

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

The New York Call

The Weather.

Cloudy and Colder.

600 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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ARMY OF CRIMINALS CAN'T HOLD MEXICO

The Revolution Widespread and Rumbling Into a Roar.

ALL RESERVES OUT

Capitalist Cupidity and Diaz Despotism Slowly Relaxing Grip of Greed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 5.—Great alarm was created in Mexico City last night by a rumor that an insurrection had broken out in Salamanca and Olaya. It was learned later that the report originated through a revolt of a regiment of 300 Enganchados (contract laborers) who were being brought from Guadajalajara to the plantations in the state of Vera Cruz. On the arrival of the train at Salamanca the men descended and shot up the station, shouting vivas for Francisco Madero and the revolution. They drove all persons away from the station.

The rurales were called out but were unable to cope with the outbreak on account of the superior numbers of the Enganchados. The station agent at Salamanca wired ahead to Olaya, and when the train arrived at the latter place sufficient forces had been assembled by the jefe politico to suppress the outbreak. When the men stepped from the train and attempted to repeat their performance the rurales stepped in and subdued them. Arms Taken From Them.

Children of the men were arrested. All the pistols carried by them, of which there were many, as well as knives, machetes and ammunition were taken from them and from the names of all the persons mixed up in the affair the train was allowed to proceed toward Mexico City and is expected there tonight.

The government will have to break up the party into small bodies if all are not arrested and ship them to the plantations. This is necessary in order to prevent a repetition of the trouble at Salamanca and more outbreaks in the state of Vera Cruz, which might precipitate a dangerous uprising.

During the shooting both at Salamanca and Olaya the inhabitants were frightened by rumors that revolutionists were attacking these places, and after hurriedly packing their goods started for the hills. The authorities had great difficulty in calming their fears and inducing them to return.

Troops for Plank Attack.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 5.—A troop train carrying 300 main infantry and cavalry left Juarez early today over the Mexican Northwestern railroad for Pearson to execute a flank movement against the insurgents in that section. The troops reached Juarez late last night from Chihuahua in command of Colonel Rufago, the infantry being made up of a part of General Lucero's command which fought an engagement recently at Cerro Prieto. One hundred cavalry men and horses were obtained at Silage, half way between Juarez and Chihuahua and will march toward Casa Grande, a distance of 60 miles. The flank attack will be made on the arrival of the infantry and cavalry reinforcements at Pearson.

A rebellion in Mexico assumes quite another sort of importance than the recent outbreaks in other Latin-American countries, says an article in the New York Evening Sun. Mexico has a population estimated at some 15,000,000. The figure surpasses those of all the other Latin-American states save Brazil, and almost equals Brazil. Mexico, moreover, with its area of 1,950,000 square miles, is the largest of the nations of the world. It is important by its territorial size.

A neighbor of the United States, Mexico is a far larger neighbor, in point of numbers, than is Canada; a fact that persons in the northeast of our country may not realize. Mexico adjoins the United States along a border that is 1,533 miles long.

Above all, Mexico is the home of the millions of United States citizens who are the legions of millions of citizens of the United States. The number of our citizens in Mexico was over 15,000 in 1907. It may now well be twice that number. The figure of the total of our investments in Mexico is equally so easy to name, but it can hardly be mounted well into the hundreds of millions of dollars. In view of the close relations between this country and its neighbor on the south, it is natural that a rebellion in Mexico is the first serious disorder in fact since Diaz, the veteran president, proclaimed himself master of the Mexican government should be watched with the most absorbing interest in this country.

The Facts Kept Dark.

The securing of anything like an accurate news on the events of the month in Mexico is hindered by the lack of sources of information. The Mexican government has pursued the usual course of a government on the defensive, in spreading sunshine

JURY FOREMAN DRUNK, HAD VERDICT IN POCKET

Justice Jaycox and eleven members of a jury before which a railroad damage suit was tried on Wednesday and which had been instructed to return a sealed verdict were kept waiting for twenty minutes yesterday morning in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for Peter H. Ferguson, of 73 Cooper street, foreman of the jury, who was the custodian of the verdict.

BAKER FALLS INTO MIXER, IS KILLED

Slept at Work—Leaves Six Children—Wife Sick in Hospital.

Jacob Seigelman, a baker of 48 Moon street, Brooklyn, was fearfully mangled in a mixing machine in his shop yesterday.

The next instant Seigelman fell forward and his right arm was caught up in one of the mixing blades and chopped off at the elbow. Then the baker was drawn into the mixer, churned about for several minutes and cut to pieces.

Arm Chopped Off at Elbow.

Seigelman's eldest son, Emmanuel, eighteen, says it was an hour and forty minutes before an ambulance arrived from St. Catherine's Hospital, but Dr. Runcie said that death was practically instantaneous.

MAY PROBE TEDDY'S TRAVELING EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The traveling expenses of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States will undergo a searching investigation if a resolution introduced in the house today by Representative Rainey (Dem., Ill.) is passed by the house.

WON'T STRIKE WITHOUT "REASONABLE" NOTICE

On the promise being given by F. W. Yates, national president of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, that there shall be no strike of the engineers on the municipal ferryboats without "reasonable" notice, the length of the notice to be left to the local board of the United States steamboat inspectors, Dock Commissioner Calvin Tompkins agreed yesterday to discontinue his preparations to meet such a strike.

OLD PARTIES BOUGHT TOTAL OF 1,421 VOTES

Democrats Bought 53 Less Than Republicans in Adams County.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Judge Blair this afternoon gave out official figures in the Adams county election probe as follows:

Total number indictments, 1,421. Votes purchased by Republicans, 734; by Democrats, 681. Six purchased voters did not go to the polls. The court had previously lost track of the total number indicted and a recess of the grand jury was taken until tomorrow to count up.

WILL ADD CARNEGIE TO ITS HONOR LIST

The Chamber of Commerce proposes to make Andrew Carnegie an honorary member in recognition of his efforts in behalf of peace and of payment of \$10,000,000 for declaring war on war.

DECISION MAY AFFECT CROP SUEY PRICES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The high cost of living may soon become noticeable in the price list in Chinese chop suey cafes as the result of a decision in the United States Court of Appeals today declaring imported canned eggs, which Celestials use in their cookery to be dutiable at the rate of 5 cents per dozen eggs.

INTRODUCES BILL FOR BUREAU OF HEALTH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The long delayed scheme of President Taft for a national bureau of public health is embodied in a bill introduced in the house today by Representative Mann (Republican, Illinois). It provides for the consolidation of the present public health division and the marine hospital service, under the title of bureau of public health. Provision is made for a surgeon general at a salary of \$6,000 a year, ten senior surgeons at \$3,500.

MILWAUKEE'S WOMAN COP NOW ON DUTY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—Miss Edna Finch, of 189 22d street, Milwaukee's "woman cop," appointed by Dr. F. A. Kraft, health commissioner, as the first woman factory inspector, has assumed the duties of the office.

BRAZIL FRIGHTENED AT SHOW OF REVOLUTION

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 5.—Determined to stamp out, if possible the revolutionary spirit manifesting itself in various parts of Brazil, particularly Para, the government has sent instructions to the authorities in the affected places to deal with the utmost severity with all revolutionary offenders.

MONOPOLY WINS IN BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Resolutions Committing City to an Independent Subway Are Defeated.

President Mitchell and Controller Pronger yesterday before the Board of Estimate yesterday and monopoly won.

The majority of the transit committee of the board they recommended the rejection of the Interboro plan and offered resolutions committing the city to an independent subway, built and controlled by the city.

The effect of this action will be a further thrashing out of subway plans for weeks to come, unless the Public Service Commission recedes from the terms of its recent submission of the Interboro plan to the Estimate Board and goes ahead and awards contracts for the building of the Interboro.

Members of the board whose votes were recorded for monopoly pleaded that they could not vote for the Mitchell plan, but they agreed with the resolution.

22 INDICTED FOR TIMES EXPLOSION

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—Twenty-two indictments were returned by the grand jury this afternoon in connection with the Los Angeles Times explosion on October 1, but names were not made public.

CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST TOWING TRUST

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Criminal action against officials of the Great Lakes Towing Company was forshaken today, it is believed, in the action taken today by federal authorities who are conducting the government's trust-busting case against the alleged towing trust.

15 DEAD AND 50 HURT IN CAVE COLONY WRECK

QUEENSTOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 5.—Fifteen persons were killed and forty or fifty others injured in the wreck of a passenger train near Cathcart, Cape Colony, early today. The train, which was loaded with holiday makers from East London, left the rails, turned over and rolled down an embankment.

VOTE TO RAISE NO TOBACCO IN 1911

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 5.—At a meeting of the Independent Association of White Burley Tobacco Growers of Kentucky and adjoining states today it was decided by vote that no crop be raised in 1911. This association is independent of the Burley Tobacco Society which Clarence Lohs is president and which has a large part of the 1909 crop pooled.

WANT MORE MONEY FOR PANAMA CANAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Additional appropriations for the Panama Canal are demanded by the War Department in estimates sent to the house today. An immediate appropriation of \$750,000 in the urgent deficiency bill is asked to complete this year's work on the relocation of the Justice Whitney dam for re-licensing in the slide in the Culver cut. It is also recommended that the estimates for next year be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,750,000.

LONDON EXPECTS ANOTHER GANG WAR

"Peter the Painter" May Have Escaped, Officers Looking for Him.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Another element of mystery developed today at the inquest into the death of Joseph Beron, whose body was found on Clapham Common last Sunday. The murder is attributed by the police to the Houndsditch so-called burglar gang, two members of which were killed Tuesday in the raid on their den.

