

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

The Call

The Weather.

Much Colder; Snow and High Winds.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

ESTABLISHED 1890

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

"ANARCHIST" BAND KILLED IN BATTLE

Armed Soldiers Surround House Where Men Took Refuge.

DEFY WHOLE ARMY

Fight Desperately and Die in Flames When Place Is Set on Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The most remarkable affray that has occurred in the history of London was witnessed here today when the police and soldiers, numbering in all about 1,500 men, surrounded a house on Sydney street, Stepney, in the East End, and attacked supposed anarchists who were entrenched there. From early in the morning until after 2 o'clock this afternoon the battle waged. The building was finally set on fire, whether by the attacking force or by the anarchists themselves, is not known. None of the desperadoes escaped. After the building was searched late this afternoon, two charred bodies were found. The police at first thought that at least six men had made their last stand in the building.

To-day's events came as a dramatic sequel to what is known as the Hounditch murder case of December 16, when three policemen were killed by burglars, who were discovered to have tunneled under a jewelry shop in that section.

One of the burglars was killed then by a stray shot from his pals, two or three others are in jail and there were rumors of an anarchist plot in connection with papers found in the house of the dead burglar.

Police Surround House.

In the early hours this morning, under cover of darkness, hundreds of police surrounded a block of buildings on Sydney street, Stepney, in the East End of London, in which two men wanted by the police, known as Frits and Peter the Painter, had taken refuge. These men are said to belong to the gang which is supposed to have been responsible for the murders of the policemen.

The police closed the whole street and blocked all exits. Hostilities were quickly set going. When Sergeant Leeson approached the house in order to reconnoiter, a shot from an upper window laid him low. His comrades quickly requisitioned an ambulance.

A brisk fusillade followed and soon a battle was in full swing.

The police, recognizing the urgency of the case, sent for a squad of the Scots Guards from the Tower. About a dozen of the guardsmen took up a position on the roof of a brewery commanding a view of the tenement in which the desperadoes were entrenched.

The attacking force was so strong that there seemed little probability that the besieged could hold out for long, but the police feared that the outlaws would end the struggle by committing suicide.

The fusillades of the soldiers smashed all the window panes. The men wanted replied from barricaded windows on the two top floors with volleys of revolver shots, wounding one soldier.

Whole Army of Besiegers.

Dense crowds of people made frantic rushes and the police were compelled to summon further aid. There were then 1,500 policemen and soldiers on the scene.

A second detachment of the Scots Guards, with ammunition, arrived as well as a number of firemen with ladders, who prepared to try the effect of the hose on the besieged.

The casualties so far as known, include a police sergeant, shot in the chest; a soldier wounded in the foot and an onlooker struck by a ricocheting bullet. It was reported that a number of spectators were hurt by flying bullets.

Home Secretary Churchill arrived on the scene of battle to watch the operations of the combined forces of military and police. He had not been many minutes a spectator when dense volumes of smoke poured from the windows of the besieged house. The defenders took refuge on the second floor, but the flames quickly drove them to the roof, whence they fired volley after volley at their pursuers. A man was seen to make a dash from the house, firing in all directions. The soldiers returned the fire.

(Continued on Page 3.)

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE KILLS EIGHT

Efforts of Rescue Parties Rewarded Only by Dead Bodies.

SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 3.—A fatal explosion, which took place early this morning at the south side of Sydney, No. 3 Colliery, Sydney mines, has resulted in the death of eight men. The bodies of six were recovered by their fellow workmen, who organized a rescue party this afternoon. The explosion caused a heavy fall of stone and coal from the roof at No. 13 landing and cut off and imprisoned eight men who were in that portion of the mine at the time of the explosion.

Of the eight men who are dead, three were deputies, Archie Ferguson, Henry Puechess, and Hugh Dickson, and the others were miners.

Early in the day a large force of volunteers went into the pit and endeavored to dig their way into the place where the men were entombed. The rescuers included a corps of men, equipped with the Draeger life saving apparatus, under Robert Robson. The rescuers worked until at length their efforts were rewarded by making an opening into the ruined portion of the mine, and after great difficulty, the entombed miners were found lying in different parts of the mine. All of the men were dead, two of whom were probably killed by falling coal, as shown by marks on the head, while the others were suffocated by the gases after the explosion.

Gas Gathered During Layoff.

The mine had been idle since Friday and the air was supposed to have been changed on Saturday, and it is suggested that this work was not properly executed, with the result of the accumulation of gas.

Manager Brown, Inspector Nicholson and Dr. Johnson went down into the mine as rescuers. Crowds of men and women gathered about the mouth of the pit. Experienced miners shook their heads, and said there was little hope for the men being brought out alive.

Their forebodings proved only too well founded, for every one in the mine when the explosion took place is dead.

Six bodies have been brought to the surface.

WEALTHY BIGAMIST GETS LIGHT SENTENCE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3.—Charles R. Drummond, son of a millionaire St. Louis tobacco manufacturer, now dead, and president of the Drummond Realty Company here, pleaded guilty in Judge Werdeman's court at Clayton, St. Louis county, today, to bigamy in marrying Miss Charlotte Vincent, a stenographer. He received the minimum punishment, a \$500 fine and six months in jail. He paid the fine, but was paroled from the jail sentence.

Miss Vincent, who became Drummond's third wife, was not in court to prosecute Drummond and this was assigned by Judge Werdeman as the reason for the light sentence.

The parole carries the condition that Drummond shall stay out of St. Louis county hereafter, that he shall not be found drunk on the streets of St. Louis or anywhere else, and that he shall conduct himself generally as a moral man.

OPPOSES VACCINATION AT POINT OF GUN

Herbert A. Thorpe, the Custom House stenographer living at Princess Bay, Richmond Borough, who threatened to shoot any one who attempted to vaccinate his children, again tried yesterday to get them into Public School 3. The principal refused to accept them, saying that he had orders from his superiors not to receive them unless they were vaccinated. Thorpe had kept his children at home rather than have them vaccinated.

On December 15 he was brought into court for violating the compulsory education law, but the case was dropped because the prosecuting attorney failed to appear. District Superintendent William F. Ettinger, says he will now push the case to a decision.

FORWARD ASS'N WILL ERECT NEW BUILDING

Plans have been filed for a ten-story store and loft building for the famous Socialist Jewish daily newspaper, the Forward. It is to be on the south side of East Broadway, 130.7 feet east of Rutgers street, opposite Edward Park. It will have a frontage of 52 feet and a depth of 90.1 feet and is to be built for the Forward Association, of which A. Field is president. The cost of erecting this building has been estimated at \$300,000.

SPY SYSTEM KEEPS TRUST'S CIGAR MEN IN CONSTANT FEAR

Men Do Not Dare Whisper Concerning Organization.

RUN LIKE AN ARMY

Snobbish Instincts Carefully Cultivated—Kept in Fear of Shakeups.

How "profit sharing" with employees can be used nicely, not only in cutting their wages without an effective protest from them, but also in so hopelessly demoralizing the employees as to make them absolutely inaccessible to unionism, or to any form of organization for their protection, is amply illustrated in the case of the clerks in the tobacco trust's United Cigar Stores.

Under the mask of "profit sharing," the tobacco trust has succeeded in establishing a method of espionage among its employees, thus keeping them from talking about their affairs to each other, which is so effective that the establishment of an organization among the men is well nigh impossible.

It would be hard to find two clerks in the employ of the United Cigar Stores who trust each other so much or so little as to enter into conversation about the company or its methods, or about the need of organization.

Should one man start a conversation suggesting the necessity of organization, the other clerk will look at him with seeming incomprehension of the subject.

The clerk who has the subject of organization broached to him by a fellow clerk will even assume an air of injured dignity and declare innocently that unionism is a very fine thing for "ordinary workmen."

But as for the employees of the United Cigar Stores, there surely can be no need of starting a union among them.

How the Scheme Works.

This deception, this hiding from one another the thoughts which are uppermost in the minds of all, is the direct result of a system of favoritism and espionage instituted by the United Cigar Stores, which makes each clerk suspect everybody else.

"There are no two clerks in the United Cigar Stores that will trust each other," said an ex-employee of the United Stores, who is fully conversant with the situation. "The United Cigar Store employees are like soldiers. The stores are run by the trust after the fashion of an army. Each man has his 'superior.' Each superior is in turn responsible to some one else higher up. To be promoted each superior must show merit. He must become a favorite. And merit in the eyes of the company is 'secret'."

(Continued on page 3.)

SUPREME COURT HITS LABOR CONTRACT LAW

Legality of Alabama Peonage Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The constitutionality of the Alabama contract labor law was denied by the Supreme Court of the United States today. The case, that of Alonso Bailey, the state of Alabama, was brought to the Supreme Court to determine whether the Alabama statute was in violation of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments.

It was alleged that in purpose and effect the state law subjected a large class of persons to involuntary servitude without due process of law, by making mere failure to perform a contract for labor service, evidence of an intent to defraud, and punishable as a criminal offense.

By operation of the law, it was also held, many negroes were reduced to a state of peonage.

The Alabama courts upheld the law. Justice Hughes rendered the decision of the Supreme Court today. Justices Holmes and Lurton dissented.

NEWARK FIRE CAUSES LOSS OF \$300,000

The burning of the Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, in Arlington street, Newark, yesterday, caused a loss estimated at \$300,000. Two buildings, a five-story brick structure which occupied two city lots, and an eight-story building were destroyed.

More than 200 girls employed in the Newark Embroidery Works in Shipman street, directly in the rear of the Knickerbocker plant, watched the fire until they were ordered out of the shop by Fire Chief Astley. Several times the fire attacked the embroidery works building, but was repulsed by the firemen before they gained much headway. The site of the Knickerbocker plant, in Shipman street, is the works of Ferris Bros., manufacturers of corset covers, where 600 girls are employed. The shop is closed for the holiday stocktaking. The building was threatened by the flames several times.

The fire started in the five-story building on the second floor and was discovered by Miss Helen Mulligan, daughter of John Mulligan, the proprietor. She is a stenographer, and was working in the office on that floor when the flames burst out. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a crossing of electric wires.

INFLUENZA HELPS TO BAISE DEATH RATE

The 1,696 deaths in the city last week exceeded the total for the final week of 1909 by 104. The death rate was 18.10 per thousand of population; a year ago it was 17.29. Child mortality was lower, however.

Last week there were 27 deaths from influenza, as compared with 14 a year before, and week before last there were 34 as against 12 for the corresponding week of 1909. Pneumonia caused 398 deaths last week, 71 more than a year ago, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 180, or 40 more. Heart disease killed 238 persons and typhoid fever 10.

BROOKLYN C. L. U. GIVES OUT GAYNOR LETTERS

POLICE CHIEF CHARGED WITH EXTORTING MONEY

Subway Correspondence Aired That All May See.

MAYOR WAS ANGRY

Incensed at Labor Body Because of Their Criticisms of His Attitude.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Charges were filed this afternoon with the police commissioners against Police Chief Michael Regan. John W. Griffin, a former member of the Buffalo police force and now president of the New York State Patrolmen's Association, makes the charges, alleging that Regan went beyond his authority in collecting money from saloon and dive keepers to help defray the cost of entertaining the convention of police chiefs of America, a year ago last summer.

Griffin leads off by charging Regan with neglect of duty, violation of the rules and regulations of the police department, violation of the law, conduct prejudicial to the public peace and welfare, conduct prejudicial to good discipline and the commission of crime.

The charges recite that Regan did not report a list of names of those who had contributed for the entertainment of the police chiefs until ordered by the police commissioners to do so. Griffin also says that Regan transferred police officers to undesirable precincts at the request of saloon keepers who had donated money. He asks Regan's removal from office.

Superintendent Regan said he was not worrying about the outcome of the charges. He added he had always done his duty faithfully and there had been no cause for complaint. The matter will be taken up by the police commissioners and the Mayor.

HIS BODY OSSIFIED WHILE STILL ALIVE

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 3.—William W. Fearheller, formerly a newspaper man in Philadelphia, whose body was apparently turning to stone, died in the Crozer Hospital Sunday. His unusual disease is known as scleroderma, which is a gradual ossification of the body. Fearheller had been unable to move for months and only the flesh of his head was of normal softness, yet he could eat without much difficulty and could also smoke.

Fearheller was thrown from a trolley car three years ago and sustained serious injuries. He had apparently recovered when he suddenly began to lose the power of locomotion, and ossification gradually set in.

The disease extended over the whole body by degrees, and two years ago the man was taken from his home to the hospital. At that time he wrote to friends in this city, telling them that there was no hope of saving his life.

GARRISON READY TO CRUSH PORTUGUESE PLOT

MADRID, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Vigo says that the garrison at Valencia-Minbo, Portugal, has been consigned to barracks upon orders from Lisbon and ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

According to the Vigo dispatch the authorities at Moncao, a small town of Portugal, twenty-eight miles north of Vigo, suppressed and seized two automobiles loaded with rifles and dashed toward the interior of Portugal. This discovery was followed with the order to the commander of the garrison at Valencia-de-Minbo, a Portuguese town on the left bank of the river Minho, on the northwest frontier.

18 MEN LAID OFF AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Eighteen men who were employed at the Brooklyn navy yard as clerks, draughtsmen and inspectors were laid off yesterday because the appropriation, from which they were paid their salaries, is running low, so it is said. They were employed in the different bureaus, but their salaries were paid from the money allotted to the bureau of yards and docks.

As soon as more money is granted, the majority of them will be taken back, but the indications are that they will be idle for some time to come unless they secure other employment.

