirtwaist makers. Members are displaying increasing activity. The financial report shows that fifty-five members were in good standing in 1909, as against fifty-four in 1908, and thirty-four in 1907. Have arranged moonlight excursion on the Hudson for July 23.

Election of officers was taken up with the following result: County chairman, E. A. Vogel; county treasurer, Emil Heppel; county secretary, L. A. Malkiel. On motion it was decided that the county committee hereafter pay the expenses of the delegates attending the meetings of the committee; also decided to meet once a month in Yonkers on last Sunday of the month, beginning March. Secretary was instructed to submit this resolution to the approval of the locals. It was also decided to call a county conference on the last Sunday in March to discuss ways and means of agitation in the county. County Secretary L. A. Malkiel reported very little activity among the locals except Yonkers; some of the locals are very weak and measure

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

The People's Wholesale Co-operative sends the following notes: "As easy as pie," the boys from Orange say.

A committee consisting of Mrs. William Killingback and Percy Sule reported in regard to the progress of the recently organized co-operative. They stated that they had no difficulty whatsoever in getting the women into the co-operatives. It seems the real rise in the price of staples of life has helped the organizing of co-operatives in the smaller cities very much.

Foughkeepsie Boys Buy Out a Store.

According to the local newspapers from Foughkeepsie, our boys there have bought out one of the largest stores in Foughkeepsie and are transforming it into a co-operative.

The idea of buying out stores seems to be a happy one. There are several advantages. In the first place a competitor is eliminated without creating ill will among the friends of the competitor in question. Furthermore it is much more practical to buy out a good live store than to put in all new stock, as mistakes in buying new stock are unavoidable and costly.

Cole to Be Editor.

W. Cole, who is the editor of some trades papers in New York, has consented to work for the American Wholesale Co-operative as a writer. Cole is very able and we certainly do appreciate his fine spirit of self-sacrifice in accepting the position.

REFORMERS TO DINE

Will Discuss New York Financial Problems at Monthly Meeting, February 24.

The committee of arrangements of the Present Problem Dinner Club has announced a dinner to take place at Lorber's restaurant, 276 Grand street, on the evening of Thursday, February 24. The subject to be discussed will be: "Should New York spend \$200,000,000 in 1911?"

Many people prominent in the world of finance and reform are billed to speak, and a full hour will be given to impromptu discussion by any one wishing to take part. Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, will speak on "New York School Needs in 1911;" "What New York Needs to Spend in 1911;" will be the subject of Homer Folke, of the New York State Charities Aid Association; and John Martin will tell "How to Get It." Tickets must be ordered in advance.

PINK HENS—RED EGGS

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Hens whose coloring has been changed from pure white to pink, eggs with pink albumen, with striped red yolks, and with pure red yolks may be produced without difficulty, according to experiments at the State College of Agriculture.

Already poultry experts there have changed the color of the feathers of a pure white hen to pink by feeding the hen a rhodameride dye during the molting season. The same dye gradually changes the white of an egg to pink. By the use of a dye known as sudan III, the yolks of eggs have been made red, and it is perfectly possible, the demonstrators say, that both yolk and albumen can be made red.

SUFFRAGISTS AT HOME.

Listen to Talk on Steps to Be Taken to Secure the Franchise.

The second "at home" of the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State was held at the home of Mrs. John Winters Brannan at 11 West 12th street, on Friday, February 11, at 8 p.m. The speakers of the evening were Miss Caroline Lexow, Mrs. James L. Laidlaw and Miss Ellen Byrnes.

Miss Lexow explained very clearly the legislative procedure necessary before the proposed amendment to the constitution could be presented to the voters and said that the present suffrage amendment was now in the hands of the judiciary committee.

TWO BOYS SNATCH A PURSE.

White Lad Attempts Robbery With Colored Youth.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 13.—W. I. Reeves, colored, and Fred Holman, white, two twelve-year-old boys, were arrested by Detective Munnigh, at the car barn near Eatontown, where they escaped after snatching a purse from Mrs. James Crawford, on Maple avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Reeves was recently released from the reformatory.

BEATEN, THEN CHOKED IN BED.

Cut and Bleeding in Bra. Woman is Later Found Strangled—Man Held.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Following a drunken brawl in "The Pit," a colored settlement in Central avenue, at 7 o'clock this morning, Celia Bejdo, aged twenty-nine, was murdered. Charles Boyles is locked up charged with the crime.