The police are not satisfied that "Peter the Painter" was one of the two men killed in the Sidney street battle and are now working on the theory that he is still alive and at large. Throughout last night two hundred armed officers searched the district of the East End, where the outlaws are supposed to have lived, and another night is probable should the fugitive be cornered.

EUROPE LAUGHING AT LONDON'S POLICE

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Home Secretary Winston Churchill is coming in for the severest criticism for his conduct of the police campaign in Tuesday's spectacular fight. He is accused of ordering the mounted soldiers and field artillery to the scene and of otherwise putting the entire police department in such a ridiculous position. Continental papers arriving in London say that all of Europe is laughing at the police department and regarding it with gross contempt.

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GIRL STRIKER DIES IN SERVICE OF FELLOWS

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Another name was added to the death roll of the garment workers' strike yesterday when Sarah Gibbs, a nineteen-year-old striker, died at a hospital as a result of cold and exposure. It is thought during her service as a striker and as a new girl for the benefit of the strikers.

ASSAILANT OF STUDENTS IS REMOVED FROM POST

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The storm of protest, which is sweeping all of Russia against the ruthless action of the authorities, who have been breaking up students' meetings with revolvers, killing some and maiming others, has borne fruit.

TIED HARD & FAST TO THE SUBWAY TICKET

SELLERS, CHOPPERS AND PORTERS HAVE TWELVE HOUR GRIND.

DAYS OFF ARE FEW

These Wage Slaves Have Little or Nothing to Look Forward To.

There has been much said—and said, as well as about the subway grind, and not a few journalistic teats have been shed for "the suffering public" because of the greed of the rich Interboro Rapid Transit Company.

THOUSANDS REPORTED KILLED BY QUAKE

16,000 Said to Be Dead in Two Towns in Russian-Turkestan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Authenticated accounts of the earthquake in Russian Turkestan yesterday are still lacking, but the reports reaching the newspapers here continually magnify the disaster.

It is stated that the town of Prjevalsk, near Lake Issik Kul, sunk with all its inhabitants, 10,000 of whom were killed. A new lake now occupies the site of the town.

Piipke, on the River Chu, is also reported to have been destroyed with a large proportion of its 6,000 inhabitants.

TO FIND OUT HOW MANY "GOT THEIRS"

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—Just how many members of the Illinois legislature "got theirs" to vote for William Lorimer for United States senator promises to be established here according to statements today of the state senate committee appointed to probe into the records of Lorimer's election.

DEMOCRATIC GOV. OF MAINE INAUGURATED

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5.—Escorted by five former governors, Frederick W. Plaisted, Democrat, was today inducted into office as the first Democratic governor of Maine in a score of years. After taking the oath of office the incoming governor read his inaugural address to the legislature. The feature of it was an appeal to the legislature to place the finances of the state on a business basis and force reforms which will wipe out a debt.

HIS LEG THEIR LEG

Rivalry between two manufacturers of artificial limbs, which has resulted in suits for \$125,000 damages for slander, was set forth in papers submitted to Supreme Court Justice Blatchford yesterday, in which the court granted a motion by the defendants for a bill of particulars. One of the alleged slanders is:

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Sellers, Choppers and Porters Have Twelve Hour Grind.

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to get as much fresh air as possible during these few minutes, he runs into a restaurant or lunch room, gets a couple of sandwiches and then walks the streets or stands on the corner while he eats them.

FIRM SURRENDERS TO SHOE WORKERS

Many Donations Coming In for Strikers—Victory in Sight.

The first victory in the strike of the Brooklyn shoe workers was scored yesterday when C. H. Stroheck, of 19 Leo place, granted all the demands of the workers and agreed to reinstate all the strikers. As a result of the firm yielding to the strikers, seventy men will return to work this morning.

Stroheck wanted to settle with the strikers about two weeks ago. It is said, however, that he did not do so on account of being a member of the Manufacturers' Association, which was organized soon after the Wickers & Gardiner shops struck.

John J. Mullen, secretary-treasurer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, an independent Massachusetts organization, who was in this city to look into the conditions of the strikes, left for Haverhill yesterday. Mullen said that as soon as he gets home he is going to send money to help the strikers. He further stated, in behalf of his organization, that they would assist the strikers until all bosses grant their demands.

SIX STRIKERS ARRESTED IN BED MAKERS' FIGHT

As a result of the firm refusing to reinstate the forty-seven discharged men, 400 workers, employed by the Greenpoint Metallic Bed Company, Franklin and Huron streets, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday. The forty-seven men were discharged because they recently joined the union and the workers made a demand that they be reinstated.

Soon after the men walked out cops were stationed around the shop and scab agents were sent out to look for scabs. While the men were picketing the shop they got into a skirmish with one of the watchmen, who was standing around the factory. The cops butted in and arrested six strikers and charged them with assault.

Those arrested were Solomon Goldberg, A. Reisman, H. Malude, L. Simon, M. Bernstein and I. Cooperstein. They will be arraigned in the Manhattan avenue court today. The capitalist papers have been lying about the strike and every paper had a different report about it. None of them agreed about the number of men who struck, but practically every one of them admitted that the plant was tied up.

COP SUSPENDED FOR MAKING THREATS

Patrolman George Dukas, of the Adams street station, Brooklyn, has been suspended by Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds pending trial on charges made against him by William H. Austin, a motorman, and his wife, of 515 11th street.

Dukas and his wife formerly lived in the same house, but moved elsewhere about three months ago. On October 10, Mrs. Austin alleges, Dukas called at the house and, accusing her of meddling in his domestic affairs, threatened her with a revolver and gave her such a shock that she was prostrated. She was taken to the Seney Hospital, where she was laid up for three weeks. While she was in the hospital her husband sent a letter to Deputy Commissioner Reynolds, complaining of Dukas' alleged misconduct, and Inspector Hallohan was directed to make an investigation.

Soon afterward, Austin alleges, Dukas got him to the car barns in Ninth avenue through a decoy message and told him that he was going to let him go for the further prosecution of the charges had to take refuge in a drug store and notify Police Headquarters by telephone of Dukas' threat.

SUE BANKERS' AGENT.
PARIS, Jan. 5.—Count Rudolphe Festetics Toins and his wife, who was formerly Alice Wetherbee, have sued W. E. Mantus, the Paris representative of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, for \$50,000 damages each, for a letter which it is alleged Mantus wrote on December 20, 1907, to the parents of the countess.

GOVERNOR'S FIRST HEARING.
ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Governor Dix gave his first public hearing today when he met a delegation from Queens county who are interested in the further prosecution of the charges against borough officers.

Rand School of Social Science

112 East 19th Street
Tonight is the first session of Mr. Ghent's class in Advanced Composition and Rhetoric, which will be held every Friday evening till March 24, inclusive. Persons desiring to improve themselves in the art of writing correct, clear and effective English should not fail to enter this class and attend regularly.

MAINE RAISERS RECEIVE WAGES

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Minister Jackson and Consul General Rodgers have visited Mr. Harper, of the Maine commission, who is quoted as saying that he is unable to relieve the men employed on the wreck, who are complaining that they are not paid. Mr. Jackson cabled to Washington and received authority to temporarily relieve the immediate necessities of the men. The difficulty is thus seemingly solved.

BREAD TRUST'S STUNT CHECKED BY WOMEN

Housewives Agitate Against Scab Food and Spoil Bosses' Plan.
That the bread trust is determined to crush the bakers' union was shown yesterday when it sent out bread to the Brownsville section of Brooklyn and offered to sell it at half price. On every wagon there were cops and professional guerrillas to take care of those who interfered with the drivers.

The cops have lined up with the trust to help crush the union was shown in their open partiality in many cases. While they allowed scab drivers to carry bread from house to house they did not let union men distribute literature from house to house and agitate against the trust. The women

have organized into street clubs and are carrying on agitation against buying scab bread.
A number of women gathered around a Dehn wagon on Howard street and Saratoga avenue and talked against buying the bread. Several women refused to listen to their agitation and wanted to buy when a harp-pulling match started and the driver left the corner. On Chester street and Sutter avenue the women threw bottles and other missiles from their windows at scab bread wagons.

The trust is circulating yarns that the baker bosses and the union wanted to unite and raise the prices of bread and that they did not want to stand for that and sent bread to Brownsville and sold it at half price.
Suspecting that he followed up a scab wagon, policeman No. 2598 while on duty at Schenck and Blake avenues deliberately hit a man named Volinsky who was riding on a bicycle and as a result the man's eyeglasses were smashed. The union will today file a complaint against the activity of the cops in aiding the trust.

The bakers' union and the women's auxiliaries will hold two meetings tonight at the Ladies' Aid Society Hall, 309 Alabama avenue, and at the Grand Central Palace, Schenck and Dumont avenues, to agitate for the union label and against the trust. The meetings will be addressed by Dr. I. Hurwitz, S. Epstein, J. Goldstein, Max Pine, R. Weinstein and others.

ADVOCATES "REAL" COMPENSATION ACT

Gov. Foss Also for Initiative, Referendum and Other Progressive Measures.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—Conservative Massachusetts received a jolt today in the inaugural address of Governor Eugene N. Foss. The new executive bitterly assailed bossism and corruption, advocated the direct primary, the initiative and referendum and the power of recall. He also made an earnest plea to have money eliminated from elections. To do this he would have the state pay for the hats in which political rallies are held and would absolutely prohibit the use of private vehicles in conveying the voters to the polling places.