SAYS GALLAGHER IS SHAMMING INSANITY

Declaring James J. Gallagher, the assessor of Mayor Gaynor of New York, to be a sane, Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, a New York alienist, at a hearing yesterday to determine the prisoner's sanity, also asserted that Gallagher was in good health and was shamming insanity. He should stand trial on the indictment against him, the physician said.

The hearing was before Supreme Court Justice Swayzee and Judges Blair and Carey, of Hudson county, and a street jury.

PRIVATE BANKING LAW HELD VALID BY COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The New York banking law, passed May 22, 1910, requiring private banks to secure a license and deposit security of \$10,000 with the state controller, together with a surety bond was today declared constitutional by a decision of the federal Supreme Court.

The carrying out of the verdict of the voters of 1909.

The keeping of their places by members of the Board of Estimate.

The building of a competitive way system in New York, in that the people may have had the new system, but the extension of the Interborough as well.

tion will force the monopoly to its lines into new territory, the

representatives of the labor movement in Brooklyn will not be compelled to constantly explain their position in this matter, we have decided to make the entire matter public.

"Signed,"

"OTTO NICOLA,
Corresponding Secretary.

"Executive committee:
"MAURICE DE YOUNG, Chairman,
"JOHN P. COUGHLIN,
"CHARLES F. LIEBMAN,
"WILLIAM ROBERTS,
"LAWRENCE M'MAHON."

Original Communication.

The letter to the Mayor of December 8, which was the original cause that stirred Gaynor to anger, was as follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 8, 1910.
Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir—As you are aware the Central Labor Union is interested in the immediate building of subways for the relief of New York, and in the building of a subway competitive with the present system, desire to ask you certain direct questions as to your stand on subway matters. You have recently declined to say that you favored carrying out the independent subway plan, and many persons have asserted that you favor replacing it with additions to the present monopoly. This, despite its intolerable treatment of the city in the matter of building extensions. These assertions have implied an unfavorable reversal of your attitude since the campaign of 1909, and in order that you may set yourself right in this respect, we submit the following questions based on your campaign and other utterances.

The people of New York voted for the immediate construction of independent subways at the election of 1909, and every successful candidate, including yourself, spoke for them on the platform—unless English words have lost their meaning. We say, then, that the issues today are not the Interboro routes, which cannot be built at once, but:

1. The carrying out of the verdict of the voters of 1909.

2. The keeping of their places by members of the Board of Estimate.

3. The building of a competitive way system in New York, in that the people may have had the new system, but the extension of the Interborough as well. 4. The extension of the Interborough as well. 5. The extension of the Interborough as well. 6. The extension of the Interborough as well. 7. The extension of the Interborough as well. 8. The extension of the Interborough as well. 9. The extension of the Interborough as well. 10. The extension of the Interborough as well.

show the whole trouble is that these are being taken by competing interests who want to get the thing done on favorable terms, and each side contending that they will get favorable terms.

On October 20, 1909 you said in a speech: "If the margin of credit of the city was only \$25,000,000 we would go about it forthwith. Why, I suppose proceeding expeditiously with your tunnel over here in Flatbush avenue, in Fourth avenue—the one they call the loop—and with whatever may be necessary on the other side of the river, we would not spend over \$15,000,000 a year, and meanwhile values are growing; and there is always a margin to continue the work."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind? On October 26, 1909, you are quoted as saying: "There is great anxiety that the subway will bankrupt the city. Did you ever hear such foolish talk in all your life—that the building of subways and tubes under the river is going to bankrupt the city?"

"Why every one of them built will create values many times the cost, and create those values forthwith and go on creating forever and ever, as long as they are in use. "And yet some people, with skulls so thin that you could knock their brains out with a soft loaf of bread, talk about bankrupting the city in that way."

"Did you ever hear the like of it?" Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind? In Clermont Park, Brooklyn, on October 16, 1909, you are quoted as having said: "Let me tell you, there is nothing short in the city's credit. The city has a borrowing capacity within the 10 per cent. limit of probably \$150,000,000 tonight. But if it is \$30,000,000 or \$50,000,000, it is ample for the building of these subways, and I propose to go at them forthwith, not wait and fiddle over it—to get at it forthwith, and going at it forthwith, and keeping it up, we probably would not spend more than \$15,000,000 a year, with the utmost diligence, and that, in the course of four years would amount to \$60,000,000, wouldn't it? Which would build two or three subways."

The truth is, within six years we would have all the subways that we immediately need built; and we could build them on the present credit of the city. "The case is better than that. Every subway that is built, my friends, pays for itself, instead of being a drain on the treasury, and those people who are so anxious to get hold of them, know the fact well."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind? In Pearson's magazine, in May, you wrote: "The way the matter has been neglected—worse, yet, frowned, on by those in rulership over the city, has justly excited public discontent, which is a kinder, vord than distrust, and enables us to attempt such strange official attitude of error of judgment instead of a greater devotion to exploiters of city franchises, than to the community and commonwealth."

Mr. Mayor, are you still of the same mind? Mr. Mayor, we ask you for a categorical answer to these questions. Nine words will be sufficient, and we are confident each word will be "yes." These quotations show you fully committed before election to immediate construction of independent lines. It is not a fact, Mr. Mayor, that the only subway to which immediate construction can be applied is the Triborough, are any other plans for any other lines whatsoever, Interborough or any other, to be submitted to you by the Public Service Commission, or any such plans by any possibility be ready for contracts for many months? We must remind you that it has been asserted that, although you have declined to say that you favored the Tri-Borough, that you have shown favor to the Interborough monopoly by your article in the Outlook by your talk of taking up "other routes," when only one line was to be before you officially, and by your acceptance of a proposal to practically delegate the powers of the public service commission and of the board of estimate, to what many considered a packed jury, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Merchants' Association, so which you have shown a personal willingness to delegate your decision, have already declared against the independent system the people voted for. In view of these assertions we offer you in the following question, which deals with your commitment to the Tri-Borough since election, another opportunity to show that those who have questioned the good faith of the man they elected Mayor of New York have been mistaken.

Mr. Mayor, is it not a fact that the transit committee of the Board of Estimate, of which you are a member, has collaborated with the Public Commission in preparing and advertising the contracts for the Tri-Borough, and has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of the city's money on it. Respectfully yours, OTTO NICOLA, Corresponding Secretary, MAYOR'S ANGER REPLY.

To this communication the Mayor, mainly incoherent, made the following reply: "City of New York, "Office of the Mayor, "Dec. 11, 1910. "Dear Sir—Your favor of December 11 is at hand. It shows throughout that you do not know what you are talking about. You have not the slightest conception, in fact as I can see from your letter, of the subway situation. Your statement that I ever pledged myself to any route, independent or otherwise, is false to your own knowledge. "It is strange indeed if there be any workman in this city who wants two or three independent subway systems, so that he will have the great privilege of paying an extra fare every time he wants to transfer from one to another. I do not believe that you represent any workmen whatever. It is impossible the workmen of New York city want to be obliged to pay double fares. If there be any labor union that desires to consider this matter, they had better turn it over to somebody who knows more about it than you do. "You evidently do not know that if the city should build what you call an independent system it would have to put up for bids an operator in which case the chances are ten to one that the present subway company would be the successful bidder. And yet you talk as though it would have to be a new company and a good company at that. I suppose you wrote me your letter so as to air yourself in the newspaper by publishing my answer. I will therefore add to your disappointment that this letter is not for publication. I am certain that no labor union authorized you to write such a letter. You are evidently a humbug. Yours very truly, "W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor."

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OTTO NICOLA, Esq., Central Labor Union, 744 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. On December 19, the Central Labor Union replied to the Mayor's querulous rebuke and asserted that Nicola in writing to him had the backing of the whole body. This letter was as follows: "Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York. "Dear Sir—Your favor of the 13th instant addressed to Mr. Otto Nicola, secretary of this body, was read and considered at the regular meeting on Sunday afternoon. "You may have intended in your courteous letter a rebuke to Mr. Nicola, which belongs not to him as an individual, but as to the Central Labor Union, whose official correspondent he is. The facts, which your letter would indicate you are not conversant with in regard to your letter of the 8th instant, will state for your better information. At the meeting of December 4 our standing committee on subways reported to the body a letter with the recommendation that it be sent to your honor. The letter was read and approved without change by unanimous vote. It was Mr. Nicola's duty to transmit the letter to you and sign it as corresponding secretary. He was no more responsible for the attitude of this body than any other member. He did not give out his letter to the press, although three reporters came to our hall after the meeting for news. He also respected your wish, which was unnecessary, not to publish your reply, but turned it over to the Central Labor Union, whose agent he is. As our letter of the 8th instant was an official communication, its answer is an official communication of this body, and Mr. Nicola is not responsible for any action we may take in regard to it. "The Central Labor Union is the chartered central labor body of Brooklyn, composed of delegates from all of the American Federation of Labor unions of Brooklyn, embracing in its affiliation some 40,000 organized workers of this borough. It is interested in all questions affecting this community as a whole. It therefore must continue to hold and express its views on the transportation problem. For twenty-five years this body has believed in and advocated municipal ownership and operation of transportation lines, and much of that time we have regarded your honor as an able exponent of our position. No sufficient argument has yet been offered to change our position. "It is of great importance, where matters may be dangerous to the delegates falling to understand the sentiment of the union, we refer back to our affiliated unions in order that they may be guided by their discussion and action. As you seem to doubt that the unions endorse the position taken in this instance, the Central Labor Union at the meeting of December 18 voted to send a copy of our original letter asking you to define your position on subways, dated December 8, 1910, in every trade union affiliated with us (about seventy-five in number), thereby enabling us to get an expression from nearly all the organized workers of Brooklyn. "Your letter has not been given to the press, but it has been referred to the subway committee for further consideration. The Central Labor Union will continue serenely on its way, when necessary, expressing its convictions without anger, passion or prejudice, yet clearly and plainly enough to be understood. It is no crime if others honestly differ with us. The elected officials of the city, the servants of the people, have in the past shown no resentment at our addressing them. They have, perhaps, for their own enlightenment, been anxious to get the point of view of the thousands of organized workers of this borough, especially expressed. Very truly yours, "BROOKLYN CENTRAL LABOR UNION."

"Induced and sent by vote of meeting of December 18, 1910. "MAURICE DE YOUNG, "President. "OTTO NICOLA, "Corresponding Secretary." The Mayor's reply was: "City of New York, "Office of the Mayor, "December 21, 1910. "Dear Sir—Your letter of December 19 is at hand. If you or your committee wish to discuss the question of subways I shall always be most happy to receive you, or to receive letters from you, but permit me to say that I know with

situation. Your statement that I ever pledged myself to any route, independent or otherwise, is false to your own knowledge. "It is strange indeed if there be any workman in this city who wants two or three independent subway systems, so that he will have the great privilege of paying an extra fare every time he wants to transfer from one to another. I do not believe that you represent any workmen whatever. It is impossible the workmen of New York city want to be obliged to pay double fares. If there be any labor union that desires to consider this matter, they had better turn it over to somebody who knows more about it than you do. "You evidently do not know that if the city should build what you call an independent system it would have to put up for bids an operator in which case the chances are ten to one that the present subway company would be the successful bidder. And yet you talk as though it would have to be a new company and a good company at that. I suppose you wrote me your letter so as to air yourself in the newspaper by publishing my answer. I will therefore add to your disappointment that this letter is not for publication. I am certain that no labor union authorized you to write such a letter. You are evidently a humbug. Yours very truly, "W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor."

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4% SAVINGS ACCOUNTS THE THREE POPULAR ACCOUNTS OF THIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT OF MONEY SAVERS AND NON-SPECULATIVE INVESTORS MONTHLY FIXED PAYMENT ACCOUNTS \$5 per month for 140 months compounds to \$1000. \$10 to \$2000. \$25 to \$5000. Withdrawable at increasing rates from 2 1/2 per cent during 1st and 2nd years, to 5 1/2 per cent during 9th and 10th years. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS over \$2,400,000.00 5% INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

PROSECUTION NOT TO STOP WITH ROBIN District Attorney Says He Will Get After Others Involved, Too.

After learning that Joseph G. Robin, head of the wrecked Northern Bank and Washington Savings Bank, would not be well enough to appear in General Sessions for arraignment, District Attorney Whitman intimated yesterday that other men might be indicted in connection with the looting of the two institutions. "No effort will be spared by this office in prosecuting those guilty of violations of the law in connection with the affairs of the Northern Bank and its branches, the Washington Savings Bank and the associated companies," he said. The examination of prospective witnesses and officers is being conducted by me and my assistants, and the evidence as it develops will be placed before one of the new grand juries.

I reaffirm my campaign pledge, that I propose to treat crimes and criminals of high finance exactly in the same way as I treat crimes and criminals of low finance. I shall regard defendant as the criminal, and equal before the law, whether they are charged with having stolen a railroad or a watch, or with having plundered public or private funds.

William L. Brower, vice president of the Northern Bank, and Frederick K. Morris, Robin's confidential man, were examined by Assistant District Attorney Clark soon after midday. Whitman said the reason he had not been able to act sooner was that the state superintendent of banking, O. H. Cheney, had not completed his investigation. It was necessary for the District Attorney's department to wait until this was finished.

According to the doctor who had been attending Robin in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital, the speculating banker was still too ill to leave his bed yesterday. Mr. Whitman talked over the telephone in the morning with the physician, who explained that the prisoner had not recovered from the effects of the drug he took last Friday on his way to court.