The woman was carried into her home bleeding from numerous cuts about the head, and was found dead in bed by her sister, Irene, at 10 o'clock today.

Dr. Edwin Field, who performed an autopsy, says that the woman was choked to death.

POLICEMAN USES BRAINS.

Saves Woman's Life After She Swallows Bichloride of Mercury.

Mrs. Mary Maida, of 241 South 1st street, Brooklyn, took bichloride of mercury in a doorway, opposite the Eldridge street station yesterday afternoon. Policeman Brewes saw her from the window and carried her into the station house.

The lieutenant sent out and got some eggs, which were given her while they were waiting for an ambulance. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Lesson XV.—General Rules of Socialist Policy.

Foundation of Our Rules of Policy.
The Socialist movement is not based on theory; on the contrary, the movement is the expression of its actual tendencies. To illustrate: We do not make our weapons, our armies, and our battlefields to fit our science of war, but we make our rules of military tactics and strategy to fit the weapons, the armies, and the battlefields actually at our disposal. The rules of Socialist policy are not deduced from abstract general principles, but are grounded in the experience of the movement. They are not fixed and universal, but must be adapted to developing conditions. This should not be understood as minimizing their importance. The experience of which they are based extends over many decades and many countries; the presumption is strong in favor of those rules of policy already in use; they should not be lightly abandoned or altered for merely local or temporary reasons.

From the very nature of the conflict in which it is engaged, the force with which and the conditions under which it must do its work, and the purpose for which it strives, therefore, are derived those rules of policy generally accepted by the Socialist movement throughout the world, some of the more important of which may be summarized as follows:

1. The Socialist movement must be democratically organized. It has everywhere been found best to have a definite party organization, embracing as large a proportion as possible of all the Socialists in the country, rather than a mere loose aggregation of leaders and followers such as the other parties usually have. The effective democracy of this organization is important, both for its immediate effects and for its educational results. Democracy does not mean the right of each member to do as he pleases, but the right of each to have equal power in making the party's decisions and the duty of each to aid in carrying out those decisions when made. Forbearance on the part of the majority is as essential to efficient democracy as is compliance on the part of the minority. The fullest practicable freedom for the expression of opinion within the party—even of opinions the most "heterodox"—and the closest and most willing unity in party action are equally important and should be regarded as inseparable. It is further necessary that the party should be financially self-reliant, not having to depend upon wealthy individuals for the means to carry on its work, and for this reason the collection of small dues from all party members is almost universally in vogue.

2. The Socialist movement must be revolutionary. That is, it must never conceal nor even ignore or neglect its ultimate aim, which is the emancipation of man from the tyranny of economic forces by the emancipation of the working class from capitalist exploitation. It must ever keep its ideal of social reorganization clearly in view, in order to guide its own action in matters of detail. It must keep this ideal also before the public mind, in order to unite the largest possible number of persons in a conscious striving toward that aim. It can gain no lasting advantage by concealing its real nature; it might obtain followers upon some pretense, but it would soon lose them again and be discredited and demoralized by the deception. It must, therefore, carry on a continuous work of education both within and without its ranks.

3. The Socialist movement must be practical. By this we mean that it must not live in a world of theory, but in the world as it is. It must make its voice heard and its influence felt on all important questions agitating the public mind, and especially on all questions concerning the welfare and progress of the world.

4. The Socialist movement must be international. This follows from the fact that capitalism is international, and that the interests of the working classes of various countries are closely interdependent, and that the working class population of every economically advanced country is composed largely of immigrants of varied race and nationality. The Socialist party in each country ought, therefore, to cultivate close relations with the Socialist parties of other countries and of its own land; moreover, it ought to combat jingo, patriotism, militarism, and imperialist tendencies, and ought to spare no effort to eliminate dividing prejudices of race, nationality, and religion and promote solidarity among the workers in all their forms of action.

5. The Socialist movement must be co-ordinated. It must be a political party, and do its work on this line so as to make itself the party of labor—not waiting to fight other labor parties if they arise, but filling the field so completely that there shall be no occasion for them to arise. But it must be much more than a political party. While separate and autonomous organizations seem preferable for the purposes of labor union activity, for co-operative enterprises, and often for educational and social purposes, the Socialist party, whether officially as an organization or through its press or through the work of its individual members, best serves itself and the working class by keeping in touch with these organizations, aiding them, and in turn being aided by them. Its purpose ought not to be to dominate them, but to win their confidence by deserving it and so to acquire a leadership willingly conceded by the working class as a whole.