"We have reached a crisis in the affairs of this commonwealth," said the governor. "It is a crisis which powerful government is facing today in every state in the union. The people have lost confidence in many of their public servants. The dictatorship by political bosses and by representatives of special interests is hotly resented, for these men desire to control public servants and to direct legislation to their own ends."
"The usurpation of power can only be ended by the people taking into their own hands the direction and control of the government. Establishing the direct primary, choosing your public servants without reference to the machine, and to the direct primary join the power of recall; so that any public servant who proves recalcitrant to his trust may be immediately dismissed."
"Important as these are, it is of far greater importance that the people keep their power over legislation through the initiative and the referendum."
Discussing labor conditions, Governor Foss demanded that labor have equal legislative safeguards with capital; that it be exempt from "unfair injunction restrictions" and be given a jury trial in such proceedings; that working hours for women and children be reduced and sanitary workshop conditions compelled, and that a system of old age pensions be devised. He also advocates a "real workmen's compensation act."

EX-SENATOR'S DEATH DUE TO ROBIN ACTS?

Lexow, Lawyer for the Imprisoned Banker, Was Shocked by Arrest.

It was said yesterday by persons connected with the Robin bank wrecking case that the death of ex-Senator Clarence K. Lexow, in Nyack, on last Tuesday, was hastened by Robin's spectacular adventures in finance. Lexow had been Robin's lawyer in several enterprises which figured in his indictment and arrest.

Investigation of the transactions of Robin was continued yesterday by the grand jury. One of the principal witnesses was Dr. Lyman A. Cheney, secretary of the Washington Savings Bank. Another was Frederick K. Morris, for years the confidential man of Robin.

Says Parents Are in Russia.
The house at 361 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, where Robin's parents are said to be living, has been visited by detectives from the District Attorney's office, and an effort has been made to produce them at the District Attorney's office. Dr. Louise G. Robinson-Vitch, Robin's sister, in asking for a commission to examine her brother, said that her parents were in Russia. Herman Robinson-Vitch, who, with his wife, lives in the Bushwick avenue tenement, it was said, declined to come to the District Attorney's office in this county unless requested to do so by Robin.

William T. Jerome, Robin's counsel, however, said that he had investigated the question of Robin's parents and that the Brooklyn couple were not the father and mother of the prisoner.
Robin was taken to the District Attorney's office late in the afternoon for further examination by the attorney. Dr. Alvin M. Lane, Hamilton and Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe. No effort had been made yesterday to furnish the \$10,000 bail under which the banker was held in the Tombs.

KNEE PANTS STRIKERS WIN FIRST VICTORY

The first break in the ranks of the bosses was made by the striking knee pants makers yesterday when two trustees of the firm of Ivan Frank, of Broadway and 10th street, employing fifty men, granted all the demands of the strikers and signed an agreement with the union. The strikers receive an increase of 3 cents on a pair of pants, the largest raise in wages they received in the last few years.

Officers of the union were negotiating settlements with several other bosses yesterday, and it is expected that more will grant the men's demands today.
Thirty workers employed by Shapiro & Son, 200 Canal street, joined the strike yesterday. This was the first concrete victory by the strikers, as the union could never get the shop to organize it.

TO PATROL SPANISH MAIN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The dispatch boat Dolphin, which has been ordered to the Washington navy yard for several months, has been ordered by Secretary of the Navy Meyer to general patrol duty on the Central American coast. The Dolphin will first patrol the Guantánamo before going to Central America.

PURSCHE & GREENTHAL

102 CANAL STREET
Uptown Branch: 2202 Third Avenue, at 125th Street

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale of Clothing

Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Winter Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys Will Be Inaugurated Tomorrow With a Stock of

\$200,000

Worth of fine Winter Clothing at about HALF ITS REAL VALUE.



Today the store is closed because we are busily engaged reducing the price of every garment in the entire building and re-marking the tickets for the event that begins at 8:00 tomorrow morning. We will explode a "price-reduction bomb" that will be heard throughout the entire retail trade—it will make a noise louder than any similar previous event in our business. And it will absolutely astonish and take all the wind out of our many so-called competitors—none of them will be able to understand how or why we are so merciless with the regular prices of the high class garments we are famous for selling.

Every garment in the entire store (even including the staple blacks) is included in this far-reaching sensational semi-annual sale. Not one garment is reserved. Every suit and overcoat will be plainly marked so you can see at a glance what a great saving in money you make on your purchase. This event is intended to be, and doubtless will be, a clean sweep, taking with it every garment in the store. The prices have been cut into so deeply that stocks all around will melt away like snowballs in midsummer. In a word, this is without exception the most powerful clearance sale and the greatest money saving opportunity ever announced by any high class clothier.

Parents of Boys ranging in age from 3 to 16 years will hurry to this Sale to get their share of these Wonderful Bargains.

Thousands of beautiful and perfectly tailored suits, overcoats and reefers, in nattiest and smartest looking styles, made for this winter. Every garment thoroughly well tailored and able to withstand the roughest wear and tear that boys can subject them to. Many of the overcoats and reefers are warmly lined with serge or wool—the pants are made with double knees and seats. Prices have been ripped apart as follows:

WINTER SUITS, OVERCOATS AND REEFERS	
Formerly Sold at	
\$3.50 cleared out at	\$1.98
\$5.50 cleared out at	\$2.98
\$6.50 cleared out at	\$3.98
\$7.98 cleared out at	\$4.98
\$8.98 cleared out at	\$5.98

Young Men Especially Cannot Afford to Overlook the Money Savings We Make Possible for Them in the Clearance Sale.

The interesting groups of Suits and Overcoats, in best styles and of most wanted fabrics, as follows:

Formerly sold at	\$6.75
\$10 to \$12.50	\$6
Formerly sold at	\$8.75
\$12.50 to \$18	\$8
Formerly sold at	\$9.50
\$13.50 to \$17.50	\$9

WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Formerly sold at \$10 and \$13.50, in this sale at	\$8.75	Formerly sold at \$16.50, \$18 and \$20, in this sale	\$14.75
Formerly sold at \$13.50 to \$16.50, in this sale	\$10.75	Formerly sold at \$20 and \$25, in this sale	\$16.75

This Sale is Sure to Be the Biggest and Most Sensational Success in Years, and for Your Convenience, as Well as Ours, PLEASE COME EARLY.

102 CANAL STREET. UPTOWN BRANCH: 2202 THIRD AVENUE. **Pursch & Greenthal** 102 CANAL STREET. UPTOWN BRANCH: 2202 THIRD AVENUE.

Be Sure and Look for 102 Canal Street, Otherwise You Are Not in the Right Place.

TEN POTATOES
DUMPED TO EAST SIDE

condemned and Ordered
Dumped in River, Are
Stored for Use.

Health Commissioner Lederle was yesterday investigating the wandering of 100 bags of potatoes which were ordered dumped into the river by a department inspector at the Barclay street dock, but which, instead, were loaded on trucks and carted over to the East Side.

Twenty-five bags of potatoes, decontaminated for use, are now in the Delancey street police station, twenty-five are in a stable on Forsyth street, and twenty-five more in the basement of a produce warehouse on Norfolk street. The rest of the 100 bags have been lost sight of and the police are trying to locate them.

A carload of potatoes, amounting to 236 bags, consigned to A. C. Martin, a produce broker at 252 Washington street in Manhattan Market, arrived at the Barclay street dock of the New York Central railroad Tuesday morning.

Martin was too busy to handle the assignment himself, and he telephoned to Daniel J. O'Leary, of the firm of Charles Pape & Co., of 164-166 West street, to handle the consignment for his account. O'Leary sent one of his salesmen, A. H. Devo, to the dock to take care of the consignment.

When the car was opened Health Inspector Gruber examined the contents of several bags. He found the potatoes diseased and scabby and ordered the whole carload dumped into the river. He did not stay, however, to see that his orders were carried out.

Shortly afterward Devo called up O'Leary and told him that the potatoes were being carted off in trucks which bore the name of J. Bernstein, produce dealer, of 21-25 Ludlow street. O'Leary hastened to the dock and was told by one of the drivers who was busy loading potatoes that he was taking them to Ludlow street.

O'Leary ordered one of his employees, J. H. Howell, to trail the truck and at the same time telephoned the facts to Martin. Martin arrived at the dock in time to trail another truck. O'Leary then went to the Board of Health and told his story to Commissioner Lederle, Deputy Commissioner Bense and Chief Inspector Raynor.

Trailed to Storage Place.
In an automobile O'Leary and Raynor rushed over to the East Side. At Grand street they were halted by Howell, who had followed his man to a livery stable at 33 Forsyth street, where the potatoes were unloaded. The bags were opened and O'Leary identified the potatoes as those which had been condemned. Louis Cohen, foreman of the stable, said the potatoes had been unloaded during his absence.

The party then started off to search the East Side for the other truck, which was being trailed by Martin. At Grand and Norfolk streets they came across one of Bernstein's trucks, in charge of a policeman, and Martin holding the fort.

The potatoes had been unloaded in the basement of a large grocery store on Norfolk street, and Martin had called the police. The policeman notified Police Headquarters, and Detective Lieutenant McKenna was sent over to investigate.

One of Bernstein's salesmen, who happened along, was questioned, but he declared he knew nothing about it. Bernstein had telephoned him of the purchase of a lot of potatoes at 30 cents a bag, the regular price of which would be \$1.50.