COMMITTEE ON JOY RIDING. The Aldermen have appointed a committee to inquire into the system by which the use of city automobiles is governed. Alderman Smith, Democrat of the 4th district, is chairman, and the committee will begin its investigation within a few days.

out consulting you that the workmen of this city do not wish to be compelled to pay two fares to go about the city. It might be well for you to remember, then, that this matter of subways is a thing that I have studied for many years, and it is possible that I know something about it. It might be well also to remember that I am sixteen years on the Supreme Court bench as a judge and had such matters to deal with, and that I am to some extent prepared to deal with them. These things might well have prevented you from addressing me in the insulting tone of your former letter, attributing to me things I never uttered and do not stand for. I hope I shall never live to see independent lines of railways in this great city, necessitating the payment of two fares.

"All the subways that can be built under the statute are owned by the city. It is the city's money or with private capital, just the same, a thing which some of you people do not seem to have any conception of. That being so, I do not know why each subway should be rigged up as a private system, so that it will be necessary to pay a new fare to transfer from one to the other. Are you able to give me a single reason for such a thing? If you are I shall be very glad to hear from you, or shall be very glad to have a delegation of your people call here to convince me on that head. I am open to conviction, but it would take a great deal to convince me that the workmen of this city want to pay two fares instead of one. This letter is not for publication, either.

"Might I also suggest that if you write to the Mayor again that you do not sign your name by a rubber stamp? Of course I cannot be certain that some one else has not used the rubber stamp. I can hardly believe that the president of a labor union would so far forget himself as to sign a letter to the Mayor with a rubber stamp. Very truly yours, "W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor. "Maurice De Young, Esq., 193 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

On December 21 the Central Labor Union addressed the following to all affiliated unions: "Greeting—As you know, the subway situation has reached an acute stage, and the Central Labor Union, on recommendation of the subway committee, instructed the secretary to forward the enclosed letter to Mayor Gaynor requesting him to define his position on this important question. This letter was presented by the subway committee and was approved by the Central Labor Union. "In the remarkable reply received from Mayor Gaynor a copy of which has been appended, he expresses doubt as to whether any such one as the Central Labor Union has taken. Therefore, the body has decided to send a copy of our letter, together with the greater part of the Mayor's reply to all affiliated unions, so that they may be able to see what the Mayor's attitude is. "MAURICE DE YOUNG, President. "OTTO NICOLA, Corresponding Secretary."

PHILANTHROPISTS TO MAKE MARS ASHAMED Makers of Death Dealing Tools to Hold Peace Pow-wow.

At the Hotel Plaza, next Saturday afternoon, a few scores of gentlemen, whose names are some pumpkins in the philanthropy directories and in Wall Street, will take a short vacation from business and philanthropy, and will talk peace.

The affair will be as simple as the Plaza can make it. And if yourself and wife, or lady friend, are not invited it is your own fault. If you had been frugal and industrious in your youth and had saved up a couple of billion dollars from the time you were twenty-five to the time you were fifty, and then given away a big lump of your billion dollars for libraries, peace funds, and other philanthropies, you surely would have received an invitation to this peace confab in the delightfully simple and democratic reception room of the Plaza.

The reception at the Plaza is given by the New York Peace Society in honor of its former president, the ambassador to Turkey, Oscar Straus. Andrew Carnegie, the gentleman who made his fortune in steel that is used in the building of warships, is chairman of the arrangement committee and he will see to it that all those present enjoy themselves. Among the other members of the committee, who are, of course, members of the Peace Society, is Elbert Gary, head of the street trust, who, like Mr. Carnegie, makes his money turning out steel for warships and cannons, and other things connected with murder on a national scale; Jacob Schiff and James Speyer, whose banks will finance war any time, so long as there is good security; George W. Perkins, who recently gained fame in his new vaudeville monologue entitled "Profit Sharing," and other celebrities.

The guest of the occasion, Oscar Straus, will talk on "The Spirit of Our Diplomacy."

HOLD UP TRAIN, SHOOT TWO AND ROB A HUNDRED OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 3.—The Southern Pacific train, No. 1, the Overland Limited, westbound, was held up by two masked men early this morning at Reese, nine miles west of here. William Ravis, a negro porter, was shot and instantly killed and A. W. Taylor, another porter, was mortally wounded. A passenger was slightly wounded.

One hundred passengers on the train were relieved of their valuables. The robbers did not attempt to enter the express car, but devoted their entire attention to the Pullmans, where they made a rich haul among the California bound passengers, holding the train for more than an hour. The train proceeded westward. The body of the dead porter and the wounded porter reached here at 6:30 o'clock this morning. No passengers escaped the robbers. The trainmen also lost their money and jewelry.

The sheriff and police department were immediately notified and possess left this city for the scene of the holdup in automobiles and on a special train. Posses from the nearby towns started to town toward Reese. The masked men stopped the train at the little water station by throwing the red light on the signal stand toward the approaching locomotive. As the train came to a standstill the bandits covered the engineer and fireman with their revolvers and held them until the conductor ran up to investigate the delay. He too was put under guard.

CULEBRA LANDSLIDE FILLS BIG DITCH NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3.—Another landslide has been reported from the Culebra cut. This time more than half a million cubic yards of earth, mostly red clay and stone, slipped from the side of the overhanging mountains a couple of days ago and has closed the pioneer drainage ditch.

The slide came just at the moment when the engineers were congratulating themselves that the work of clearing up the big slide at Culebra was finished. It is believed to have been moving slowly down the mountain near La Cascares for more than two years, and the men at work in the main canal and the pioneer ditch at that point had a narrow escape with their lives. Officials say that there is no way of preventing these slides after the rainy season, except to keep digging until there is nothing left to slide.

TONNAGE WASHINGTON FROM HILL Charles N. Weinstein, of 1766 Washington avenue, the Bronx, who attends the school of engineering at Cooper's Union, got permission from Supreme Court Justice Ames yesterday to charge his name to Whitman because there are many people who are in the habit of saying they are a student in the Manhattan Technical School, and twenty years of making the name, and that there are 200 the name of Weinstein in the city.

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KNEE PANTS MAKERS ANSWER STRIKE CALL 4,000 Leave Their Work Peacefully and Tie Up Whole Local Industry.

About 4,000 knee pants makers responded to the call for a general walkout yesterday, laying down their tools and parading to the various strike headquarters to which they were assigned. Although the rain was pouring the committees sent to order the strike went from shop to shop and delivered the appeal to the workers. When they reported back to the office most of them were drenched, but they stated that the workers responded heartily as soon as they were called upon.

The strikers packed Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, yesterday morning and listened to addresses made by E. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades; D. Weisenfeld, and A. Miller. They unanimously voted to ratify the strike and stay out until all their demands are granted. The committee will continue their work today and it is expected that by noon the entire knee pants trade will be at a standstill. It is believed that the workers employed in the inside shops or warehouses, as the strikers term them, will also join the strike today. The inside men have not had a strike for the last ten years, as they stood outside the union.

Fulled Out Peacefully. There was no trouble in any of the shops and the workers left their benches peacefully. In the previous strikes when the committee called to declare a strike, but this time they simply took the work back and did not make any arguments. The strike will be centered against the manufacturers, who are practically the cause of the entire trouble. It was reported yesterday that the police detailed on strike duty near the shop of Robinson Bros., 26th street, South Brooklyn, drove the pickets away. The same thing occurred near the shops of Nathan Sief, 17 Waverly place. In addition to the cops which the police department liberally furnishes, Sief, the strikers say, recruited his own gang of thugs. The strikers are determined to bring these two firms to terms with the union.

SHIRT WAIST BOSSES' INJUNCTION HANGS FIRE The injunction secured by Lesser & Kalk, shirt waist manufacturers, of 27 West 28th street, against the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 23, was argued before Justice Goff in Part I of the Supreme Court yesterday. Morris Rothenberg, of Jacob Panken's office, appeared for the union. He argued that the strike against the Lesser & Kalk firm was called as a result of their discharging fourteen girls, which was a step to establish an open shop. Rothenberg argued that they called the strike for the reinstatement of the fourteen girls who were discharged. The attorneys for the firm prayed that the injunction be made permanent. They said that the girls were discharged because they demanded that a certain forewoman, who had been hired in December, should not be allowed to hold her position. Rothenberg answered that the real reason for the discharge of the girls was because the company desired to operate their plant on an open shop basis. He said that the company was at fault in this case and that they had discriminated against them, and that they were, therefore, not entitled to have the injunction made permanent. The famous Goff listened to the arguments, but he reserved his decision in the case.

TWO STRIKERS HELD FOR ASSAULT ON SCAB Magistrate Nanner, in the Flatbush police court, Brooklyn, yesterday held Thomas Shaughnessy and John Conroy, drivers on strike against James Butler, grocer, for the Special Sessions on the charge of assaulting two scabs at Fulton street and St. James place, late Saturday night. The strikers testified that they did not assault the strikers, but they were held on the evidence of the two scabs. The drivers have been on strike against Butler for the last week and a half. The delivery of Butler's groceries is badly crippled as the result of the strike. The strikers' company carried through Wadell & Mahon, the notorious scab agent, and other such employment agents, and a bunch of incompetent, the strikers say. The strikers held a meeting at 12 East 12th street yesterday afternoon, when the officers addressed the strikers. They said that the strikers are friendly to the strikers and that it looks like victory. They said all working men and women to refrain from patronizing Butler's store.

HELD IN CONNECTION WITH WARNER'S DEATH Alfred Langston, said to be a prisoner, living at 128 West 28th street, was arrested by the Truck by Captain Heller, and yesterday

RYBOAT FIREMEN TAMMANY VICTIMS?

Like a Plot to Discredit Municipal Ownership, Says Tim Healy.

Were the firemen who went out on strike and tied up the Staten Island ferries last week the victims of Tammany politicians, who seek to discredit municipal ownership in favor of the Ryan-Belmont subway committee? Timothy Healy says they were. Healy is president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and he accused the Ryan-Belmont-Tammany alliance yesterday at a public hearing in Dock Commissioner Tomkin's office. "Engineered Through Tammany. The whole strike was concocted for political purposes," declared Healy. "A group of Tammany men have been talking with the ferry employees, and had got them aroused over the reductions in the department. I know who these men are, but I don't think it necessary to mention them by name. I called up their leader last week, and told him to keep his hands off. They were trying to give the Department of Docks and Ferries a black eye, so that the plan of municipal ownership would not be considered in connection with the construction of new subways. Now, I have talked with the ferry men, Mr. Commissioner, and I have urged them to go to you when they have complaints to make, and not to the ward heeler or the nearest saloon keeper. "I got called down for making those statements by the men I represent, but I know you intend to do the fair thing by them, and I also know that if politicians had kept their hands off this strike never would have happened. Now that they know how matters stand, I don't think it will happen again."

New York Far Behind.

Healy added that he had been sent abroad some time ago to study municipal ownership in England and Germany, and that he found the system working well in all the big cities he visited.

"If London and Berlin can have municipal ownership, not only in ferries but in gas and subways, why can't New York?" he asked.

Commissioner Tomkins appeared to me much interested in what Healy had to say. In his speech to the delegates, he said: "The enormity of deserting their posts was not, I believe, fully comprehended by the firemen. The rate of pay and conditions of service prescribed by the city are more favorable than conditions in private service. Not only since I announced to all the employees of the department that in January, and at intervals thereafter, I would receive delegates from the various grades in the service and consult with them frequently as to any suggestions they might have to make for the good of the service of the men. In spite of this, the precipitate desertion of Friday occurred. If there shall be free and frequent opportunities for conference, and if both public and private interests shall be accorded full public consideration—with the city ready and willing to establish fair and reasonable conditions of employment at good pay—there should be no misunderstandings and no hasty, ill-considered action."

GOV. OF R. I. INAUGURATED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—Governor Aram J. Pothier and the other state officers, together with the general assembly of 1911, were inducted into office at noon today, the procedure following the customary program of inauguration day. Sessions of the legislature began, though the only business was that of effecting the routine organization.

"SONGS OF FREEDOM."

By Socialistic Songs, Words by famous Authors, Set to Music by Comrade Prof. Flaton. The only collection of its kind. Publishing price, \$1.25. To call readers, The Post-Office, New York, N. Y.

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GIANT COPPER TRUST IS NEXT IN SIGHT

Calumet & Hecla, With Other Companies, to Be Merged.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, which has paid out more than \$100,000,000 in dividends upon a capitalization of \$2,500,000 today made public its plan for merging with eleven other Michigan copper mines and properties. The company is to be reincorporated in Michigan under the same name, but with a capitalization of 400,000 shares instead of 100,000 shares of a par value of \$25. All but about 62,000 of the new shares are to be issued in exchange for the old shares, for Calumet and Hecla holdings in various Michigan copper companies and for shares now owned by Calumet and Hecla in these companies. Osceola, Tamarack, Ahmeac, Superior, Isle Royale, Centennial, Allouez, LaSalle, Seneca, LaBrium, and Craitot. Calumet and Hecla stock will be taken over at the rate of 100 shares for 240 shares of the new stock and the shares of the other companies at lower ratios.

The stockholders are told in a circular issued today that it is advisable to have the companies merged because of the resultant lowering of operating costs, that there is a gradual decrease in the copper contents of the lode as the distance from the surface increases, and consequently a greater cost per pound of production and that it is only by the application of the most approved appliances and most economical development and operation that the Lake mines can compete with the lower cost products in other parts of the country. Commission brokers here do not like the idea because it means the restriction of stock exchange business. Some of them believe that the proposed merger is the beginning of a grouping of properties in different sections of the country with a view of the formation of a copper mining company controlling practically the entire output in America.