REFERENCES.

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Its attitude on all such questions should be guided by a consideration both of its own ultimate aim and of the present means for approaching that aim.

4. The Socialist movement must be independent in its political action. In nearly every country, at some stage in its career, the Socialist party has formed political alliances with some of the more liberal or radical bourgeois parties. In some cases such alliances seem to have been unavoidable, especially in countries where civil and political liberty was but slightly developed and at times when the Socialist movement was young and weak. Such alliances have always, however, involved grave danger and often positive injury to the movement. They always tend to divert the party from its own course, to confuse the minds of its adherents, to commit it to policies inconsistent with its own, and to cause disunion within its ranks. With the continued growth of the Socialist movement such alliances become less necessary to it; with the continued development of capitalism and the class antagonisms peculiar to that system, they become less fruitful of good and more full of danger to the Socialist movement. The opinion of the whole movement, founded on its experience, is, therefore, becoming more firm against any fusion or coalition with any other political party. Especially are such alliances to be avoided in the United States, whose peculiar electoral system and whose prevailing political corruption make them less useful and more injurious to a working class party here than in Europe. It is a corollary to this rule, that Socialist party members, as individuals, ought not to become entangled with other parties, either by "splitting" their votes or by accepting political nominations or appointments at their hands.

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REPUBLICAN DISCONTENT.

The widespread disaffection within the Republican party toward the present leadership of that party has received another striking manifestation in a poll taken by the Chicago Tribune. Ballots were sent to all Republican and Independent editors in the states west of the Ohio. Ignoring the vote of Independent editors, who declared almost to a man against the Republican machine and the Payne tariff, there were 546 Republican editors who declared for the reelection of Cannon to the Speakership, and 2,653 against; and 872 for the tariff law, and 2,686 against.

This widespread disaffection has, of course, no direct Socialist significance. It signifies a revolt of the middle class against the enthroned plutocracy, not a revolt of the working class against the capitalist social order. But the existence of widespread social and political unrest is an indispensable condition to the success of the Socialist propaganda. And in a country like ours, in which the middle class is still so numerous, and which in many sections still presents a soil favorable to the growth of that class, middle class discontent may serve to rouse the workers from their indifference and apathy and to make them receptive to Socialist agitation.

It is for the Socialist party to take advantage of this favorable situation and to rouse in the workers a consciousness of their own class interests, as distinct from those of the middle class. And first of all it is our duty to explain to the workers the utter futility of transferring their allegiance from the Republican labor skinners to the Democratic labor skinners. The party whose backbone is the child-murdering and peonage-fostering South holds out no hope for the workers.

AN AMAZING EXHIBITION OF POWER.

To our mind the amazing power of the plutocracy in this country never before revealed itself so nakedly as it did in the sugar fraud cases.

The most striking fact about these frauds is not the immense sums of money involved. Nor is it the many years during which these frauds were practised, undetected and unpunished. Nor is it that they could not have been practised without the connivance of government officials in high places. Nor is it that so much reluctance was shown by both Democratic and Republican administrations to uncover the frauds, though they had been suspected. Nor is it that so many difficulties were put in the way of the investigators after the inquiry was started.

Every one of these facts might, in another setting, command attention. But all of them shrink into insignificance by comparison with the social power of the plutocracy, as revealed in course of these fraud trials.

Of course, there is not a man in his senses who would for one moment assume that these frauds had been practised without the knowledge and consent of the principal beneficiaries, the Sugar Trust magnates.

Yet subordinate after subordinate has been tried and convicted. Every one of these subordinates had been paid just a living wage. Some of them may have been unwilling tools in the hands of their masters. One of them, Spitzer, even went so far as to state that "the Sugar Trust made a scapegoat" of him. Yet not a single one of these tried and convicted subordinates dared point his finger to the "men higher up" by whose orders they had been swindling the government without any benefit to themselves.