Bernstein a Produce Dealer.
Bernstein, over the telephone, told Inspector Raynor that he had merely sent his truck over to the East Side to cart the potatoes to the dump at the foot of Canal street and the North River. He supposed the drivers, unable to find the dump, had hauled their loads over to the East Side and disposed of them there.

Malone said he had been ordered to dump the potatoes by A. J. Kenny, agent of the New York Central at the Barclay street dock, but, being too busy, had asked Bernstein to attend to the job for him. No one could be traced who had been in the trucking business, all said he was in the produce business.

KILLED SELF AND CHILDREN.
VIRGINIA, Mont., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Nelson Swanson killed herself and her two boys, Carl, nine, and Bernard, six, with carbolic acid. The three bodies were found lying on one bed today. The husband was locked up to prevent suicide.

Westchester Clothing Co.
144th Ave. and 144th St., Bronx.
Character: Clothes, Union Made.

You are at home when dealing with
FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
107 E. Cor. 34th St. & Ave. A, N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
We handle all union made merchandise.

C. LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY
1449-56 Broadway, Junction Putnam Avenue
BROOKLYN.
Open Saturday Evenings
We protect the Union where and when we can, and allow a special discount to Union Men.
BRASS BED OUTFIT 22.98
Brass Bed—2 in. posts—7 strong fillers—guaranteed 5 coats of best French lacquer. Box Springs—best tempered steel springs, covered with high grade art ticking. Felt Mattress, 5 in. border—absolutely sanitary—covered with high grade art ticking to match spring—2 Pillows and Large Bolster to match.
\$50 WORTH \$3 to \$4 Deposit 75c to \$1 a Week
Green Trading Stamps Given with Each Cash Purchase and Charge
\$100 WORTH \$7.50 to \$10 Deposit \$1 to \$1.50 a Week

Nearly Every New York Factory Is a Fire Trap, Says Expert

"Ninety-five per cent of factories in Greater New York are fire traps. Most factories are located in old buildings, which in case of fire would burn like kindling wood.

"In the more modern factories, those located in up to date buildings, the fire danger is equally great, because there are not inspectors enough to go around the shops and factories in New York and see that the fire laws are enforced."

These charges were made by Holbrook F. J. Porter, an engineer who has made a specialty of fire fighting problems in a lecture at the New York School of Philanthropy the other evening. To a Call reporter Porter gave yesterday some of the reasons for these sweeping charges.

"The lives of thousands of workmen and workwomen are in danger from a conflagration in New York," Engineer Porter said, "because we are the most careless people on earth when it comes to making provisions for fire fighting. Many, if not most, factories in New York are located in old fashioned buildings with wooden stairways. The law provides that only hotels must have fire alarms. The factories have none. In case of fire the people in such shops are helpless, and if we had no conflagrations in New York like those we had recently in Newark it is merely a piece of good luck."

According to Porter, the chief danger in case of fire in a factory is the fact that the factories have no signal system. By the time the employees get to know there is a fire in the building the flames are likely to have made great headway and to have put many lives in danger.

A workable signal would be one, he said, which would not merely announce the fire by continually ringing the bell, but a signal something after the fashion of the A. D. T. messenger call boxes, which tell just where the messenger is wanted. Such

have their wages increased, and a strike will probably be called in the near future.

METAL WORKERS' BAIL.
The Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local No. 200, will hold their annual ball at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, tonight. The arrangements committee has done its utmost to make the affair enjoyable. A jolly time is assured to all who attend.

SHIRT MAKERS MEET.
The Shirt Makers' Union of the United Garment Workers will hold a special meeting at 73 Ludlow street at 8 o'clock tonight. Election of officers for the ensuing term will take place and other important business will be transacted. The union asks all members to attend the meeting and come early in order to take part in the election.

HOUSESMITHS MEET TONIGHT.
There will be a special meeting of the House Smiths' Union, Erectors' Union, Local 52, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 34th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Very important business is to be transacted and it is urged that all members attend the meeting.

MAYER'S
RIDGEMONT BUSH DRY GOODS STORE.
215 Underwood Ave., Cor. Ralph St.
We give and redeem Surety Stamps.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Home of Satisfaction.
Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE
1734 Fulton Ave., Opp. Postoffice.

HAAS SONS
Coal, wood, moving and carrying done.
2188 Broadway.
Cypress Av., near Cooper Av., Greenview, L. I.

BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT
2823 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST
DRY AND DRESS GOODS.
We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No "Bait," but Guarantee Satisfaction.
61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

ALBERT ROSEN'S
MARKET
3285 Fulton Street
Brooklyn
Special for This Saturday

FREED, REARRESTED
FOR WARNER'S DEATH

Jury Which Exonerated Seven
Accused Men Rebuked
by Coroner.

An inquest jury in Coroner Hellenstein's court completely exonerated yesterday the seven men charged with complicity in the murder of John C. Warner, the civil engineer stabbed at 37th street and Seventh avenue on October 24 last during the express strike. But Coroner Hellenstein, after discharging the men, announced that he was sitting as a magistrate and would entertain the complaint of Assistant District Attorney Rankin, who had the detectives rearrest the men on the charge of felonious assault.

The Coroner then took it upon himself to reprimand the jury. J. F. Milligan, Peter J. O'Connor and Alfred Langoino were held in \$5,000 bail apiece; Charles J. Hansen in \$3,000, Andrew Martin in \$2,500 and Edward Hirschfeld and Charles Kilemann in \$1,500 apiece. All were sent to the Tombs except Kilemann, who was paroled in custody of his lawyer, Louis Hasbrouck Newkirk, to get bail.

Detective Lieutenant Danick they gave vent to a miscellaneous lot of testimony against the men. William Higgins, a hall boy at Smiths Hotel, 36th street and Seventh avenue, swore he could identify Mulligan and O'Connor as among Warner's assailants, but he didn't see a knife. Arthur Taylor of Central Valley, a horse dealer, said he sat in the restaurant at the same table with Warner and followed him out after they finished eating. He declared he saw Mulligan and O'Connor in the crowd that jumped on Warner.

The jurors who thought the prisoners deserved to go free live in Second avenue at these numbers: H. Basser, 68 W. Scholohm, 58; B. Koenigsberg, 616; M. Mayer, 742; L. Zelvin, 694; P. J. Sherrill, 742; Isaac Joyce, 587; Bernard Fritz, 709; S. Kampf, 625; J. Scherzer, 738, and R. Friedmann, 738.

It is known that the police are making desperate efforts to get a conviction in this case. Such a hubbub was raised in the capitalist papers about the death of Warner, who came from Westchester county, that it is up to them to make a showing. If they don't convict these fellows, they will somebody else.

FERRER ASSOCIATION
HEDGED IN BY COPS

Bloodthirsty Editor of Current
Literature Presides Over
Criminal Band.

Evidently the fame, achieved by the police department of London, 1,500 of whose picked members participated in a real battle in the streets of the East End of London the other day in an effort to capture two robbers, who were labeled anarchists, has made the Police Department of New York a bit envious. The police here seemed to be pining yesterday for just such an experience.

At least this was the way things looked last night, when a dozen uniformed men were stationed alongside the structure at 318 East 11th street, and as many plain clothes men crowded into the hall proper.

The occasion for this martial display about Webster Hall was a meeting of the Francisco Ferrer Association. Literature, however, it is hardly probable that the police were stationed about Webster Hall to apprehend these two desperate characters. Most likely the police were there to see that the meeting was held in peace, and the police members enjoy the job of being press agents for Miss Goldman and add to her reputation by annoying her on any and every occasion.

Mild as Cooling Doves.
Anyway the hopes and expectations of the Police Department fell flat. They could not find a tamer, more pliable audience than that which filled Webster Hall last night. It is for the city administration, the Police Department, they were hardly mentioned throughout the evening. The mass meeting had far more interest in the election of officers, and the first Ferrer Center and Modern School in New York city.

The officers of the association are such desperadoes as Bolton Hall and Leonard D. Abbott, associate editor of the "Literature." However, it is hardly probable that the police were stationed about Webster Hall to apprehend these two desperate characters. Most likely the police were there to see that the meeting was held in peace, and the police members enjoy the job of being press agents for Miss Goldman and add to her reputation by annoying her on any and every occasion.

Excitement on the Texas border over the lynching of a Mexican served as a cloak for Madero on the American side in the operation of smuggling considerable numbers of armed Mexicans over into Mexico without opposition. Some of his men raided Torreon, in the state of Durango, 200 miles to the south of Chihuahua city. They were driven off from their position by the capture of a 300-mile mountain line had been built. The Pearson interest, it is reported, hold some 3,000,000 acres of pine forest in the region of the railroad. All this territory is now in the hands of the rebels. On December 11, the rebel forces, having secured most of the open country in the neighborhood, appeared at Casas Grandes. This, the largest town along the Pearson route, is the center of the colony of Mormon farmers from the United States. The rebels made demands for the surrender of the town.

In the eastward center of rebellion, in the country along the Rio Grande on the border of Chihuahua and Sonora, the rebels were making their way toward the city of Juarez. They took possession of the city on December 22. They came to the gates of Ojinaga, which is a custom station on the river, that day of three lines of the rebels, and they were met by a detachment of United States troops. They took possession of the city on December 22. They came to the gates of Ojinaga, which is a custom station on the river, that day of three lines of the rebels, and they were met by a detachment of United States troops.