TAFT WANTS MAIL SUBSIDY INCREASED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Taft hopes to secure at this session of Congress the enactment of one measure, which he has been told will do much to increase trade between this country and South America. If passed, this measure will double the mail subsidy paid to steamship companies operating lines between ports in this country, and ports in South America, south of the equator. Under the present law, which was enacted in 1891, the subsidy is paid to steamship companies operating to ports both north and south of the equator. These payments would not be stopped by the passage of the proposed legislation, which would be in the nature of an amendment, but they would not be doubled, as would those for vessels operating further south. The President expects a good fight on this bill, but he thinks that the argument that this is not a general mail subsidy and that it would materially increase this nation's trade with South America will win its friends in both houses. Taft has secured information on the subject from several members of Congress who investigated the question and believe that trade with our southern neighbors would be aided by the passage of this law.

SPIRIT WIFE OF DEAD MAN SUES FOR \$2,000

Miss Reba Lawson, who is employed in the Controller's office, testified yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Bijur that she was the "spirit wife" of William E. Prall, a broker, who died in 1907. Miss Lawson is suing to recover \$2,000 on a life insurance policy transferred to her by Prall. The policy is on the Union Life Insurance Company, and the superintendent of insurance is defendant in the suit as liquidator of the company. Miss Lawson testified that she first met Prall at a spiritualistic seance, and that she decided that they were spirit mates, and were together nine years. She said that Prall assigned the policy to her because her salary as his private secretary was in arrears \$4,000. Mrs. Julia Prall, the broker's widow, who lives at Saranac Lake, was a witness for the defense. The case was not finished.

TO BE NEW CHIEF OF CHOCTAW INDIANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Taft today appointed David C. McCurtain, of Oklahoma, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation of Indians. By treaty provisions with the Indians the President appoints its chief and the nominee is required to be of Indian blood. McCurtain, who is the son of the late Green McCurtain, who had been chief of the Choctaw nation for several years and who died several days ago, was appointed upon the recommendation of Secretary Ballinger of the Interior Department, which department has charge of the administration of the Indians' affairs.

SUICIDE AFTER PARTY.

Harry Dayton, forty-three years old, foreman in a silk factory in Brooklyn, committed suicide on Monday night by shooting himself in the head at his home, 247 Steuben street, Brooklyn. The family had a New Year's party at the house, and soon after the departure of the guests, Dayton went to the bathroom and killed himself. His wife says that her husband, so far as she knew, had no trouble.

STATE BANK LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Supreme Court Decides Guarantee of Deposits Is Legal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In a series of decisions this afternoon, the Supreme Court of the United States strongly affirmed the right of individual states to protect depositors of state banks by the institution of a state guaranty fund, formed by contributors made by all state banks. The decisions today upheld as constitutional the guarantee laws of Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas. The bank guarantee plan was a big feature of the 1908 campaign and it was included as a feature of the Democratic platform adopted at Denver. The Republicans opposed it, and William J. Bryan was one of the strong advocates of the proposition. Throughout the 1908 campaign, President Taft personally fought the bank guaranty scheme, declaring that it was unconstitutional. His attitude was a reflection of the general Republican position. He has been a consistent opponent of the measure.

SPY SYSTEM KEEPS TRUST'S CIGAR MEN IN CONSTANT FEAR

Information as to the state of mind of the employees. "The company directly forbids all sorts of intercommunication between its clerks in the various stores. No clerk is allowed to visit another store except on business. Another thing which prevents clerks of one store from making friends with the clerks in another store is the frequent changes which the company makes. It shifts its clerks with frequency so that no one man stays long in one place and makes friends in that place. "It has a system of 'shakeups' like that which we frequently hear of in the Police Department. One morning every clerk in the employ of the United Cigar Stores will hear that a shakeup is coming. Just what the nature of the shakeup is going to be no one knows, but word has been passed along from 'up above' that a shakeup is coming and the men are kept in a state of apprehension. Snobishness Cultivated. According to letters received at The Call office from some of the employees of the United Cigar Stores, organization among the men is impossible because the military discipline of the tobacco trust instills into some of the men the belief that they are "gentle, ordinary lot of workers." Many of the employees, too, look upon themselves as prospective business men. They hope to open a little cigar store for themselves at some time or other and this, too, makes them inaccessible to unions. Investigation by a Call reporter proved, however, that to some extent the wrong conception of the men about their position hinders organization, the real reason why the clerks in the United Stores do not form an organization is the fact that they have been so surrounded with the company, various systems of espionage that they cannot trust their nearest friends, or at least think they cannot.

DISCONTENT IN CUBA INCREASING RAPIDLY

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The discontent in the Province of Pinar del Rio is becoming widespread. The people, irrespective of party, are abusing President Gomez, on who they place the responsibility for not relieving misery inflicted by the cyclone months ago. Five hundred families have left Pinar del Rio for the sugar refining provinces. The whitish Liberals, who were most active in the August revolution, declare that if General Pino Guerra gives the word they will rise. Two squadrons of rurales are in the vicinity of the city of Pinar del Rio, ostensibly to practice marching. Despite General Gomez's reiterated declaration that he will not stand for re-election, the Miguelista clubs all over the island are adopting resolutions in favor of his re-nomination.

THE WORLD WINS IN U. S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States today, quashing the Panama libel suit against the New York World. This decision was announced late this afternoon.

PUT TO DEATH IN SING SING.

OSWING, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Samuel Austin, a negro about thirty-five years old, was put to death in Sing Sing prison this morning. A current of 1,400 volts and 8 amperes was used. There were two contracts, one of five seconds and one of nine seconds. So far as known Austin had no living relatives.

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WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

METAL POLISHERS.

The metal polishers are still carrying on the fight against the chandelier companies, for recognition of their organization and higher wages. Provisional agreements had been made with three companies, but as these companies failed to discharge their scabs as they agreed before the men returned to work, the union ordered the strike resumed. This is the most aggressive fight waged by the polishers in the last few years, and they are determined to stick until they win. The bosses have tried all kinds of tricks to break the ranks of the strikers, but have failed. The married men are getting \$9 per week and the single men get \$7 from the union, as weekly strike benefits.

PAPER BOX MAKERS.

Organizer Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor, announced yesterday, that he received the charter for the paper box makers, and that he would install that organization as a branch of the federation at their meeting, to be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, tonight. The box makers will be installed as Local No. 13115 of the A. F. of L. The union is now waging a fight against the firms for the abolition of the insanitary conditions that prevail in the shops, and they are enrolling hundreds of members in the organization.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES.

At the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades on Monday night the body unanimously re-elected B. Weinstein as organizer, and J. Shmulewitz, his assistant. Weinstein submitted a report of the work done for the last six months. It was received with great enthusiasm. The report shows that twenty-eight new unions were organized, twenty of which are already represented in the body and the other eight still under supervision, but not seated in the central body. In addition to the twenty new unions, nine old organizations, including the United Hatters of North America, Ladies Tailors, Porters' Union, Local 1011 and others have joined the Hebrew trades. Weinstein stated that there are now eighty-six unions represented, with a total membership of 150,000 men and women. The body has assisted both morally and financially almost every strike that occurred within the last six months. Mrs. Albert Parsons delivered an address, offering for sale the speeches of the Chicago anarchists.

After the meeting a banquet was given the delegates by the proprietor of the ball, A. Beck, of the Cigarette Makers, opened the banquet and introduced A. Rosenberg, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, as the toastmaster of the evening. Addresses were made by M. Kasimirsky, M. Friedlander, S. Shindler, B. Salmano-vich, S. Leibowitz, D. Cummings, S. Pollakoff, D. Weisenfeld, M. Zucker-man, D. Oshinsky, J. Smulevitz, A. Miller and B. Weinstein. The Variety Music Club furnished music free of charge.

BROOKLYN TAILORS' STRIKE.

The Brooklyn tailors' unions, Locals 73 and 215, of the United Garment Workers, are fighting against Cohen & Aboff for recognition of the union and higher wages. Cohen was formerly connected with the firm of Buchman, and as soon as he dissolved partnership with the firm Buchman signed up with the union. Aboff was willing to settle with the union, but Cohen blocked the settlement. There are twenty-five men out on strike against the firm and they are determined to fight until all their demands are granted. The union is also trying to stop off all Chicago work that is sent to Brooklyn shops, and in all but Shill-ers' of Stockholm street, and a couple of Italian shops the work has been stopped. There is also a small contractor, Meyer Glickstein, whom the union suspects of making Chicago work, but they expect to have it stopped. The local has recently expelled Morris Silberman for scabbing on the Chicago workers.

INTERBORO WON'T OBEY P. S. C'S ORDER

Impossible and Confiscatory Is Traction Company's Plea.

Turning down the Public Service Commission's order of December 23 calling for an improvement in the service in the whole subway, and especially in rush hours on the Broadway division, the Interboro today told the commission it would not obey the demand for improvement throughout the system. The Interboro, asking for a rehearing on the terms of the order, says that the commission is unreasonable and unjust, that the order is confiscatory of the property of the company, impossible of obedience and unconstitutional. The commission, in retaliation, ordered a rehearing for January 12, at 4 p.m. The Interboro very gladly accepted the terms of the order which permitted it to wipe out the "lemon expresses," against the protest of the people of Washington Heights, and which also permits the operation of alternate local trains through to Dyckman street. The clause to which the Interboro takes umbrage is the demand that in the subway in every fifteen-minute period of the day and night, beginning on the even hour, there be furnished seats at least equal to the number of passengers. If this is not done, the Interboro is offered the alternative of operating at all hours of the day and night the maximum number of trains and cars which can be gotten over the roads. The deft is signed by President Shonts and J. L. Quackenbush, of the Interboro.

"ANARCHIST" BAND KILLED IN BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1.) and the man fell back into the burning house. As the flames spread loud explosions followed. An enormous crowd watched breathlessly the hunted fugitives mounting from story to story as the fire drove them to the roof. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the defenders disappeared from view after having fired their last volley. At 2:10 o'clock the last act in the melodrama began. A police inspector crept up the street and burst in the door of the house. He was followed by firemen, who commenced to play the hose on the burning mass. The police gathered nearer and prepared to shoot any one who attempted to escape, but there was no sign of life from the burning building. The latest report said that two men were found dead in the building. It was after 2:30 o'clock when the curtain was rung down on the most extraordinary drama. The house was then a red and empty shell and the body of police and soldiers retired from their labors, leaving the field to the firemen, who instituted a close search for the victims. While making this investigation a wall fell and five firemen were injured. Although only two bodies were found at first, the search for others was kept up. Most reports agree that there were but two inmates of the house, Fritz and Peter the Painter. A man who got close to one of the windows, however, declares that he saw five men in one room. A photographer living opposite the house tells a gruesome story of how he and two soldiers saw a human form lying on a bed on a ground floor room of the burning house. They watched the flames gradually enveloping the bed and then saw the blazing ceiling crash down on the dead body of the supposed anarchist. There have been no fatalities among the attacking force, but one fireman is in a critical condition with a fractured spine. It is thought, however, that he will recover. The police theory in regard to the burning of the house is that the desperadoes had practically exhausted their ammunition and, realizing that the end was near, set fire to the building and then committed suicide. The commander of the Scots Guard, who was posted near by, says he heard two distinct isolated shots after the house burst into flames and then there was silence. Nobody attempted to escape from the building. The police have little doubt that the two dead men were those wanted in connection with the Houndsditch affair. There is a late, unconfirmed report, that three other bodies have been found. Early on Sunday morning the body of a man was found partly concealed in a bush in a secluded spot on Clapham Common. There were two knife wounds through the heart and the head had been battered in. The body was identified as that of a French Jew named Beron, who lived in the East End, where he owned considerable property. It is now believed that Beron was the landlord of some of the men arrested in connection with the Houndsditch police murders. He had given information to the police which led to the arrest of the supposed murderers. It is thought that he was lured by some means to Clapham Common and there murdered in revenge.

TOO MUCH POLITICS IN HOSPITAL, HE SAYS

Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, who has been a visiting physician and member of the medical board of the City Hospital on Blackwell Island for some years, and since 1907 one of the directors of the Russell Sage Pathological Institute connected with the City Hospital, resigned from the City Hospital board yesterday afternoon because of criticism of the work of the pathological institute by certain members of the medical board. He has made some criticisms of his own to the effect that the city is mixing too much politics with the medicine on Blackwell Island.

EVERY CONTRACTOR, MASON, GENERAL CONTRACTOR, CHIEF, PORTER, ETC., SHOULD HAVE ALL THE WORKERS COME WITH THE UNION FROM NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, AND BE TRAINED, AND CAPABLE OF DOING THE WORK OF THE UNION.

Every contractor, mason, general contractor, chief, porter, etc., should have all the workers come with the union from New York and Brooklyn, and be trained, and capable of doing the work of the union. We are not sure that the union's response would be much to our credit.

PATENTS

INVENTIONS REGISTERED
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
RENEAD OWEN, 75 West Street
PATENT ATTORNEY.

EXPRESS DRIVERS MAY STRIKE AGAIN

Ruthless Discharges by Companies Mark Breaking of Promises Recently Made.