The reticence of these men can have but one meaning. They dread the wrath of the Trust more than they do the loss of their reputations and the prisoner's garb. They would rather come forth from prison and go back to the service of the Trust that made scapegoats of them, than retain their reputations as honest men and their freedom, and at the same time get their names inscribed on that blacklist which works in the dark and in silence, and compared with which the assassin's dagger is an instrument of mercy and charity.

No man in this republic dares call his soul his own. No one can afford to become a marked man of the plutocracy.

The shirtwaist makers' strike has attracted attention throughout the world of capitalism, wherever there are men and women fighting for the rights of labor and its ultimate emancipation. Die Gleichheit (Equality) of Stuttgart, the foremost Socialist women's paper of Germany, edited by the famous Clara Zetkin, has devoted to this strike considerable space in its successive issues. In that of January 31, the last to arrive here, a glowing tribute is paid to the work of the Women's Trade Union League and of the Socialist women, but above all to the self-sacrificing spirit, the devotion and loyalty, the solidarity and steadfastness of the strikers themselves, "the unknown and unnamed," whose glorious achievement will live in the history of the labor movement, in the heart of the proletariat. The ad rendered by Mrs. Belmont is also estimated at its full worth.

The Sun of last Saturday gave up a column of editorial space to a eulogy of Daniel Davenport, the attorney for the bosses in the Danbury Hatters' case. According to the Sun "the case will undoubtedly rank among the great forensic contests in which the freedom of the individual (euphemism for capitalist) was the vital issue involved." The case may, perhaps, come to have an even greater significance. If the American workers have any manhood left in them, the case may yet rank with the Taff Vale case, which resulted in the birth of the British Labor party. The Sun speaks of the Danbury Hatters' case as "terminated." If there is any spirit left in American labor, it will reply in tones of thunder, "We haven't yet begun fighting."

THE UNITED STATES OF MORGAN



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Why College Men Should Study Socialism.

By Robert Hunter.

The editor of a college paper asks me "Why college men should study Socialism." I suppose the answer is that otherwise college men cannot understand Bernard Shaw.

Perhaps, however, such an answer will be thought superficial, despite the very lamentable fact that those ignorant of Socialism must always and forever remain in doubt as to what Shaw can possibly mean.

And, strange as it may seem, the students in American universities are the only ones now that remain in a barbarism so complete. Whether it is Rockefeller's or Carnegie's money that is responsible for this darkness I shall not venture a guess. But this I know, that our American students are growing up quite ignorant of the greatest movement of modern times.

In all other universities of the world the students read Bernard Shaw, Anatole France, H. G. Wells, Maurice Maeterlinck, Alexander Kielland, Giovanni Verga, Gerhardt Hauptmann, Hendrick Ibsen, and other writers of talent and intellect.

They are proud of the scientific achievements of the great scientists who are Socialists. They feel in themselves a natural kinship with the political leaders now forcing to the front the new democracy.

The student is usually a man of ideals with a warm enthusiastic faith in democracy. When, therefore, he sees a movement embracing 50,000,000 men, women and children, spreading from country to country, till it has now become a power in every land, his alert mind, if nothing else, inclines

him to seek the causes and the meaning of that movement.

Within thirty years the modern Socialist movement has grown from a mere handful of zealous fanatics to a vast international political party.

It is a movement of the poor and disinherited that has attracted to it the intellectual elite of Europe.

With the backing of men of conscience and of intellect, it has grown fast and become so powerful in this brief period that it is changing the policies of every European government.

It has thousands of representatives in the municipal councils and legislative bodies of Europe. Its power is altering the whole course of legislation, forcing semi-Socialists into the ministries and bringing political crises similar to the one at this moment in Great Britain.

Socialism has forced to the fore the problems of the poor, so that today we have no more in Europe, governments who content themselves with satisfying the interests of a few ruling families.

For the first time in the history of the world the governments are forced seriously to consider whether or not poverty can be actually abolished. It is not so much the Socialism of books, or the sciences and philosophies of Socialist thinkers, as it is the organization of the workers into a hostile political group that has caused the powerful to heed the demands of Socialism.

And now all Europe is asking with this strange doctrine, which you, reader, know nothing about, capture France within this decade?

Will it overturn the Austrian government, and become there the ruling power?

Will Finland fall into its hands? These are the chief concern of all Europe?

And you, dear readers, know nothing of Socialism. I know you think you do. I know you are sure that it is all wrong, and with that certainty not inclined to studying it.