Government Wakes Up.
The government at Mexico immediately showed what it thought of the Mal Paso defeat by dispatching nearly 2,000 men to Chihuahua from the south. This move brought the total force of troops against the Chihuahua campaign to between 4,000 and 5,000 and materially reduced the reserve strength of the army. According to government figures, the army numbers upward of 25,000, but according to rebel reports, after five hours of fighting, the rebels were fully half of that which is not imperatively required in garrisons and at quiet posts.

Soon after the battle of Mal Paso it became evident that the rebels were taking to the mountains. A train due to the north of them clear to the boundary. On the 22d a passenger train on the Mexico Northwestern was taken by the rebels within a few miles of El Paso. A train due previously to that from the Chihuahua was heard save that it was stalled somewhere in the mountains. At Christmas residents of El Paso said that they could see the camp fires of the rebels across the river at night. The bridges along the Chihuahua Northwestern were blown up by rebels. The commissary of the Pearson railroad contractors was captured near Casas Grandes, about 150 miles south of El Paso.

The F. S. Pearson enterprises in this region comprise the Mexico Northwestern road, some 230 miles long, and the town and lumber camp of Pearson. The lumber camp is in danger of hardship through the loss of the Chihuahua Northwestern. Pearson commissary had for it when returned. Mormon colonists have formed a ring of settlements along the Pearson road around Casas Grandes and are apparently in the mercy of the rebels, along with the Pearson property in the northwestern. Dr. F. S. Pearson is the same man after whom was named the pool which was forced out of holdings in Rock Island and other stocks in July. The Pearson holdings in Mexico, it was understood, remained intact at that time. The suggestion has been made that Pearson's Northwestern road was planned to give the Rock Island a future Mexican outlet.

Got Franchises From Diaz.
The road was just about completed when the present rebellion broke out. Within two years Pearson and his associates had constructed some 125 miles of line, through the high Sierra Madre, had recently given up the necessary franchises with the Mexican government, had purchased a partly built road into Chihuahua from the west and one into Ciudad Juarez from the south. Thus in a surprisingly short time he had built a line of 200 miles, a 300-mile mountain line had been built. The Pearson interest, it is reported, hold some 3,000,000 acres of pine forest in the region of the railroad. All this territory is now in the hands of the rebels. On December 11, the rebel forces, having secured most of the open country in the neighborhood, appeared at Casas Grandes. This, the largest town along the Pearson route, is the center of the colony of Mormon farmers from the United States. The rebels made demands for the surrender of the town.

CHAS. GOMER'S SONS
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
REDUCED PRICES STILL FURTHER REDUCED

To assure an absolute clean-up, every Overcoat in our store must be sold this month.

Having already discontinued our Merchant Tailoring Department, we have manufactured all the winter weight piece goods into Overcoats and offer them for sale with our regular line of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats
AT 1/2 FORMER PRICES

\$15 Men's Overcoats Presto and Checkmate Convertible Collars, ten different designs..... Now \$7.48
\$20 Men's Overcoats Kerseys, Meltons and fancy materials, 46 and 52 inches long..... Now \$9.98
\$25 Men's Overcoats English Gray Stripes, Fancy and Black Kerseys, convertible collars..... Now \$12.48
\$30 Men's Overcoats All the cloths and trimmings from our Custom Department hand tailored.... Now \$15.00

CHAS. GOMER'S SONS
661 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Between Varet and Cook Streets
ESTABLISHED 1835.
OPEN SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS ONLY

ARMY OF CRIMINALS
CAN'T HOLD MEXICO

(Continued from page 1.)

talk of a delusive nature through its official sources of information. Private interests in Mexico have no doubt communicated with their correspondents in New York, but these have maintained silence or confined themselves to general denials of the existence of serious difficulty. Ordinary dispatches from our border have been handicapped by the inability of newscasters on the American side to establish full communication through Mexican territory with the seat of trouble.

This much is apparent in spite of the narrow limits of the information thus far received. Rebels recently counted several hundred, possibly several thousand—in the high mountain region lying west of the city of Chihuahua in northern Mexico. They held possession of most of the region from the mountains north to the American boundary. They overran the group of American interests known as the Pearson interests in this region, and probably have done these things with ease, tearing up all communication and cutting off all communication.

These rebels lost no battles. At first they twice successfully held their position in the mountains against the federal troops, and then they sent two detachments sent against them. One of these, under General Navarro, was bottled up in the little town of Pedernales, and failed to be heard from for ten days. The other, under General Guzman, which went to relieve the first, was ambushed at Mal Paso, in a steep ravine, and driven back with heavy losses. When a third federal force, larger than either of those preceding it, entered the mountains to dislodge the rebels in this same territory, the rebels retired without offering battle, and simply crawled back further into the mountains.

While several thousand troops from other parts have been drawn away to cope with the rebels in the Chihuahua mountains, other uprisings have started in several poorly garrisoned localities in widely separated parts of Mexico. In Coahuila, in the northern border state lying next east from Chihuahua, rebels have repulsed several small forces of federal troops and have despoiled the vast estate of President Porfirio Diaz, entered the mountains of Creel. These rebels announce intentions of marching on the city of Chihuahua from the east. A rising of Maya Indians is reported to the far south, in the state of Yucatan, and since the news of the rebellion in the north has gone around risings are reported in the southerly states of Tabasco, Vera Cruz, and Puebla.

Electing by Bayonets.
The events leading up to the present situation, as far as they have come to light in the dispatches, may be enumerated with profit, now that their relative importance begins to appear. Hostilities against the Diaz government were started just before Thanksgiving by Francisco I. Madero, the recently defeated opponent of Diaz in the presidential election. The election of Diaz was taken as a matter of course by most people, and he was said to be able to make himself president as many times as he would run. Madero denied the current notion that these risings presaged his fall, and he is the most popular man in Mexico. Madero announced that he had been elected, by rights; that the Mexican elections were unfair, and that he would fight for the presidency.

Excitement on the Texas border over the lynching of a Mexican served as a cloak for Madero on the American side in the operation of smuggling considerable numbers of armed Mexicans over into Mexico without opposition. Some of his men raided Torreon, in the state of Durango, 200 miles to the south of Chihuahua city. They were driven off from their position by the capture of a 300-mile mountain line had been built. The Pearson interest, it is reported, hold some 3,000,000 acres of pine forest in the region of the railroad. All this territory is now in the hands of the rebels. On December 11, the rebel forces, having secured most of the open country in the neighborhood, appeared at Casas Grandes. This, the largest town along the Pearson route, is the center of the colony of Mormon farmers from the United States. The rebels made demands for the surrender of the town.

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Government Wakes Up.
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them back. A day later, however, attempting to dislodge them from Guerrero, he was repulsed. He fell back into Pedernales and remained there, ostensibly to await re-enforcement, but he developed in a few days, however, that his retreat was cut off. He has not been directly heard from since that time. His surrender has been rumored and a story that Navarro himself had been captured was current for a time.

In the meantime insurgents were gathering in large numbers in western Coahuila. The United States consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz reported on December 16 that he had made a tour of inspection in the region and found 500 armed rebels near the border, with only 100 federal troops to oppose them. The Mexican government might have dispatched its available troops against the new center of danger to the northeast, but it was plainly extremely anxious about Navarro. The 400 troops available in Chihuahua were sent westward after him on December 16. They proceeded by train, clearing the track as they went. On December 16 they drove a small rebel party from San Andres, half way to the mountains. But on December 20 they were ambushed in the defile known as Mal Paso. The track ahead of them was torn up, and rebels from the heights above them poured down bullets and rolled boulders. Colonel Guzman, in command of the federals, was killed. The rebels were treated with difficulty, leaving a number of his dead and wounded, but saving his train. He took a stand at Bustillo, part way back to Chihuahua, but the attempt to liberate Navarro had to be given up. Guzman's casualties seem to have been about 100, nearly one-fourth of his force.

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taken and the manager maltrated and driven away, for Creel is one of the most unpopular of the government heads with the rebels.

Army of Convicts.
Little is known as yet of the character of the rebel forces, but much is known of the federal troops. The rebels are apparently largely made up of veterans of cowboy, mountain and regular of-door men of northern Mexico. The government troops are levied largely from the ranks of convicts, and cannot be expected to measure up very high in physique or in morale.

Unless thoroughly stamped out the rebellion is likely to prove dangerous to the present Mexican government. It is still of small proportions, but nothing succeeds like success, and a victory on the rebel side would be a serious blow. It is likely that some federal troops, in a case, might go over to the rebel side. Thus far the uprising revealed the little of the strength or weakness of the government and its army. The defeat of Navarro and Guzman are not sufficient to give any indication. Apparently the federal troops behaved well enough on both occasions. If government troops were to be trusted, Creel's report is removed that the federal infantry cartridges have proved defective.

TWIN CHIMNEY IS
AMONG THE TALLEST

At the Oxford Copper Company's plant, Constable Hook, Rayonite, a twin chimney to one built a short distance away eleven years ago has been finished. The chimneys are among the tallest in the world. Their tops are 265 feet above the foundations.

The new chimney rests on 400 piles driven fourteen feet into the earth and filled with concrete. It will withstand a gale of 100 miles an hour. It is built of perforated radial bricks that weigh from fifteen to eighteen pounds each, acid proof, and set in acid proof mortar. It is ten feet in diameter at the top, and is provided with an outside ladder and platform. An ordinary sized brick has been used, about 3,000,000 would have been required. The chimney weighs about 4,000 tons and cost not less than \$45,000.

The two stacks in clear weather can be seen from vessels many miles out sea.