The first attempt to crush the express drivers' union was perpetrated by the American, National, and the Westcott Express Companies yesterday, when they disregarded their promises and discharged 105 men who were active in the union. Most of those discharged have been in the employ of the companies from four to five years and their discharge was unwarranted, as practically all of them had good records. The express companies have recently started clubs in their bars, and all the express drivers and helpers were asked to join. The clubs organized on the style of the car companies employees' associations, and it is asserted that they were started for the purpose of smashing the union. There is great indignation among the drivers against the companies for the discharge of the men, and trouble may result at any moment. The men who were discharged had refused to join the clubs organized by the express companies and it is said that this was the cause of their discharge. Thomas W. Tollen, secretary-treasurer of the American, National and Westcott express companies Drivers' Union, Local No. 416, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said yesterday that there was great unrest among the drivers over the discharge of the 105 men. "While the young fellows who have been in the employ of the companies for only a short time were left at work, the companies have found it necessary to discharge the men who have been in their employ for a number of years," said Tollen. "The union men are not willing to stand for the attempt of the companies to disrupt their organization and if the men are not taken back they may have trouble with the unions." The question will be discussed at the next meeting of the union and action against the companies may be taken at that meeting.

SHOE-STRIKERS SURE OF WINNING FIGHT

The striking shoe workers continued their fight against the manufacturers of Brooklyn and New York yesterday. The pickets were again stationed near the struck shops and the fight was continued with renewed enthusiasm. On account of the holiday there was no work done in any of the shops on Monday. There were several skirmishes between the strikers and the imported strikebreakers. While the strikers were on picket duty near the shop of John J. Lettman, thugs set upon the strikers and badly beat them up. A similar fight occurred near the Wichter & Gardner shop. Cops have been stationed near all 188 struck shops and the strikers also claim that the companies have hired thugs to "do up" the pickets. The shops are practically tied up and the strikers claim that the few scabs the bosses have secured are not shoe workers at all, but were simply put in the shops to scare away the strikers. The strikers have succeeded in taking out a number of scabs who were brought here from Boston and Brockton and they were sent back to where they came from. It looks as if the bosses were at long last beginning to weaken, as in many instances they sent their agents around to talk to the pickets and ask them under what conditions they would return to work.

LLOYD GEORGE PLANS SICKNESS INSURANCE

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The newspapers print an unofficial outline of Chancellor Lloyd George's scheme for state insurance against sickness, which he announced some time ago. According to this statement the government will establish compulsory insurance among the whole working population of the country who are below the income level of \$160 yearly. The minimum amount of insurance will be 5 shillings weekly, which is the limit of the compulsory scheme, and this will be graduated by the state for all ages between sixteen and seventy. Half the rest will be met by the insurer and the other half will be divided equally between the employer and the state. The scheme will not interfere with voluntary insurances with various societies, but it involves co-operation in certain directions between the societies and the government. The German principle of a central administrative council will be adopted, the council being composed of representatives of the government, the societies and the employer.

PRICE OF WESTERN CRUDE OIL ADVANCES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Ballinger today received a telegram saying there had been an advance in the price of crude oil in Oklahoma and Kansas fields from 40 to 44 cents a barrel. This means, the Secretary said, an approximate addition to the revenue from the leasing of Indian lands in that region of \$300 a day. The production of crude oil from Indian lands under lease is approximately 100,000 barrels a day, upon which a royalty is charged by the government of one-eighth of the production.

FILIPINO UTTERS "SEDITIONOUS" SPEECH

MANILA, Jan. 3.—With the declaration that "if the Philippine would only be patient they would yet see the Japanese blow the hated American flag off the islands not later than next April," Felipe Buncamino stirred the assembly today with the most radical speech ever uttered there. The American authorities denounce it as "seditious." Buncamino is a prominent political leader and has always been noted for his extreme anti-American feelings. He was associated with Aguinaldo in the uprising of 1900 and was a member of the cabinet of the Philippine republic.

EASY TO INCREASE IT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—At their annual meeting today the stockholders of Swift & Company, packers, voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 by the issue of 100,000 additional shares. Not all the new stock is to be issued at once, but it will be put out at the discretion of the directors.

DAIRY AND LUNCH BOYS

L. Schoenfeld

UPPER
DAIRY AND LUNCH BOYS
20 Kingston St. 2d Floor N. Y.

PHARMACEUTICALS

GEORGE OSBORN

PHARMACEUTICALS
230 8th Ave., New York

Key West Company

Union Made by Company
\$2.00 per box
Boxes that sold at 1.00 in
Union Street, New York

W. A. ...

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CARRIERS BOUGHT COFFEE; FINED \$300

(Special to The Call.)
BOSTON, Jan. 3.—That three Boston letter carriers who recently committed the heinous crime of stopping to get a cup of coffee on a cold morning after delivering their first mail and before reporting back to the postoffice, were each fined \$300 from their year's salary is the charge made by the "Carrier's Protest Committee" in a communication to the Boston newspapers. The committee says that the punishment is "entirely unreasonable," as it was the first offense of these men, who have hitherto borne excellent records for efficiency and sobriety. It was stated by a postoffice official who for some unknown reason did not care to have his name used, that the "Carrier's Protest Committee" was never formed. "As a matter of fact," said the official, "the carriers in question are not fined, but demoted. In other words, they fail to receive the regular advancement which means a loss of not more than \$300 at the outside. The future conduct of these carriers may have the effect of making their fines only \$30 each as they can be restored to their regular rating the first of any quarter. For instance, if their subsequent conduct proves that the discipline has been sufficient they may be restored to their customary rating, and if, which means they will lose only \$30, the punishment is not so severe as the 'Carrier's Protest Committee' seems to think and the measures for disciplining not so drastic as the committee makes them appear."

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SOCIALIST PREACHER FLAYS FLOCK, RESIGNS

Rev. Dr. Loux Startles Fashionable Following in Meriden Church.

(Special to The Call.) MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 3.—Because he thinks Jesus Christ meant what he said about the wickedness of rent, interest, and profit, and because he knows that the members of his flock have no intention to follow the teachings of a carpenter who was crucified for "fomenting class hatred," Rev. Dr. Dubois H. Loux, pastor of the Center Congregational church, will resign.

Dr. Loux announced from his pulpit Sunday, January 1, that he was a Socialist. He startled his listless congregation by saying his New Year's resolution was to couple the idealism of Christ with the economics of Karl Marx. Realizing how impossible this would make him in the presence of Christians who have not learned the importance of being earnest, Dr. Loux says he will depart from amongst them on April 1.

This leaves Dr. Loux just twelve Sundays—a significant Christian number—to address his flock, and he means to devote them to delivering sermons on the sins of capitalism and the coming of the era of universal brotherhood—the co-operative commonwealth. The preacher introduced his subject last Sunday, dealing chiefly with the manner in which present society robs the workers of their surplus energy and product.

Dr. Loux has written a novel, "Maitland Varne," which will be published this week in which his theories of ethics, morality, and economics are set forth. This book is referred to in the copyright sermon delivered in his church last Sunday, from which the following quotations are made:

"I am well aware that the doctrine of Jesus Christ concerning the society that shall be upon earth, is no more popular with the wealthy classes today than it was in the days of Christ's flesh. I know full well that society is still pagan; that it is wrapped to this hour in legal rights which run counter to human rights; that the lover of money is as entrenched and interwoven in the ecclesiastical offices of the twentieth century, as he was in the time of our Lord. The doctrine of the Christian's surrender of his excess property in obedience to the commands of Christ, is no more agreeable to the modern than to the ancient pulse. Nevertheless, if I have time, some twelve Sundays before April 1, it is my purpose to help point out how every obstacle to the coming of the social hope on earth for which Christ died, is monumental to the tightness of this hope.

"Surplus time in labor is that part of a laborer's hours of energy that is employed to increase capital. For our American nation as a whole I consider it conservative to say that, with the limitation of occupations which add nothing to wealth but only prey upon it, an average of six hours' toll daily would be sufficient to support the land in the products of home consumption and export. In principle, the remainder of a man's work day above six hours is his surplus time. Whatever is in excess of a day of six hours' toll for things, is due either to the encroachment of capital on labor for its profit, or to the waste of the capitalist system under which we are living. Beyond the six hour period necessary for America to spend in hard labor, each hour is an absorption by capital, or by the necessities of the capitalist system under which we toil, of hours that belong to God and mankind apart from laboring for just the meat that perishes.

Kingdom of Heaven Here. "If you will review the Lord's prayer, from which portion of my text is taken this morning, you will find in it no place where Christ teaches his disciples to pray that their souls may be saved to enter heaven. They are to pray that His kingdom may come and His will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. But in the second text, when the rich ruler has departed sorrowful, Christ offers a hundred-fold of benefit to the man who will surrender his houses and lands, or possibly his allegiance to an opposing relative, with this addition: 'This man shall receive eternal life.' Is the principle valid? May he condone today what he condemned yesterday? Or may he be a respecter of persons and permit you to feel secure as a member of his kingdom, when he denied admission to the splendid, rich young fellow of the days of old?

"Whatever you answer, certain it is that Jesus does not contemplate any such necessity as a day of sixteen, fourteen, ten, eight hours of labor for his followers, with no energy left for pleasing labor unto God. The whole capitalist system is wrong. It robs God; it shortens your years, it pays you a pitiful wage; it offers you no security for your old age; it enriches your sordid masters; it depletes the social morality; it makes your religion a farce; it impoverishes the poor; it encourages the vices, the idlings of the rich; it makes men atheists; it discourages the truth. Some of you within the reach of my words are sick of heart, anxious of mind, almost weary unto death because the industrial slavery of the day has taken away your surplus time and stolen away your security for the future.

"What About Yourself? "Some of you within the reach of my words are capitalists and Christians. Are you, as such, consuming on this world the surplus hours of other Christians that belong to your King? Are you consuming the surplus hours of any human being? You have nothing but a legal right to this time—and your less fortunate brother's necessities. If you were content with a smaller profit, Christ would have time for these hours. How would your Master use them? Not in undermining the health of his subjects, as you do. He would send them forth from your shops into the sunshine, to recuperate, that they might be stronger to do you better service; happier, that they might live longer; nobler, that they might prepare for higher labor.

"Ah, I anticipate your reply. It runs something thus: 'My dear minister, do you know that competition is too fierce for your altruistic plan? When the steam is up, my shops must improve the golden hours, or close down. Every one is free to choose or refuse the terms I must make with my men. Show me a different regime, and I will listen. But you preachers are always full of exhortations with no exemplifications.' "If you say this I must respond. Admittedly, you will give me time to show you a different regime. Will you read 'Maitland Varne' candidly? Then will you give me time to take up the twelve chapters that I have indicated in this little sermon? Let us be serious together. I agree with you that many an employer of men cannot make things pay with a shorter working day. I disagree with you, if you hold the smaller capitalist's impotence to be an argument for your continuing the present method of industrial operations. There is such a thing as a co-operative system of industry. Let society collectively hold the industries, and you will have no worry. You will live longer by surrendering your properties to a co-operative commonwealth. You will be far more honorable in such a community. I am speaking to you, presupposing that you are a Christian. Even other reasons are cumulative against this one plea that I make against the entrenched and incurable evils under a capitalistic system. I have spoken only of the inequity of capital's seizure of the laborer's surplus time."

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE, 100 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard, Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts. With The Call since The Call started.

FOSDICK EXPOSES BOARD OF ELECTIONS

His Report Shows It Was Partisan and Ignored Complaints.

Scathing criticism of the administration of the Board of Elections by the incumbents is made in a report by Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fosdick, submitted yesterday to Mayor Gaynor.

The report declares that the work of the board was carried out in so partisan a manner as to make its proceedings farcical; that complaints of citizens relating to the conduct of inspectors of elections were ignored; that the selection of polling places was left to district leaders and election district captains of Tammany Hall and the Republican organization, and that at least one of the commissioners, James Kane, the Brooklyn Democratic member, "appears to be ignorant of the operations both of the Board of Elections and the election law."

The members of the board are John T. Doelling, Tammany; Charles H. Page, Manhattan, Republican; James Kane, Brooklyn, Democrat, and John E. Smith, Brooklyn, Republican.

The terms of all four officials expired on Saturday, and Mayor Gaynor has delayed naming their successors until commissioner Fosdick submitted his report. The investigation was made at the joint request of the City Club and the Citizens' Union. The lengthy report of Fosdick, in part, says: "The record of the testimony before us, sustains the following points: Administrative Duties Ignored. 'That important administrative duties have been ignored by the Board of Elections. 'And that the partisan character of the board has been predominant, even in the exercise of its judicial functions, and has produced an administration in the interest of the two leading political party organizations, as distinguished from the voting public.

"It appears from a study of the board's records that many complaints against election officers are allowed to go uninvestigated; and even where an examination has shown a complaint to be well founded, the action taken has been inadequate. An analysis of the complaints filed with the board by the metropolitan superintendent of elections in 1909 shows that out of a total of 261 charges, 176 officials were found guilty on various counts, including the making of incorrect entries in the register, registering the same person twice, failing to require electors to sign the register, etc. Eighty two and one-half per cent of these officials were merely reprimanded. The adequacy of the punishment thus inflicted may be judged from the fact that a reprimand consists of a typewritten form, sent by mail, filled out only with the name of the delinquent.

"In most instances it does not state the offense which he is alleged to have committed or the proper course which he should have pursued. The gravity of the attention lies in the fact that a reprimand is not a bar to future service as an election official, and many of the officials thus reprimanded have again served in similar capacities."

"If you say this I must respond. Admittedly, you will give me time to show you a different regime. Will you read 'Maitland Varne' candidly? Then will you give me time to take up the twelve chapters that I have indicated in this little sermon? Let us be serious together. I agree with you that many an employer of men cannot make things pay with a shorter working day. I disagree with you, if you hold the smaller capitalist's impotence to be an argument for your continuing the present method of industrial operations. There is such a thing as a co-operative system of industry. Let society collectively hold the industries, and you will have no worry. You will live longer by surrendering your properties to a co-operative commonwealth. You will be far more honorable in such a community. I am speaking to you, presupposing that you are a Christian. Even other reasons are cumulative against this one plea that I make against the entrenched and incurable evils under a capitalistic system. I have spoken only of the inequity of capital's seizure of the laborer's surplus time."