Yet unless you have actually read one book written by a Socialist, or looked over a Socialist program or studied their political policies in European parliaments, I am free to say that whatever you believe Socialism is, Socialism is not.

You are wrong in believing that Socialism intends to divide up all wealth, and that it intends to make all men equal, and that it intends to substitute for the ordinary evolutionary processes of society, an artificial holocaust of Utopia where everybody will have the exquisite pleasure of passing the entire day, and all days, twirling their fingers.

The millions who believe in Socialism are not all foolish. The great thinkers who are avowed Socialists are not all imbeciles.

The great political leaders now fighting in the parliaments of Europe are not in positions of power through advocating such obviously grotesque ideas. Not at all.

They are there because they have some new light, some new vision of truth—such as, for instance, Paul had, or Luther, or Lincoln. And that's why college men should be curious and study Socialism.

Concerning the Increased Cost of Living.

By Mary S. Oppenheimer.

In the confused tumult of outcries over the increased and constantly increasing cost of living, especially over the higher prices of food, numerous voices are raised placing the responsibility for the commotion mainly upon that Jack-of-all-trades throughout the ages, the wife and mother and manager of the household. These voices proceed chiefly from the sons of Father Adam who are engaged in following their traditional policy of putting the blame upon the daughters of Mother Eve.

To judge from the letters and interviews in the newspapers, many physicians and college professors, as well as the common or garden variety of citizen, are quite agreed that woman as housekeeper is extravagant with her husband's income, no matter what that income may be. A college professor is quoted as saying that a fifth of his husband's salary is wasted through the ignorance of the wives. But this professor is up to date in a way, too, for he says: "The hustling business man who has looked down upon her (woman) as a necessary but unproductive being is realizing the importance of her position in the economy of the time and we hear much of her these days." Another of these gentlemen declares that things would go much better and the household money last a great deal longer if our domestic fare consisted of communi mush and a herring and-boiled-potatoes-for-dinner. By a lot of this kind a little money could be made to go a long way, and the unpleasant question of a raise in salary for the husband to prevent the starvation of his family could be staved off for a while.

Now, it is quite true that a scientific knowledge of food values in point of nourishment is a most excellent and desirable thing for the woman who must plan and provide the meals for a household or a boarding house. It is also desirable for the man who makes his own meals of what he will eat. Furthermore, it is no doubt the fact

that in many cases stimulants are taken because of the lack of the right kind of food. The human being who is well nourished is far less likely to fall into habits of intoxication than is the badly nourished individual, and better knowledge of foods is perhaps the most effectual prevention of drunkenness.

Yet as a matter of fact this study of food values from a scientific standpoint is entirely a modern thing. It is the outgrowth of a general increase in many branches of scientific study and knowledge. A few decades ago it had not been heard of. Women are already taking up the subject rather extensively as teachers, practitioners and students, and more and more will surely do so as the value of such study and knowledge is felt. Still it is rather hard when her masculine critic blames the poor housekeeper because she does not know these scientific facts by feminine "intuition." She will learn them soon enough when she gets half a chance.

The real factor consciously or unconsciously behind these accusations of extravagance on the part of the average housewife is not a desire for the wider diffusion of such knowledge for its own sake and the good results that it may bring. What the collegiate and other retainers of the capitalist system fervently wish is to shut off a universal outcry for a raise in wages and salaries on account of the increased cost of living. So they are crying aloud from the houseposts that better management on the part of the housewives is all that is needed and then everything will be lovely again. The total result of the whole matter will probably be a gradual lowering of the standard of living that has so long prevailed in this country. The workman will suffer, but it may be said in his behalf that he does not seem to mind suffering and will probably be quite willing to put up with a poorer diet provided his masters and the politicians continue to pour their honeyed words of flattery into his ears.

He will bear this new burden patiently as he has borne the old ones. Besides, he is in many cases pretty near the starvation line and already has grown hardened to living on the verge.

It is the army of clerks and of small salaried employes of innumerable kinds who will be most acutely and markedly affected. Their suffering will be keen. They are already pinched on every side. Their salaries remain the same, or if they increase, do so but slightly, while the cost of living goes up by leaps and bounds. Their amusements, their small luxuries, must be given up one after another and the family budget cut down ever more and more. Their pride will suffer cruelly and their much boasted gentility go by the board.