PHARMACIST.
GEORGE OBERDORFER
PHARMACIST,
2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.
Key West Co-operative Club
Union Made by Command.
5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50
Better than sold at 10c in Mass.
Union Trust Stores.
TRY THEM.

TRUSSMAKER.
HENRY FRAHME
TRUSSMAKER
1409 84 Ave. Bet. 94th & 95th St.
Trusses, Braces, Supporters, Hip Stockings, Crutches, Supporters, Stock guaranteed. Guarantee and 10% stock per cent on all purchases.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES.
J. STROPNICKY & SONS
(Successors to "HERBIE")
1430 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 7th and 7th Sts.
Largest Masquerade Costume Store
in the City.

GAYNOR NO MOSES, C. L. U. INTIMATES

Another Letter to Gaynor Contains Some Points for His Study.

Maurice De Young, president of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, yesterday gave out the following letter, which he said he had mailed in reply to Mayor Gaynor's letter to him on December 29:

Hon. William A. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir:—Your communication of December 29, addressed to Maurice De Young, president of the Central Labor Union, was read at the meeting of the body on Wednesday evening, December 28, 1910, and referred to the executive committee to draft a reply in the form of an open letter to your honor.

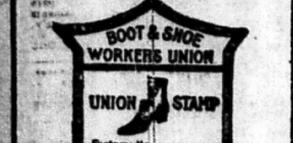
You say in your letter: "It might be well for you to remember also that this matter of subways is a thing that I have studied for many years, and it is possible that I know something about it. It might also be well to remember that I met sixteen years on the Supreme Court bench as a judge, and had such matters to deal with and that I am to some extent prepared to deal with them."

During your political career, Mr. Mayor, the Central Labor Union has admired you for your sound judgment in dealing with all matters appertaining to public welfare, and it was with knowledge that led us to believe that you were the Moses to lead us out of the wilderness, but your attitude since this important question of subways has been in the course of progression is astonishing to us.

We are amazed, Mr. Mayor, when we learned that you had appointed a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to consider this question and to report back to you. You will remember that in the letter of December 8 we referred to this committee as a packed jury. In view of your statement that you are to some extent prepared to deal with them, how are we to reconcile this action on your part in appointing this committee? Have you lost confidence in your own judgment, Mr. Mayor?

Your statement that our letter of December 8 was insulting is something that neither the Central Labor Union nor the executive committee can understand. We have carefully perused our communication to you with the set purpose of offering to you a suitable apology if there were any insulting words in that letter, but we cannot find them. We feel that our letter was as courteous a document as any communication that could have been written. The attributing to us of remarks which you say you never uttered and do not stand for, we will give to you, as to where our information made shoes.

UNION MADE SHOES.



WE don't care how "fussy" you are about your feet, there is a pair of three-dollar shoes somewhere in our store that were literally built for your feet, and once you get into them you'll feel the double satisfaction of having easy feet and a dollar saved.

Shall we count on your coming?

UNION LABELS. BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION. UNION STAMP. NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES.

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE. No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp! BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON.

tion on this question comes from, so that you will understand that the Central Labor Union is in no way responsible for these quotations.

On Thursday, November 3, 1910, the Brooklyn Eagle, under the caption, "Triboro Subways Assured If Officials Keep Their Promise," published quotations from speeches you delivered during the campaign, and also the plank of the Democratic party relating to the subway question, and it is from this source that we gleaned most of our information.

The following is the plank of the Democratic party as printed in the Brooklyn Eagle: "We are in favor of the building of the subways necessary to relieve the present congestion of travel. We are in favor of the building of the subways by the city itself and of the complete separation of such building or any contract therefor from the leasing of the subways for operation after completion. We pledge the candidates nominated at this convention to the construction of such subways as speedily as possible."

In your accepting the nomination of the Democratic party did you not stand on this platform, Mr. Mayor? In our opinion, your speech in the language of your speech in the Academy of Music on October 20, 1909, in which you assume authorship of this plank. Again our information is gleaned from the Brooklyn Eagle, dated November 3, 1909, on page 1, also in question 5, the matter was referred to in the Brooklyn Eagle on November 3, 1909, page 1.

Our fourth question, relating to your speech in Prospect Hall, our information comes from the Brooklyn Eagle, dated November 3, 1909, on page 1, also in question 5, the matter was referred to in the Brooklyn Eagle on November 3, 1909, page 1.

Question No. 6 was also gleaned from the Brooklyn Eagle on October 21, 1909. The quotation of your speech on Staten Island on October 26, 1909, our information comes from the New York American, November 28, 1909.

Did Earle Garbrie? Question No. 8—Your speech in Clermont Park, October 16, 1909, will be found in the Brooklyn Eagle on October 17, 1909. Is it possible, Mr. Mayor, that all the questions that were made in our communication to you of December 8, 1910, were wrong? Is it possible that the Brooklyn Eagle would deliberately garble your statements and create an impression with the people of this city of things you do not stand for?

In Pearson's Magazine in May, 1909, you wrote: "The way the matter has been neglected, worse yet, frowned upon by those in authority over the city, has excited public discontent, which is a kinder word than distrust, and enables us to attribute such strange official attitude to error of judgment instead of a greater devotion to exploiting the city for the benefit of the community and the commonweal. Is it possible that you wrote this very truthful statement?"

You lay great stress upon the fact that if there were an independent subway line in the city, workmen would be compelled to pay tax thereon. This fear is reduced to a minimum because of the fact that for two-thirds of the distance the lines will run practically parallel; hence there will be no necessity for the payment of two fares, as no workman objects to walking a few blocks.

You say: "I hope I shall never live to see independent lines of railways in this city which, to some extent, convince you that you are in favor of the interboro company. Might it not be well, Mr. Mayor, to remind you that the interboro company is not running the present subway for the benefit of the people, but rather for the great benefit of its shareholders? You will remember that only a month or so ago the Public Service Commission ordered the interboro to run a few more trains in the days, so as to relieve a large number of commuters, which order was promptly ignored by the company, and under such conditions how can we hope for favorable results from a company who willfully defy a commission appointed to regulate the transportation facilities of this city?"

One More Question. And in closing, permit us to again ask this question, Mr. Mayor: Is it not a fact that the transit committee of the Board of Estimate, of which you are a member, has collaborated in preparing the present contracts for the Triboro and that hundreds of thousands of dollars of the city's money on it? Very truly yours, MAURICE DE YOUNG, President. OTTO NICOLS, Corresponding Secretary.

RAILROAD WINS. Man Traveling on N. Y. Central Free Pass Non-Suited in Action for Damages. UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Justice De Angelis, in the Supreme Court today, non-suited an action for \$50,000, brought by John F. Carney against the New York Central railroad for injuries received in the Bonville wreck, July 4, 1908, in which several hundred lives were lost. The non-suit was granted on the ground that Carney was not an employee of the railroad at the time he received his injuries, and that on the back of the pass issued to him, he was not liable in case of an accident. The case was appealed.

SHAINES BROTHERS. Popular Ready-Made Furnishings. Standard in Quality, Moderate in Price. 1225 WILKINS AVENUE. In Center of Block, bet. Freeman St. Subway Station and Jennings St., Bronx.

THE 806TH DAY OF THE CALL AND OUR AD. UNION LABEL GOODS. KEES' FURNISHINGS. Ladies' Furnishings. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 50 AND 52 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK. Tel. 4965 B'way.

TAXPAYER SUES TO TIE UP HYDE'S PAY. Action to Hold Back Payment of Amount Due for December.

Justice Goff had in his calendar in Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court yesterday a suit brought by Aldred Epstein as counsel for the New York Terrain and Building Company, suing as a taxpayer, to restrain the Controller from paying to Charles H. Hyde, the absent City Chamberlain, \$500 salary remaining due to him for the month of December. It was said that Hyde received half of the December salary of \$1,000 in this case, as did all the other city officers and employees, earlier in the month on account of the Christmas season.

"While the suit is brought to restrain the payment of the full salary for the month of December," said Mr. Epstein, "all we hope to enjoin is the \$500 remaining due for that month. However, I think the Controller may be held liable for the amount paid to Mr. Hyde. I claim that it is illegal to pay to Mr. Hyde any salary while he was absent, since he has not earned it. It seems a case of wasting the funds of the city to the injury of taxpayers."

Unreasonably Absented Himself. In the course of the complaint the New York Terrain and Building Company set forth the following: "That the said Charles H. Hyde has unreasonably absented himself from his office and duties as Chamberlain of the city of New York for the month of December, 1910, and that he has not earned his salary as City Chamberlain for any part of the month of December, and that by reason of his absence from duty has forfeited any right to the aforesaid salary."

The plaintiff further set forth that if the salary for December or any part of it has been paid that it was and is an illegal official act on the part of the Controller and the plaintiff asked the court to restrain the Controller from issuing his warrant for the December salary or any part thereof.

"That in event of the defendant (Controller Prendergast) issuing said warrant, or any part thereof, to Charles H. Hyde during the pendency of this action, that judgment be rendered against him (Prendergast) for said illegal disbursement, and that he be compelled to repay the \$1,000, or any part thereof, to the treasury of the city."

DANGEROUS WRECK IN STEAMSHIP'S PATH. BOSTON, Jan. 5.—A dangerous wreck, directly in the track of vessels passing through Vineyard Sound, was reported by Captain J. Johnson, of the steamship Kershaw, from Baltimore and Newport News. Captain Johnson stated that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he sighted a wreck with her spars broken off and decks washed half a mile east half south from Stone Horse gas buoy, Vineyard Sound. The spars were still attached to the wreck, the rigging and occasionally the wash of the sea revealed the hull.