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Rand School of Social Science

112 East 19th Street

Tonight, Wednesday, January 4, at 8 o'clock, Benjamin C. Greenberg will give the first lecture in his course on Problems and Applications of Organic Evolution. The subject of tonight's lecture is "Some Problems of Heredity."

Single admission, 25 cents. Fee for the course of twelve lectures, \$1.50 for party members; \$2.50 for other persons.

Tomorrow evening, Miss Jessie Wallace Hagan's course in Economics of Exchange and Distribution, and Alwyn Lee's course in History of Socialism Since the Paris Commune. Fees for either course the same as above.

NEW POSTAL BANKS WORK SMOOTHLY

Only One in Each State at Present, More Later.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Uncle Sam took on a new side line today when he blossomed forth as a banker with the opening of branch postal savings banks.

The preliminary trial of the new postal savings bank law is being made in one postoffice in each state and territory throughout the union. When these are running in good order, the banks will be gradually extended to all postoffices. Telegrams from several of the new banks received at the Postoffice Department today, said they were working smoothly.

Present List. Following is a list of the cities and towns where the postal banks opened: Globe, Ariz.; Oroville, Cal.; Leadville, Colo.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Anacosta, Mont.; Carson City, Nev.; Raton, N. M.; Klamath Falls, Ore.; Provo, Utah; Olympia, Wash.; Laramie, Wyo.; Bessemer, Ala.; Stuttgart, Ark.; Ansonia, Conn.; Dover, Del.; Key West, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; Pekin, Ill.; Princeton, Ind.; Decatur, Ala.; Pittsburg, Kan.; Middleboro, Ky.; New Iberia, La.; Rumford, Me.; Frostburg Md.; Norwood, Mass.; Houghton, Mich.; Bemidji, Minn.; Gulfport, Miss.; Carthage, Mo.; Nebraska City, Neb.; Berlin, N. H.; Rutherford, N. J.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Salisbury, N. C.; Wahpeton, N. D.; Ashtabula, Ohio; Guymon, Okla.; Dubois, Pa.; Bristol, R. I.; Newbury, S. C.; Deadwood, S. Dak.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Montpelier, Vt.; Clifton Forge, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; and Manitowish, Wis.

Any person ten years of age or over may open an account in his or her name for one dollar. The same privilege applies to a married woman, whose account "shall be free from any control or interference by her husband." Like the dime savings bank, however, you may begin your account with Uncle Sam by buying a 10-cent postal savings card.

\$500 the Limit. When you have purchased nine other postal savings stamps which the postmaster has attached to your postal savings card, you will receive in exchange a certificate of deposit. No one may deposit more than \$10 in any calendar month, while the total balance is limited to \$500. Furthermore, no person shall at the same time have more than one postal savings account in his or her own right. No obstacles are placed in the way of any depositor withdrawing the whole or any part of his or her account, under such regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe.

Depositors will be paid 2 per cent interest yearly. The postal funds placed in designated banks by the board of trustees will yield 2 1/2 per cent.

DEPUTY IS MISSING, ACCOUNT \$7,252 SHORT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—In a report filed with the governor today by the state accounting board, the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, state fish and game commissioner, is charged with a shortage in his office of \$7,252. The shortage was brought about by E. E. Earle, chief deputy, who did not report all the licenses issued, there being 6,306 for which he did not report the fees. Earle is missing and is supposed to be in Mexico. T. E. Caldwell, an automobile livy-man in this city, filed an affidavit with the report in which he held that two checks for \$250 which Earle gave him for an automobile bill, were worthless and that a receipt which Earle had filed for \$28 with Caldwell's name attached was a forgery. Photographs of pages from the Marion county license record as kept by Miss Meehan were included in the report to show the pages had been changed to deceive Mr. Sweeney as to the actual number of licenses accounted for to the state treasurer.

SUGAR TRUST PUTS UP HUGE DEPOSIT

Though the government has not finally accepted the offer of the American Sugar Refining Company to pay \$700,000 in settlement of the drawback claims on imported sugar made into molasses, subsequently exported, that amount of money in cash has been deposited by the trust in the Subtreasury in this city. United States Attorney Wise has the certificate of deposit in his possession. The certificate was sent to him only yesterday, and it was then too that he first learned that the money had actually been deposited although that act was done on December 31.

KY. GETS BIG COAL TRACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Nearly half a million acres of coal land, valued at \$10,000,000, was turned over to the state of Kentucky today by a decision of the Supreme Court. The decision upheld a Kentucky state law declaring the land forfeited for non-payment of taxes. The dispute is a result of the resettlement of land allotted to veterans of the revolutionary war. The Kentucky Union Company claimed 40,000 acres under disputed title, and the Eastern Kentucky coal lands corporation claimed 450,000 acres.

SAINTAL MID

Relieved in 24 hours

CRY OF REVOLT SOUNDED BY DEBS

Lincoln's Birthday Named for Protests Against Corrupt Courts.

(Special to The Call.) GIRARD, Kan., Jan. 3.—Eugene V. Debs has uttered a resounding call to arms against the imprisonment of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. The January 7 issue of the Appeal will contain the battle cry of Debs printed in big type and covering the entire first page of the paper. Debs reviews recent judicial outrages and calls upon the liberty lovers of America to prepare for monster protest meetings to be held on February 12, the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday.

Says Debs in part: "The working class can no longer submit to the lawless despotism of the capitalist courts in the United States. The only alternative left to them is revolt.

The courts of law, so-called, under the capitalist system, exercise the most despotic power to maintain capitalist misrule. From their decision there is no appeal, except to the people.

This appeal we now make in behalf of a working class reduced to slavery. Their rights have been violated, their organizations tied hand and foot, their press muzzled, their officials imprisoned, and their liberties all but destroyed.

To submit to such outrages in a republic would be basest cowardice and the rankest treason. Hence this declaration of revolt.

For years the people have protested in vain against the usurpations of power by the capitalist courts and the invasion and destruction of the liberties guaranteed to them under the Constitution. They now propose to submit no longer like dumb driven cattle, but to give emphatic notice that the limits of their patience have been reached, that their meek submission is at an end, and that from now on they are in open revolt against the power that is trampling upon their rights and destroying their liberties.

The arbitrary imprisonment of Fred D. Warren, the editor of a working class paper, without the slightest warrant of law, is the climax of a long series of outrages perpetrated by the courts to muzzle the press and silence protest against capitalist misrule.

In every age and in every nation since there has been a press, it has been either prostituted to serve the ends of a corrupt ruling class, or arbitrarily suppressed.

The ruling class has always been the enemy of a free press, free speech, and a free people.

Free Press First. Thomas Jefferson said: "Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Of the courts says Debs: "They have not curbed one of the powerful trusts operating in flagrant violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, nor imprisoned a single trust magnate. Their wrath is for labor unions, not capitalist trusts, and their jails for labor leaders, not trust barons.

Their alleged prosecution of Beer's coal trust was a comedy and resulted in a flacco. The owl-eyed judges could not even discover that any such trust had ever been in existence. The fining of the glass trust a few dollars for having stolen millions; the imprisonment of three poor, forlorn wage slaves of the sugar trust for the colossal swindle of the government, allowing the millions to riot in their plunder, un molested; the opera bouffe assaults upon the beef trust, the tobacco trust, the roaring farce in high judicial vaudeville of the twenty-nine-million-dollar case of the Standard Oil trust, are all shining examples of the miscarriage of justice in our corporation owned courts.

Such a court is unworthy of respect. It has abused its trust and forfeited the confidence of the people, and it is their duty to arise in their wrath against its abominations. Listen to what Lincoln said: "If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decision of the Supreme Court the instant they are made, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned the government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

At the time Lincoln uttered this protest in behalf of the people, the Supreme Court had only pronounced the doom of negro slaves. Since that time it has by repeated insidious attacks sealed the slavery of the whole working class of the United States. If Abraham Lincoln, who was cordially hated by the slave owners and their Supreme Court, was justified in making this protest half a century ago, we are justified, aye, it is our solemn duty to emphasize that protest by a demonstration of revolt that will shake this republic.

February 12, the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, cannot be more patriotically celebrated than by the inauguration of a national demonstration of protest against the despotic encroachments of the capitalist courts.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE SPLIT OVER LORIMER

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—Renewal of the bitter fighting in the Illinois legislature last session, which culminated in the election of William Lorimer as United States senator by a combination of Democratic and Republican votes, was seen here today when the Shurtleeff-Lorimer crowd flatly refused to go into caucus with the Demos, or administration, Republicans. This action, on the eve of the opening of the legislature tomorrow, is believed to indicate a resumption of the bitter hostilities which convulsed the last house.

CARRY OF THE BLADDER

SANTAL MID CAPSULES RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

BODIES OF CHILDREN FOUND IN CREEK

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The bodies of Bertha and Harry Reidel, nine and four years old respectively, were found today in the creek near Frankfort Center. The children had been missing from the home of their grandparents, whom they were visiting, since yesterday morning when they left to go coasting. Searching parties worked all night looking for the children.

GIRL KILLED BY TRAIN

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 3.—While going home from school this afternoon, Alice, the six-year-old daughter of the late Daniel Boner, of Bird in Hand, started across the Pennsylvania railroad after a freight train passed and a fast passenger train on another track hit and killed her instantly.

FINDS SANDSTONE PLEA SUSPICIOUS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—Alderman Pierson has been openly accused by Superintendent of Streets John DeLeon of being at the bottom of the action to repave 2d street with sandstone in the interest of a paving material supply company, of which he is promoter. Superintendent Mullen intends to pave the street by relaying the old granite blocks. This, he states, has been successfully done in New York. The payment will be as good as a new one, and can be done at a cost of 75 to 90 cents a yard.

But it seems certain supply companies have gotten busy persuading the city to insist on sandstone pavement. If it were done it means that the old granite blocks must be discarded and new sandstone blocks, at a cost of \$2.50 a block, bought from the supply company. His activity.

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BROOKLYN BUCHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES

SOCIALISTS TO WATCH LEGISLATURE

Conference at Which Attitude Towards Body Is Discussed.

EDWARD PERKINS CLARK, State Secretary.

(Special to The Call.)... An important legislative conference was held at the Socialist headquarters...

There is a plan under way at the present time to send 200 subscriptions to a Socialist paper to four different communities to fifty selected addresses of voters for a certain period...

In Middlebury, without any agitation, the vote last November was, Republican 84, Democrat 20, Socialist 7, and Prohibition 3...

Organization and Victory. Local Naugatuck has circulated a second leaflet on organization and the result of the agitation is manifest in an order for a large number of application cards...

In Shelton the reactionaries are trying to repeal the free textbook system as well as to throttle the free library system by withdrawing the town appropriation therefrom...

HAAS SONS Coal, wood, moving and packing done. Tel. 2188. 100 West 11th St. N. Y. C.

THOMAS G. HUNT Maker and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods. 209 9th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schutzen Park. 100th and 125th Ave., Astoria, O. L. I. Tel. 100. 100th and 125th Ave., Astoria, O. L. I. Tel. 100.

Labor Temple. 300 West 11th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 100. 300 West 11th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 100.

WASHINGTON HALL. 100th and 125th Ave., Astoria, O. L. I. Tel. 100. 100th and 125th Ave., Astoria, O. L. I. Tel. 100.

RESTAURANTS. The Grand Hotel. 100th and 125th Ave., Astoria, O. L. I. Tel. 100. 100th and 125th Ave., Astoria, O. L. I. Tel. 100.

The Francisco Ferrer Association WILL INAUGURATE THE FIRST FERRER CENTER AND MODERN SCHOOL WITH A MASS MEETING Thursday, January 5, '11, 8 P. M. AT WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th Street.

SUGGESTS LAW TO REDUCE FIRE PERIL

N. J. Official Says State Architect Should O. K. New Factories.

TRENTON, Jan. 3.—Commissioner of Labor Bryant today transmitted to Governor Fort his annual report. He recommends to the legislature that a law should be passed putting factory buildings in two classes...

Wants Easy Working Escapes. "Outside fire-escapes, when used on either new or old buildings should be constructed, where the character of the building will permit...

Studying the Constitution. Nearly 1,000 copies of the state constitution have been purchased and distributed by the local in the last two months...

TO TRY BEEF BARONS BY CRIMINAL CODE. CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Ogden Armour and nine other Chicago beef barons, who are originally indicted for alleged conspiracy and violation of the Sherman anti-trust law...

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY. Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Philippine Impressions," Miss Frances Burke.

Public School 59, 228 East 57th street: "Rome: Today and Yesterday," Dr. Frank Crane.

Public School 186, 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Shakespeare's Life, London and Theater," William H. Fleming.

Public Library, 66 Leroy street: "Folk Music in America," Mrs. Enid M. S. La Mont.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

Brownsville Branch of the People's Forum. Sol Fieldman will speak on "Socialism Against Capitalism" Friday evening, at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue.

Problems of Heredity. "Some Problems of Heredity" is the subject of a lecture to be given this evening by Benjamin C. Gruenberg, at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street.

Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club. The first regular meeting of the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club took place Wednesday, December 28, at 112 East 104th street.

Single admission, 25 cents; fee for the course, \$1.50 for party members, \$2.50 for others.