Let us hope that under these conditions these middle class employes will at last recognize their own economic position and see themselves for wage slaves that they are. They will be a mighty addition to the ranks of the discontented and the class conscious.

BEN HANFORD A TRIBUTE.

By Mary Hansen.
He is gone; the gods who knew him Have claimed him for their own. He has sown the seed of promise. Tho' the harvest has not grown; We are stronger for his friendship; We are better that he came; And our lips we open praying: When we breathe our Comrade's name. He walked straight; we but faltered. He was strong where we would fall; A friend to all the world's oppressed. A foe where wrong would hurt; And we'll miss him in the battle For the right in coming years; We, who have no laurels for him, Can't but crown him with our tears.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Joseph E. Cohen.

It is altogether gratifying that, as the years roll around, Abraham Lincoln is finding an ever warmer place in the affections of the American people. For, in so many respects, he is the ideal of the common man, the shadow that has been cast before of the race of free workers about to be born.

Gratifying it is, because we are at the threshold of a crisis such as that in which he stood, a crisis with altogether different problems and aspects, and yet a crisis like so many in the past "that tried men's souls."

Lincoln was the doer, the achiever. The men who have woven the glamor of romance about the popular leaders of antiquity did well in having them born in humble circumstances—the bulrushes and the manger. Not only are they fit companion surroundings for the old log cabin; Lincoln could not have come to the presidency in a more discouraging time and manner.

Aware he was of all that was going on about him, quick to discern the essential lights and shades of the nation's position. In a letter to Congress he wrote: "It is worthy of note that in this, the government's hour of trial, while large numbers of those in the arm and the navy who have been favored with offices have resigned, and proved false to the hand which has pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag."

The story of army contract jobbery, of financial brigandage, and of other unscrupulous, rapping of the federal treasury by the rich men of the time, is too well known to require repeating here. The blows they showered upon the government were as disheartening as those received at Bull Run, and in the Wilderness; they pierced Lincoln as deeply as did the bullet of his assassin.

This species of treason to the nation was not the cause of his abiding faith in the plain people; it served only to intensify that faith. Before entering upon the presidency he had read in a speech to German work-

men: "I agree with you, Mr. Lincoln, that the workingmen are the basis of all governments."
As President his aim was to preserve the nation, the received in liberty, and declared his proposition that all men are equal." A nation, too, created in conviction that the institution of slave slavery would ultimately be destroyed. "A nation that would become "all free."

The kernel of the slave question had presented to his Illinois neighbors in language never to be forgotten. Stripped of all sentiment, and abstract moral standards, reduced to its root act, it was this: "The bread and I'll eat it."

And though Lincoln may not have seen it so, yet the struggle between North and South was over the fact that labor of one kind or another, white or black, had earned the struggle between the despotic Southern barons and the common iron and money kings. The price then, as it is today, among the Vandals of commerce, the of the toll of the working people.

The great mass of the American people do not recognize this to be the keynote of the labor problem of the time, of the important political problems of all time. They see in Lincoln one of the common people. They see in him the man in whom centered forces that saved the nation, beheld in him the pilot, Walt Whitman's captain, who held his man's wheel of the ship of state, guided it safely through the storm.

That of itself is enough. It is taken of the time a coming, when common people as a whole will be the masters of their fate, will be the nation, all its hopes and possibilities, in reality "this country with all its institutions" will belong to them, the common people, much more than the social aristocracy, the doers and the achievers.
It is for this Socialist thinker of Abraham Lincoln.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY.

Editor of The Call:

The saying "There is none so blind as those who will not see" applies to our friend, William E. Walling. His article in The Call of February 10 justifies us in making the application. In his anxiety to proclaim the defeat of the British Labor party Walling stretches facts to suit a theory.

Instead of taking Mr. Post as the foundation of our argumentation, we will ask Walling to read the Labor Leader of January 23, where in giving the election results it sums up: 18 candidates (including twenty-six miners), 15 successful (three seats gained), 23 unsuccessful (six seats lost).

— 58 leaving ten results to come.

The cable news gives the Labor party five more seats, which brings the total number of successful candidates up to forty, and the total unsuccessful contests to thirty-eight.