Whether the wreck is the same one reported from Chatham as off the Shoofly is not known, but his belief is that it is the same craft that met disaster in the blizzard on December 15. Vessels bound through the sound have been warned of the obstruction.

DECLARES EXPRESS RATES UNREASONABLE. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5.—In a radically progressive message, which was read at a joint session of the state legislature today, Governor Chase S. Osborn indorses the initiative and referendum and the establishment of a bi-partisan tax commission, demands the regulation of express rates in the state and recommends a thorough legislative investigation into institutional and departmental irregularities.

CAT FROZEN FAST TO A POLE. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 5.—When employees of the Public Service Corporation were erecting a new pole in North Willow street today, a cat chased by a dog ran up the pole as the workmen were raising it to a vertical position. She stayed there until one of the men climbed up to get her. He found pussy's feet frozen fast in the snow on the crossbar. She was released and befriended.

WOMAN HANGS HERSELF. Mrs. Minnie Steinerman, aged thirty-nine, who kept a stationery store at 223 Lee avenue, Williamsburg, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself with a bedsheet to a transom over a door in the rear of the store. Her husband works in a tailor shop. After a quarrel with her father a few days ago, their sixteen-year-old son left home. This is supposed to have been the cause of the woman's suicide.

GALLAGHER CASE TO BE APPEALED. Prisoner's Lawyers Decide to Fight to Have Verdict Set Aside.

Upon the advice of Alexander Simpson, James J. Gallagher's New Jersey counsel in the trial which terminated in the defendant being found guilty of assault with intent to kill Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards at the time of the shooting of Mayor Gaynor, Samuel P. Jackoff, Gallagher's New York lawyer, yesterday announced that he will make an appeal. Justice Swayze, who presided at both the proceedings into Gallagher's mental condition and the actual trial, gave Mr. Jackoff ten days for any further action that he might see fit to take before the prisoner should be removed from the Hudson county jail to the state prison at Trenton.

It was learned from Mr. Jackoff yesterday morning that after Gallagher was taken from the courtroom to his cell at the close of the trial the man completely broke down. According to Simpson, the main point upon which they will base their request for an appeal is the instruction given to the jury by the judge when that body returned to the courtroom prior to their final entry with the verdict of guilty. The question that the jury put to the court was: "Can we find a verdict of guilty on the first count if we do not think the defendant intended to kill Edwards, or does the fact that he intended to kill some one else justify us in finding him guilty of assault with intent to kill?"

To this Justice Swayze replied: "The fact that he intended the consequence of that act, and you have the right to infer from the fact that he used a deadly weapon that he intended to kill whomever he struck, whether Edwards or some one else." "From the fact that the indictment against Gallagher was specifically assault with intent to kill Edwards," said Mr. Simpson, "in my opinion the instruction of the court that the mere discharge of the gun and the bullet hitting some one was sufficient for the jury to bring in a guilty verdict on the first count, namely, the intention to kill the Commissioner, was wrong. Jackoff took an exception to the ruling and I shall certainly advise him to file the appeal. That point, however, is up to my associate and his client. I expect to confer with him today and it is probable that our action will come immediately."

Jackoff said that he agreed with Simpson on the question of an appeal, and when seen at his office yesterday morning he said that his intention to go to Jersey City today. The charge against Gallagher is a purely statutory offense and I think we can win on those grounds," he said.

NEW SCHEME MAY GET PARCELS POST. If "Packets" Is Construed to Mean "Packages" Gov't Could Institute Service. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A new scheme to force operation of parcels post throughout the country without additional legislation is contemplated, in a resolution introduced in the house today by Representative Murdock (Republican, Kansas).

The measure requests the house committee on judiciary to ascertain whether the federal government, under existing laws and under the words defining mail matters as "letters and packages," has the power to impel the transportation of all second, third and fourth class matter through the Post-office department.

The law creating a postoffice department makes the carriage of "letters and packages" a monopoly with the government. Back in 1837 when the question of the exact meaning of "packages" arose, the then Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, gave an opinion that it meant "a package of letters."

If "packages" is construed to mean "packages," the government under existing law will have a complete monopoly of the carriage of all sorts of matter and a parcels post could be instituted at once, Murdock's resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

WOOL MEN WON'T FIGHT ON TARIFF QUESTION. PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 5.—Articles of incorporation have been drawn for the National Wool Growers' Association in accordance with recommendations of its president, Fred W. Gooding, and were presented to the convention when it met today. Gooding and others assert that there will be no fight on the tariff question, the delegates being almost unanimously in favor of "Schedule K" of the Payne-Aldrich law, which, they say, provides adequate protection. To disturb the tariff, they would invite calamity in the wool industry.

ORDERS REDUCTIONS IN RAILROAD RATES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Interstate commerce commission today decided that the rates charged to Oklahoma cotton seed concerns by the Santa Fe and ten other railroads are excessive, in violation of the long and short haul clause, and ordered sweeping reductions. Thirty Oklahoma corporations charged discrimination against them in favor of Arkansas concerns. The commission gave the railroads sixty days in which to file new schedules.

CASE AGAINST LABOR COMPLETE FIZZLE. After Desperate Efforts, Los Angeles Capitalists Can Do Nothing.

The Citizen, the union labor newspaper of Los Angeles, Cal., reviews the recent explosion in the Llewellyn Iron Works there as follows: Sunday morning an explosion occurred at the Llewellyn Iron Works, this city. This shop is non-union. Its owners are active in the campaign of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association against the unions. Again the enemies of the unions are endeavoring to make it appear that the explosion was caused by a bomb placed by agents of the unions. Even the Record, which has shown a friendly attitude toward organized labor, insists that it is up to the unions to do their best to find the perpetrators of the outrage.

Now, by what process of reasoning can the unions be involved in any special responsibility? The citizen is not on the inside of opposition affairs, but it does look pretty close to union operations. It knows positively that organized labor did not plan or perpetrate the explosion. Nor can it see as much reason for placing the responsibility on the unions as on those who so fanatically committed to the task of wiping the unions out of Los Angeles. Some months ago an alleged attempt to blow up the Hall of Records, an unfair job, was reported. Arrests were made. Organized labor's enemies were loud in their demands for summary vengeance on the unions. But the whole affair proved a fizzle, exceedingly rank. Nothing was proved against any one.

Charged to Labor. In following the Times explosion no scheme to arouse popular resentment against the unions was left untried. The Times boldly and blatantly charged the unions with the unthinkable crime of placing a bomb and causing the awful catastrophe. The M. & M. strongly seconded the charge. A fortune was subscribed to ferret out the affair. A special grand jury was convened, with a recognized union hater as its foreman and the attorney of the M. & M. as its conductor. For almost two months the jury has been investigating. And still nothing has been proved. An army of detectives, all the machinery of criminal investigation of the city, handled by rabid enemies of unionism, shrewd and skilled in the arts of manipulation, evidence, not a soul has as yet been apprehended.

Now comes this Llewellyn affair. Guarded by police and watchmen, and at a time when union men are under strict police surveillance, the Llewellyn plant is blown up. What motive could the union have for blowing it up? Were it possible to blow the whole Llewellyn rookery off the map, what advantage would it be to the unions? Now, what is the one thing the enemies of the unions are endeavoring to accomplish? It is to discredit the unions with the public. They want the public to believe that the unions are lawless and injurious to the community.

To do this they are willing to pay for a dozen Llewellyn plants. PULLED ON TRAIL. When a mine and a depot were blown up at Cripple Creek, Colo., during a period of industrial strife between the miners' union and the mine owners, the public believed that the union miners were the perpetrators of the outrages and hundreds of them were driven from the camp and from their homes by the militia hired by the mine owners. The miners were thrown into jail and tried by unfriendly and unfair juries before packed juries, and not a single conviction was had. Bloodhounds put on the trail of the dynamite made straight for the mine owners, the public believe that the unions are lawless and injurious to the community.

Up in the Coeur d'Alene country of Idaho, a mine was wrecked with dynamite, and the public believed that the union miners were the perpetrators of the outrages and hundreds of them were driven from the camp and from their homes by the militia hired by the mine owners. The miners were thrown into jail and tried by unfriendly and unfair juries before packed juries, and not a single conviction was had. Bloodhounds put on the trail of the dynamite made straight for the mine owners, the public believe that the unions are lawless and injurious to the community.

When Governor Steunburg, of Idaho, was blown up by a bomb in the door of his home the head officers of the Western Federation of Miners were kidnapped from their homes in Denver by hirelings of the Mine Owners' Association and taken to Idaho, a hostile country, where they were jailed for many months in a filthy hole filled with the stench of rats, and the microbes had fallen thickly enough for a confession they were tried before a judge who was their avowed enemy and by juries chosen by the Mine Owners' Association. Neither of the juries returned a verdict, and broken in health and spirit, they were finally allowed to return to their homes, where one of them shortly afterward succumbed to the ravages of the consumptive germ, gathered in the Idaho jail. This outrage was prompted solely on the "confession" of a monster named Harry Orchard, who had murdered many men for money and who was well paid for his hellish plot.