Branch 6 will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting this evening at Temple of Honor Hall, Park street, Orange.

The Socialist party ticket was not officially entered on the ballot at the recent election, so the names of the nominees had to be written on, and although the state returning board has announced the result of the official canvass...

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. The following lectures in the public lecture course under the auspices of the Socialist party, will be given this month, on Sunday evenings, at Commercial Hall, 694 Washington street:

January 8, "Immigration in the United States and the Japanese Danger," Leone Mucci; 15, "Dramatic Reading," Marion C. Wentworth; 22, "Compensation for Industrial Accidents," Professor Carroll Doten; 29, "Socialist Leaven and How It is Working," Philo W. Sprague.

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January 8, "Immigration in the United States and the Japanese Danger," Leone Mucci; 15, "Dramatic Reading," Marion C. Wentworth; 22, "Compensation for Industrial Accidents," Professor Carroll Doten; 29, "Socialist Leaven and How It is Working," Philo W. Sprague.

January 5, "Immigration in the United States and the Japanese Danger," Leone Mucci; 15, "Dramatic Reading," Marion C. Wentworth; 22, "Compensation for Industrial Accidents," Professor Carroll Doten; 29, "Socialist Leaven and How It is Working," Philo W. Sprague.

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THE SUNDAY CALL

JANUARY 8. will keep the high standard that has been set. No other paper is carrying a greater amount of a greater variety of good matter...

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The Call

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POLITICAL MASSACRE IN JAPAN.

In his letter which appeared in The Call of last Sunday, Mr. Kokichi Midzuno, the Consul General of Japan in this country, defends the conduct of his government in the matter of the arrest and trial of the twenty-six "communistic anarchists." His contention may be summed up in one sentence: The twenty-six men and women are to be tried and executed in accordance with the constitution and laws of Japan.

That may be so, but that does not in the least mitigate the horror of the crime that the Japanese government is about to perpetrate. Our condemnation of the Japanese government's conduct in this affair by no means rests upon the allegation made by various newspaper correspondents that these men and women are to be murdered without warrant of law. To this charge the Consul General's reply may or may not be an adequate defense. But from our standpoint it matters very little, or rather nothing at all, whether these men and women are to be killed in accordance with the laws of Japan. The point we have made is this, that whether the twenty-six are guilty or innocent of the charges made against them, it is the Japanese government itself that is the real criminal.

When the Japanese government undertook the suppression of the Socialist propaganda; when it confiscated the translations into the Japanese language of Socialist and radical writers; when it suppressed the Socialist newspapers; when it dissolved the Socialist organizations; when it made the policeman and the secret agent master of the thought and political activity of its citizens—when it did these things, the Japanese government deliberately drove its radical and free-thinking citizens to the adoption of terroristic methods. When you suppress freedom of speech, press, and assembly you deliberately drive your opponents to the adoption of measures of violence in self-defense. Violence begets violence, and every government that resorts to violence knows beforehand that the response will be violence.

The Japanese government knew only too well that the inevitable result of its course of violence against the Socialist propaganda would be the baneful results of the Russian government's methods in dealing with political opposition at home. And when they undertook the suppression by violence of the nascent Socialist opposition, they must have clearly foreseen the results that were bound to follow—unless we assume that the Japanese statesmen are not as sagacious and astute as they are reputed to be.

"It is worse than criminal: it is foolish." Let the Japanese statesmen take to heart these words of the famous French statesman. In their great war against Russia, the Japanese were triumphant for the reason that they were a united nation, while a large section of the Russian people was opposed to the war, demanding reform and political freedom at home rather than foreign conquests. But by their senseless course toward the radical and Socialist propaganda, and the inevitable crop of political crimes that follows therefrom, the Japanese statesmen are turning their country into another Russia—a smaller and weaker Russia. Let them persist in their present course, which is as foolish as it is criminal, and their country's power of resistance to foreign aggression is sure to be greatly reduced. Where a united Japan won, a divided Japan would succumb. And the warlike elements in the Russian government will not be slow to take advantage of Japanese internal weakness in order to retrieve their losses in the last war and to increase their prestige at home at the expense of the hated foreign rival.

THE "YELLOW PERIL."

The people on the Pacific Coast appear to be greatly wrought up over the question of Japanese competition. Workingmen demand the exclusion of Japanese workingmen. Property owners demand the enactment of laws prohibiting the Japanese from owning property. The jingoes never tire of picturing the horrors of Japanese military invasion and demanding naval and military preparations to meet this peril. The Philippines, of course, are at the mercy of Japan, and millions are to be expended on the fortifications of Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, in order to establish a naval base for the reconquest of the islands from the Japanese.

Thus does the noble work of hounding one race against the other proceed without let or hindrance. Not even the Socialists of the Pacific Coast states appear to have taken a decided stand against this barbarous agitation, which plays directly into the hands of the jingoes and imperialists, the Hearsts and the Roosevelts. And yet it is primarily the duty of the Socialists to make a brave stand against this race discrimination, even at the risk of temporarily alienating supporters and losing popularity.

It is one thing to demand the exclusion of contract laborers and the stopping of immigration en masse directed by the Japanese government and for the exclusive benefit of capital. But it is an entirely different thing to discriminate against the Japanese on the score of race and to exclude them from the rights and privileges accorded to all other civilized men irrespective of race or nationality, particularly after they have obtained residence and settled in the country. There can be nothing more vicious, and nothing more injurious to the interests of labor, than the creation of a class of political and economic helots. The history of the South should serve as a constant warning to the workingmen of the Pacific Coast. The degradation of any particular element of the population, particularly of the score of race, is sure to react most unfavorably upon the lot of all working people.

The Socialists of the Pacific Coast have a difficult task before them. They have to brave the fury of popular prejudice and selfish, though shortsighted, interests. But it is a great task, worthy of the best traditions of International Socialism. In 1871 Marx espoused the cause of the Paris Commune, even though he knew that this act might lead to the disruption of the International. In the same year Bebel and Liebknecht opposed the continuation of the war against Prussia and the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, and went to prison for it. But International Socialism is now more powerful than ever before, and the German Social Democracy is its most powerful division. A policy of unwavering loyalty to principle and the highest interests of humanity is the only policy worthy of Socialists.

LABORISM vs. SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

By GEORGE REDBOROUGH.
London Correspondent of the Labor World.

The Labor party's representation in the British parliament remains with few alterations as it was before the December election. Unless recent developments have seriously weighed with the party, its policy in the new parliament will be unchanged. The recent developments alluded to include the agitation still growing within the Independent Labor party's membership, which found voice in the famous manifesto of the dissentient members of the National Administrative Council of that body. "Let us reform the Labor party" is the motto of that agitation. Its basis is the desire to see real independence of both capitalist parties, instead of the unacknowledged but suspected informal alliance with the Liberal party. The fact that the alliance is vehemently denied is significant of the sentiment of the average Independent Labor party member. Certain electoral indications are difficult to reconcile with the repudiation of an understanding. To pledge a nominally democratically governed party is difficult; to deprecate alliance but to act as allies is comparatively easy for individual leaders whose influence, if not control, over the party machine is enormous.

Keir Hardie is a great asset for the Labor party. His career from the beginning has been characterized by sturdy independence and, indeed, defiance. He has dared the Liberals to do their worst against him, and he still possesses the confidence of nine-tenths or more of the Independent Labor men. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is a man of genius, an eloquent if somewhat cold debater, a "constructive" writer on the "sound" lines approved by most non-conformist, thrifty, and virtuous philosophers of last century. Mr. MacDonald made his famous appeal for funds for the Labor party on the grounds that Liberal and other prominent politicians gave a testimonial to that party's merits. Mr. MacDonald is, of course, transparently honest, but so was Mr. D. J. Shackleton, who is still a member of the Labor party, although he has accepted a position of profit under the Liberal government. The numerous other labor men who have found employment in the new Labor Exchange are also honest. The immediate need of the moment is not barren honesty and intellectuality, but the union of these things with independence and a determined attack on capitalism. There is little chance that any of the new members of parliament will prove more adequate to the immediate needs of Socialist propaganda than Keir Hardie has done. Will Thorne, a Social Democrat, friendly to Hyndman and generally popular with Socialists, would probably back any lead in the direction of audacious demonstration against capitalism. He cannot be blamed that Nature did not make him a leader. A new member, George Lansbury, would have been an earlier Victor Grayson if Walworth had elected him when he first stood for parliament. Since then he has been responsible for the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission and will doubtless go no farther in the direction of Socialism than that excellent but ultra-bureaucratic palliative, Jowett, formerly of the Clarion, has committed himself to a defense of the dominant leaders; he has transferred his writings to the Labor Leader. The dissentient councilors of the I. L. P. are not in parliament. No Socialist who is not in the confidence of the labor leaders has succeeded in the elections. Most of the Labor members owe a large debt of votes to the Liberal party. No candidate, run by the Labor party was at liberty to run as a Socialist. The Liberal leaders specifically and actively supported some of the Labor men. Their bitterest, fiercest and most unscrupulous opposition was brought to bear on Burnby to prevent Hyndman being returned.

Only a rash pessimistic prophet would here and now conclude that independent labor is a spent force in the British parliament. On the contrary, there seem to be symptoms that even the least Socialistic trade unionist will soon become tired of being led by the heels of Liberal politics. Free imports of the product of sweated labor in European slums will not permanently attract the highly organized British factory worker. He will not swallow the "tariff" humbug of interested reactionaries, but he may decide to apply "the new protectionism" which Australian labor politicians favor. If he continues to appear on "temperance," "peace," and "social purity" platforms, instead of applying himself to the improvement of labor conditions, he has only himself to blame if he alienates the support of practical men. But independent labor might, with more wisdom than it has hitherto shown, steer clear of the coming condemnation of that organized hypocrisy known as Liberalism.

The object of a Socialist party must be far different from that of any labor party. A Socialist party may or may not believe in its ultimate power to command a parliamentary majority; it may consist largely of those who distrust the means by which the people have been governed for so long in the interests of their so-called representatives and the governing classes generally. A Socialist party will consist of Socialists. Its one and only object will be Socialism. It will not boast of its ability to coerce legislators into passing abortive pretentious measures of the illusive character of the preposterous "Children's Act" and Lloyd George's heartless 1909 Budget. Socialists will bend all their energies to converting the people to Socialism; they will be under no temptation to claim Liberal votes, they will only accept trade union support in so far as trade unionists may

accept the Socialist label and join the Socialist ranks. A trade unionist unconverted to Socialism is no more use to a genuine Socialist party than is an aristocratic member of the Carlton Club. A reversal of the Osborne judgment may enable the Labor party to continue to receive trade union subsidies from unionists who unwillingly and grudgingly pay a levy they are powerless to resist, unless a majority of the union can be induced to revolt against their leaders. A Socialist party will not be tied down to the standard of the largest unions whose quarrel with the basis of commercial society is sometimes infinitesimal. Postal servants expecting that the postoffice shall be run in their interests alone, dock yard workers asking that dock wards shall be built to give them employment, theater employes and railway men demanding the abolition of Sunday labor, these sectional interests will be studied by a Socialist party in the light of the interests of the whole people. Socialists want to abolish not only the sabbath, but the sabbatarian. They want the workers to be able to enjoy life, leisure and liberty—not to be restricted by capitalist or moral exploiters in the interest of other people's pockets and prejudices. Socialism, as the motto is stated, is interested in the administration of things—it has very little to do with the government of persons. It is only interested in parliament for the present as a platform or pulpit for the world's social holocaust. It is interested in persuading 1,000,000 people to be Socialists than by obtaining 5,000,000 votes for temperance, free trade or Liberal "reform."

Is there a nucleus for a Socialist party in the present British parliament? We shall see. A testing time is coming for some of our labor men. Very soon they will be faced, some of them, with a choice between defying the Liberal party and losing their seats. By compromise or otherwise Mr. Asquith will shortly prove to the world the hollow nature of the "Down with the lords" cry, which has stirred half the electorate to vote for Liberals or labor men. When Asquith proceeds to tighten the grip of the lords over legislation, as his present proposals will certainly do, there will be a bitter awakening for a deluded electorate. Toryism, with its cynical retreat to the referendum, may unintentionally assist progress by facilitating the much to be desired break up of the present British parliament. At the present juncture a Socialist party, no more numerically strong than the Labor party, might have led the British democracy into a successful onslaught against capitalism in all its forms. As a present, and with its present ideals and commitments, the Labor party has confused our elementary issues. To the unscientific man-in-the-street the Labor party has made Socialism mean ignoring the capitalist enemy, unless it means a coronation or a new land, or brews beer. We must get back to the class war.

CROWDED STREET CARS

By JOS. E. COHEN.

Philadelphia is suffering from an extra large dose of overcrowded street cars.

Philadelphia is not the only city in this plight. It is equally true of New York, Chicago, in fact, most every large city. In Philadelphia this condition is chronic. There has never yet been the time when adequate transportation facilities were provided. Although it is a city with a population of a million and a half (and many tens of thousands more in its environs), it has only one elevated-subway. That taps one part, and not the most populous part, of the city.

In this, as in many respects, what is true of Philadelphia is just as true of every large city where the public business of transportation is in the hands of private individuals.

But Philadelphia can boast of distinction in one or two features.

It is doubtful if anywhere else are the real beneficiaries of the transit system so few as in the City of Brotherly Love. It is not too much to say that a baker's dozen derive the principal profit from the city's car system.

This baker's dozen are steeped in the city's politics, its franchises and banking business. They constitute an inner circle of capital that not even the stockholders of the company can break into.