Some men said the Labor party was beaten before the polling took place; they are now saying "I told you so." The Laborites have ten seats less now. When the Socialists of Germany had their representation in the Reichstag reduced from eighty-three to fifty we didn't pronounce the German Social Democracy defeated. We looked up the total vote and found the Socialists had made a handsome increase in the vote, and even the capitalist press of America were compelled to recognize it. The total Labor and Socialist vote of Great Britain will give a definite idea as to whether the Labor party was defeated or not.

It is admitted that in three-cornered contests (where Liberal, Tory and Labor ran), the Labor party suffered heavily. It succeeded only in a few of the three-cornered contests. When we take into account the fact that the expenses of contested elections must be met by the candidates or their parties we wonder how they were able to put up any kind of a struggle at all.

Suppose we, in America, were in a similar position. Seventy-eight contests; an average of 1500 pounds per contest. Think of it!

Then let us consider further the enormous resources of the Liberals and Tories, the confusing issues raised, the bribery and intimidation, we ought to be amazed at the magnificent showing our friends made.

And, lastly, Walling, don't forget the traitorous work of R. Blatchford, which, by the way, is not his first time. Blatchford's fingo attitude during the Boer war was disgraceful.

The Labor party's sacrifice, as a whole offsets any deals of expediency that may have taken place at Manchester or Halifax.

I believe I have said enough to effect the lugubrious attitude of Comrade Walling. He ought not to take Post or any one else as an authority for a conclusion he arrived at before the polling took place.

PATRICK L. QUINLAN.
Jersey City, February 15, 1916.

AWAY WITH THE TYRANT!

Editor of The Call:
A Comrade, in a recent letter to the editor, "enters his emphatic protest" against certain official acts of said editor. This suggests a fundamental question: "Who is 'the editor'?" employed?
In other words, why should some one or two or three persons decide just what articles and letters shall or shall not be admitted to the paper, and, moreover,

act the part of a Supreme Court in passing sentence upon any and all articles, even taking them and preaching sermons thereon?

Would not a better plan be described by Richard Maurice in New Age (London, November 1915) as being that of "L'Humanite," a Socialist periodical? The plan is as follows:

"First, as the business side of the paper, 'L'Humanite' is the property company formed by shares which are by (a) branches of the Socialist and their federations, (b) trades and federations of trades unions, (c) co-operative societies, and (d) individuals. The management of the paper is in the hands of a council of representatives nominated by these arms of the Socialist and Labor movement.

"Secondly, as to the political side, this may be well and cleverly done from the composition of the editorial and managing council. The editorial is the expression of the views of a phase of a great social movement. It stands on the solid rock of the equal expression of the views of all nations by means of their respective governments.

"Then, there are no editorial boards and the little bit god on which oligarchy and monarchism is based, in spirit of a free democracy, does not exist. It is in vain to search 'L'Humanite' for 'Ed.' editors to every level of thought.

"Each of the constituent organizations enumerated above appoints a number of writers on to the staff of the paper, and over their own share these men contribute their own and the views of their organizations, by side with articles signed by members of the Parliamentary Socialist party.

Just a word as to (b) above: trades unions and federations of trades unions in this country it would be necessary to discriminate between those labor organizations which are "class-conscious" those which are not; otherwise the poor would fail to accomplish their purpose for which alone it exists."

EDWIN W. WALLING.
West New Brighton, N. Y., Feb. 1916.

OUR ALIEN ORIGINALS

Editor of The Call:
We hear so much about our criminals; statisticians tell us the proportion of foreign born to the criminals is much larger than the proportion of the total foreign to the total population, and we are told that it is 25 per cent of the total number of prisoners. This is certainly a pleasurable phenomenon.
But isn't it just barely possible the higher criminality in our population is more apparent than it is? Can we not find a fairly plausible explanation of their criminality in the fact that a foreigner, being ignorant of the language and of the laws of the country is as a rule devoid of money, and that most important thing—pull—and will often get a prison term, where his native born neighbor of the same offense, but not in money at least in friends, will be the invaluable aid of influential clans, will go scot free?
Many such instances, common real life, could be cited. At this attempt at an explanation, I am worth considering. There is nothing in it. Yours very truly,
WILLIAM J. ROBINSON.
Editor of The Call.
New York, Feb. 9, 1916.
(The fact that the foreign born are mostly adults would in itself suggest among them a greater number of criminals than the natives.—Ed. The Call.)