And so far as the promoters of the reform movement are concerned, they are just as deeply absorbed in city contracts, franchises, politics and banking as the other. And the mayor is the thirteenth of the baker's dozen.

But while the city has ever been in the clutches of such a combination of big capitalists and politicians, it remained for the past year to see their public thwarting game developed to a fine art. It was a year ago that the city was visited by a snowstorm. For some mysterious reason the company refrained from sending out snow plows and sweepers until its passengers were snowbound. With the result that thousands of women and children and men spent the night on the cars, or plowed their way through the snowdrifts home.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SHIRBOLETHS.

Editor of The Call:
When I read in The Call that Comrade Haywood declared that "no Socialist can be a trade unionist," I understood it exactly as Comrade Gerber, and I found others who understood it in the same way. The term "trade unionist" is commonly known to designate persons who belong to trade unions. We took it for granted that Comrade Haywood intended to use the words in their own acceptance, so that no special lexicon would be needed to make his meaning clear, so understanding him, I resented his declaration and welcomed Comrade Gerber's reply.

But now it appears that Comrade Haywood used the term "in a Pickwickian sense." By "trade unionist" he did not mean persons who belong to trade unions, but persons who approve of trade unions as distinguished from industrial unions. It is well to have the unfortunate phrase explained, it will be better if like misunderstandings are avoided in future.

For my part, however, I must dissent from even the amended dictum. The Socialist party of America, in three successive national conventions, after full preliminary discussion in the party press and in the locals, has definitely refused to make belief in either the one or the other form of union organization an article of Socialist faith and a test of Socialist comradeship. Some of us honestly hold the industrial form of organization to be better—even hold it to be the only effective form of union organization. Others, presumably in equal good faith, hold the trade form of organization to be preferable. Still others (of whom I am one) hold that both forms of organization are useful, each being adapted to certain economic and social conditions, and that the different conditions in various branches of industry and various kinds of employment justify the use of different forms of organization; and hold, further, that there is no hard and fast line between these forms of organization, but that the one may and does merge into the other with the gradual development of economic conditions. The party has taken all these views into consideration and has decided that men may legitimately differ on this question and yet be recognized as Socialists, provided that they agree on the points which the party has embodied in its platform and constitution.

If Comrade Haywood is to set up a belief in this or that form of union organization as a shibboleth by which Socialists are to be tested, then with equal right may others set up other shibboleths. One may say that no one is a Socialist who approves of representative government, and another may hold that representative government is a failure and that "direct legislation" is the only political form consistent with Socialist principles. Faith or lack of faith in co-operative societies may furnish two more dividing tests. Can a Methodist be a Socialist? Can a Catholic? Can an Athlete? Can a Freemason? Or a lawyer? Or a farmer? Or a person who approves of vaccination? On all these questions there are differences of opinion among our members. Each of them is considered, by those specially interested in it, just as important as the question of the right form of union organization. Shall we, then, proceed to excommunicate each other on one or all of these matters of opinion? Or shall we rather, as the national differences have thought best, allow differences of opinion on these and many other matters, and recognize each other as comrades on the basis of our party platform and constitution? ALGERNON LEE.

New York, Dec. 29, 1910.

SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM.

Editor of The Call:
I see in today's Call a letter from Haywood defending his position by some quotations from August Bebel. It is astounding to see the use he makes of Bebel's words. The particular speech Haywood quotes from is not in support of Industrial Unionism. On the contrary, its whole argument is based on Craft Unionism. In fact, Bebel expresses serious doubt that labor organization will ever be able to unionize the great industries of any country, and it is his belief that the workers in these great establishments will be able to improve their condition only "by governmental and legislative measures." Bebel also maintains that "the trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workman's condition on the field of the present order of government and society." He has little patience with those who believe that only through Industrial Unionism and the general strike will the future society be established.

His whole argument in this speech is, first, that the Socialist party should let the unions attend to their own business and not try to force the unions to adopt Socialist resolutions. His next idea is that the unions should carefully avoid anything which would disrupt or divide the workers in their various crafts. "The stronger the trade union is the more thoroughly will its tasks and aims be accomplished," says Bebel. "That is, the more the fellow workers from the same craft belong to it, the more skillful will be its leadership and the fuller its treasury."

"To weld together," he continues, "all existing fellow craftsmen into one organization must be its foremost policy, for unless this principle is followed it cannot accomplish its mission, or only accomplish it very imperfectly." That is to say, Bebel definitely condemns all attempts to form rival organizations and thus to break up the existing organization of workingmen. The third idea is that the trade unions should fight for legislation governing home industries, for factory laws, factory inspection and for all other measures which may improve the present condition of the workers. In other words, Bebel's whole idea of trade unionism is in absolute opposition to all the vague theories and fanciful notions of the I. W. W.

If it is true, as Haywood says, that a Socialist cannot be a trade unionist, neither can a Socialist be an I. W. W. member. What he will do if he is wise, as scores of thousands of Socialists are now doing, will be to inform the trade union members and to help in every possible manner in forwarding its natural growth into Industrial Unionism. They will hardly become anarchists whose record in this and other countries has been to destroy, wherever possible, organizations of workingmen. Haywood has, of course, the right to belong to the I. W. W., just as I have the right to be an active

member of the Cigar Makers' Union, but the Socialist party has about as much to do with what policies he or I shall pursue on the industrial field as Samuel Tompkins has to do with the policies I shall pursue on the political field. The party has again and again advised union men to fight out their own policies in the unions and not on the Socialist platform. It would seem to me advisable, therefore, for The Call, as well as the Socialist party, to expressly state that the views of Haywood have nothing whatever to do with Socialism and that his place is on the platform of the I. W. W.

MORRIS BRAUN,
Secretary Cigar Makers' Union 144,
New York, Dec. 28, 1910.

THE RAILROADS AND THE TELE-GRAPHERS.

Editor of The Call:

A news item clipped from The Call of October 22, referring to a resolution regarding raising of railroad rates brought before a joint meeting of the railroad telegraphers in New York, October 20, was handed me today together with the charge that I was the instigator of it. I am the person referred to as the delegate from Boston. I do not believe that The Call would purposely misrepresent any labor meeting. The report of this meeting is unfair I feel it my duty to briefly give you the facts. The meeting was not called to celebrate anything, neither was it planned by the leaders. It was called by the several locals in the vicinity of New York and was in the nature of a convention. The chairman stated this fact in opening the meeting. The big chiefs were limited as to time they should talk and not one of them extolled the other or praised corporations. The recess was taken after a long discussion on a very important resolution and to permit of departure of many who were compelled to take trains for home. The "rates" resolution was defeated, only about six voting in favor of it.

President Perham was not in favor of it and spoke strongly against it. He called attention to the fact that the national convention at Atlanta in May went on record against raising rates, etc. The following resolution from the Atlanta resolution, I think, will show the position of the O. R. T. "The Order of Railroad Telegraphers has not joined any of the hybrid associations that have recently been formed with the object of representing the employer and employe co-jointly; these organizations have been brought into existence on the false premise that the interests of the employe and employer are identical."

The meeting closed without any mummery or other measure. The meeting erred in not having a press committee to give the facts to the press. In the interest of The Call and the O. R. T. I trust you will give this the necessary publicity.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN F. MULLEN,
Malboro, Mass., Dec. 30, 1910.

[The report as it appeared in The Call was furnished by a member of the O. R. T. present at the meeting.—Ed. The Call.]

NIGHT COURTS FOR NATURALIZATION

Editorial in the New York Volksweltung, translated by M. Fruchter.

The opinions in Socialist party circles as to the result of this year's election differ in many instances, but outside in one point, i. e., that the relatively unsatisfactory showing in this city at the recent election is to a great extent due to the fact that very many adherents of our movement are deprived of the right to vote because they are not citizens. Our organization has done nothing (although committees exist on paper) to provide facilities to aid applicants for naturalization.

It is therefore to be welcomed that the German branch of Yorkville has suggested to the agitation committee of the Socialist party to make preparations to hold classes in civics for the instruction of German-speaking comrades who are not as yet naturalized.

It is to be hoped that the German agitation committee will take up this suggestion and translate it into practical work.

A like step was some time ago made by Branch 2, 23d A. D. Kings county, where, as we are informed, the classes in civics are already in progress every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. It is to be hoped that this work will find many-fold imitation, so that while we help people in their naturalization, we at the same time teach them as much of Socialism as a class in civics will permit.

But this establishment of naturalization classes must not make us too optimistic.

This stimulation for naturalization will find little use as long as the prevailing conditions in the naturalization courts are continued where the candidates for naturalization make their applications and examinations.

In spite of all the federal and state investigations the conditions in the naturalization courts have not changed at all, and remain as they have been five, three, or one year ago. The applicant for naturalization sometimes waits the court for many months, having achieved what he came for after a full day's waiting, and on top of this one must really be glad if this does not occur two or three times in succession. And besides the loss of wages and amusements in the shop, the workman must compensate his wife for the loss of their time, and in many instances pay extra remuneration.

Therefore, it is not to be doubted that many a member of our party, although residing in one of the best of the required number of years in this country, is not a citizen, as every one of us can corroborate from their circle of acquaintances.

Then we must seek some way or remedy to get the vote for those who are deprived of their political rights. Here it appears that a suggestion made some time ago by Comrade Max Fruchter in The Call and Volksweltung is very appropriate: the establishment of night courts for naturalization. These night courts will in the first place immediately reduce to a minimum the loss of time and wages of the applicant for naturalization, and in the second place, these night courts will abolish many more hindrances and obstacles now in the way of the workman who cares for his political rights.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.
SMOKE WREATHS.
When the fire in the grate is burning low,
What pleasure to sit in the ruddy glow,
While outside all is cold and dark,
And up the chimney leaps each bright spark.

Oh, the dreams you dream as the great smoke curls!
Before your vision a sweet face whirled,
The face of a sweetheart you used to know
Back there in the dear days long ago!

Those wreaths from your briarwood were
a dream
Of beautiful hair and eyes a-gleam,
Of ruby lips that murmured "Yes"
One night to a quick, impassioned kiss.

You wonder where she can be tonight,
Whose face was revealed in the dim of the light.
You have but the memory and a vague doubt,
Then the fire falls low, and your pipe goes out!

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLAME.
A great general was taking his regiment into action. He sent forward a detail of men to make gaps in a retreating force to avoid the heavy loss sure to result if the whole body of men pushed to tear it down. The coolest and finest man in the detail was a young soldier who had never been under a rifle before. When he began pulling down the fence he fancied he had disturbed a nest of hornets, as he thought he heard them singing fiercely about his ears. But the lad was not going to run from hornets when there was more serious business ahead. Ignoring the angry insects, he opened the fence and rejoined the regiment without being stung. In a day or two he was surprised to hear that he was to be promoted.

"But," he said, modestly, "I don't think I deserve promotion over the others."
"My boy," replied the general, "I saw you pull down that fence. You were the coolest man under fire I ever saw!"
The man gasped, stared and turned pale.

"What!" he exclaimed, regardless of grammar. "Was them weeps bullets?"
—THE BITS.

ALL HE CARED.
Earnest Pilgrim—Please send a large bunch of red roses to this address and charge it to me.
Clerk—Yes, sir, and your name?
Earnest Pilgrim—Oh, never mind the name, she'll understand.—Edward Lampton.

WINTER ADVICE.
Ad Thalerbach.
HORACE, BOOK I, ODE 9.
"Vides, et albe stot nive candidum—"
See how Mount Soracte, snowy
With the drift of winter stands
Brave! It's blustery and heavy!
Light the fire and warm your hands.

Thalerbach, pass the bottle—
Babine four-year-old—the best
Thank, old top. It helps to throthe
Care. The gods will do the rest.

Down around the Martian Campus
Girls are playing for our glasses,
Come, before the people stamp us
As a pair without romance.

Vanish, Care! and exit, Borrow!
Worry never, always here,
Take Today, forget Tomorrow—
That's the Q. H. Fineman dope.
—Franklin P. Adams in Life.

STAKED HIS LAST.
She—Why did you lose your temper at that game of cards?
He—It was the only thing I had left to lose.—Answers.

DEFINITION.
Mater—One who finds mates for her daughters.—Lippincott's.

EQUILIBRIUM.
Randall—What do you do when you meet an irresistible talker?
Rogers—I introduce him to an immovable bore.—Life.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.
At last the orgy of electioneering oratory is at an end, and the proposal that members of parliament shall in future be paid to listen to one another now appears to be an act of elementary justice.—Punch.

"I don't know what I am ever going to do with that boy of mine. He is careless and absolutely reckless of consequences, and doesn't seem to care for any one."
"Good! You can make a splendid driver out of him."

On the departure of the bishop of New Zealand for his diocese, the New Zealanders recommended him to have regard to the minor as well as the more grave duties of his station—to be generous to hospitality—and in order to meet the taste of his native guests never to be without a smoked little bit of bacon rack and a cold chop and the sideboard. "And as for my own lord," he concluded, "all I can say is that when your parliamentmen do you I sincerely hope you may disagree with them."

Mrs. Bridgway—Why are you being so long, Bridget?
Boston Cook—My reasons are anthropic. I want to give some other else a chance at the job of being a yez.—Harper's Magazine.

Mrs. Jones—I have heard that you band some cigars for Christmas.
Mrs. Smith—Dear me, I don't know how to have so many of them.
Mrs. Day, and I must be going.
Mrs. Jones—Oh, I don't know how to have so many of them.
Mrs. Smith—Dear me, I don't know how to have so many of them.
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