Look at this and apply it to the idea of a motive on the part of labor's enemies. It is clipped from the Times, of course: "As a result of the dynamite outrages a vigilance committee may be formed by the representatives of business men of Los Angeles. The matter was discussed with gravity yesterday morning at a joint meeting of some of the most representative civic organizations, but definite action was postponed until a future date. "For over an hour the members of the chamber of commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association discussed the question from every angle. Some favored the calling of a monster mass meeting to obtain the sentiment of the public at large, while others suggested that a

Members of Local No. 52 United House Smiths and Bronze Erectors' Union Are Requested to Attend a SPECIAL MEETING On Friday Evening, January 6 At 8 o'clock Very Important Business.

committee chosen from among those present could make sufficient inquiries for the purpose of sounding the public feeling. "It was the sentiment of the assemblage, however, that the situation demands immediate attention, and that it is of a character that might not necessitate gloves. The speakers told of the destruction of the Times building and murder of twenty-one employees on the morning of October 1, and the infamous plot that resulted in the dynamiting of the Llewellyn plant. The reign of terror as planned by the labor unions of Los Angeles was also discussed, and some conjecture made on the property selected by the union hirelings for their next blow. "Whatever diversity there was concerning the methods to be employed in handling the situation, all appeared united in the belief that the time has arrived for the creation of a vigilance committee. It was also brought out that the committee would deal sharply with those who have planned the destruction of the industrial plants of the city. It was plainly apparent that when the necessary arrives for such action, willing hands will be ready to take up the defense of the city against the murderous onslaughts of these enemies of progress. Why should the unions be called upon to find the destroyers of the Llewellyn plant? They have all they can do to protect the working people of Los Angeles against the wolves of poverty fostered

in the community by the Llewellyn and their kind. They have plenty to employ them in holding up the standard of manhood and womanhood and childhood, in preventing the M. & M. from establishing positions in Los Angeles and in protecting themselves and their wives and children from the insults of police and detectives set upon them by the would-be union crushers. They have plenty to employ them in holding up the standard of manhood and womanhood and childhood, in preventing the M. & M. from establishing positions in Los Angeles and in protecting themselves and their wives and children from the insults of police and detectives set upon them by the would-be union crushers. They have plenty to employ them in holding up the standard of manhood and womanhood and childhood, in preventing the M. & M. from establishing positions in Los Angeles and in protecting themselves and their wives and children from the insults of police and detectives set upon them by the would-be union crushers.

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ACCO TRUST IN SECOND BIG FIGHT

Lawyers Say Government Has Confused Ideas on Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The second of the American Tobacco Corporation against the dissolution by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, under the Sherman anti-trust law, was begun today when their attorneys advanced a fusillade of arguments in behalf of their cause.

MAY BE GRACE'S

Cap and Goggles, Found at Sea May Be Those of Aviator.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—The Ostend Aero Club has notified the Aero Club of Brussels that an aviator's cap and goggles have been picked up at sea off Middelkerke.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST

DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE

MEETING HALLS

RESTAURANTS

BROWNSVILLE! TONIGHT

Knights of Pythias Temple Sol Fieldman

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

FIRM OFFERS TO SETTLE UNDERVALUATION CASE

UNCLE SAM SAYS HE WAS SOAKED BY R. R.

INSURGENTS MAY FIGHT RULES AGAIN

FOR EXCISE VIOLATION

SHIPPING NEWS

THOMAS G. HUNT

PEOPLE'S PALACE DAMAGED BY FIRE

Spectacular Blaze in Jersey's Finest Building—Loss \$5,000.

The People's Palace in Jersey City, one of the finest amusement buildings in the state of New Jersey, was nearly destroyed by fire early yesterday.

BLAST ICE FROM CREEK TO PREVENT FLOODS

SLEIGH TEAM HAULS DEAD DRIVER INTO CITY

SMASH KILLS ONE WORKER; HURTS TEN

GAS NEARLY FATAL TO 7

WOMAN BURNED IN HER ROOM

WITHDRAWS LAND

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

AN announcement 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.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

BRONX

People's Forum Lectures

Bay Ridge Forum

Washington Heights Forum

Local New York's Annual Picnic

LABOR UNION NOTES

The regular monthly meeting and the installation of the newly elected officers of the United Textile Workers' Union 607, of Paterson, N. J., will be held in Weaver's Hall, 194 Main street, Paterson, N. J., this evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Classified Advertisements

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET

Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Cal Fair Conference

SHIP COS. DON'T FEAR AN ANTI-TRUST SUIT

German Lines Will Welcome Test of the Sherman Law.

HAMBURG, Jan. 5.—No anxiety is expressed in local shipping circles concerning the outcome of the suit instituted by the United States government to close American ports to the vessels of the thirteen defendant transatlantic steamship companies comprising the Atlantic conference as long as they continue an alleged agreement to apportion all traffic between America and Europe.

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MEETING HALLS

RESTAURANTS

THOMAS G. HUNT

O. W. WERTZ PIANOS

Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Cal Fair Conference

Workmen's Circle Director

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
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VOL. 4. FRIDAY, JANUARY 6. No. 6.

THE CITY'S NICKELS.

We have in this state what is probably the most ridiculous, inefficient and farcical body in existence, the Public Service Commission. Its powers, theoretically, are considerable and important. Actually, its powers are exactly what the public service corporations choose to concede and nothing more. Recently the P. S. C. told the Interborough to run enough cars to give every person a seat during the non-rush hours. The Interborough officials calmly and decidedly replied that no such thing would be done. The point has been reached both in the subway and on the elevated where there are practically no non-rush hours. If the cars are not sufficiently jammed the road officials will take off enough cars to insure the others being jammed.

And the P. S. C.? It promptly orders the Interborough to do something else. This fool game has been going on for some time now, and the Interborough is fairly raking in the cash. The head of it is Theodore Shonts. He came into greatest prominence when he gaily set forth to dig the Panama Canal. He didn't, because the canal is a man's size job. Previous to stacking up against it Shonts had ostensibly been a civil engineer and railroad builder. Really he was a labor flogger and driver for the railroads. That was his specialty and it was not needed on the canal. It was wanted, in fact, ardently desired, here in New York. That is why Shonts was able to step from the inglorious failure and muddle he made of canal building to the big job of running New York's roads.

The subway and the elevated, as well as the surface cars, enter into the cost of living in this city. The company takes 6 cents a week out of the pay of the five-dollar-a-week salesgirl, the fifteen-dollar-a-week mechanic, out of the pay of the laborer, out of the pay of the clerk, out of the pay or the profits of every one who must use the road to get to work and to get back home. To do it with the richest harvest and the highest pile of returns the cars must be run crowded to the limit. They also must be run at the minimum of labor cost.

That is where Shonts shines; that is where he is worth the money to the sharks who control the traction situation in this city. He is superb as a labor driver. As told in The Call yesterday labor conditions on all lines are steadily becoming worse. The men are driven, overworked, spied upon until they are thoroughly intimidated and all for the sake of piling up more nickels for the company of which Shonts is the field overseer, the man who wields the big whip, or directs those who wield it.

Such a condition of affairs is not only brutalizing, but it is an absolute menace to the city. Within a few months there have been numerous accidents both in the subway and on the elevated lines. Those accidents were due mainly to the fact that an attempt is being made to keep the equipment in order with the smallest possible outlay. In other words, the Interborough officials, who do not have to ride on the roads, are willing to take chances with the safety and lives of their passengers.

The extent to which these officials are willing to sacrifice the decent comfort of their passengers is shown every day and practically every hour of the day from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night. The guards on the trains, whose work is as important as that of the policemen at crossings, handle in the course of their day's work thousands of men, women and children. They take care of the doors and gates, they are supposed to keep a watchful eye out for all dangers, and in an emergency they are supposed to do heroic work. They often do. In the panics, even the little ones, that occur down under the earth or up in the air with dangerous rails hemming in the tracks, the work that is done by the guards is of no mean order of valor.

Shonts recognizes heroism and willingness to assume risks as among the most common things in the working class. So such work is paid as meanly as possible. The men on whose coolness, efficiency, courage and strength the safety of the countless thousands depends are among the poorest paid and worst driven in this city.

Why? Because Shonts can do it. That is the thing for which he is paid a big salary. But traction affairs are approaching a crisis in this city. The men must rebel against such degrading conditions. In their rebellion they should have the support of every member of the working class. The traction lines belong to the people who use them. It is a criminal state of affairs that they should continue to be profit mills for men of whom Theodore Shonts is such a perfect example.

PENNSYLVANIA DECENCY.

In politics, bribery, robbery of the public and other ways the people of Pennsylvania do not know shame. In levying toll on immoral resorts, in taking money for protecting gambling, in dipping into the public treasury, in stealing votes and in defying all law and all honor they are not exceeded by any people in this United States. Politically, they are naked and not ashamed. You could not bring even the faintest blush to their cheeks. They are hardened, indurated and solidified. If found out they shrug their shoulders and keep on. Philadelphia at one extreme of the state and Pittsburg at the other stand among the most corrupt cities of the country, and other states have cities that are beautiful examples of the civic righteousness to which capitalism can bring a people.

But Pennsylvanians are moral, or Pennsylvania's politicians are moral, just a little bit moral as they conceive morality. They would be wholly moral if it wasn't for the other things they do. Their condition is similar to that of Benjamin Franklin, next to Penn himself their greatest hero and leading citizen. Bill Nye discovered that Franklin came near being an only child. If it wasn't for the fact that there were sixteen other children in the family he would have been one.

So with the Pennsylvanians; if it wasn't for the sixteen thousand or so criminal, indecent, filthy actions in which they are habitually engaged they would be moral. We have just had an indication of it. In the capitol at Harrisburg are some beautiful undraped statues by George Gray Barnard. Critics and lovers of art consider them among the finest productions of the sculptors of this country. But these marble figures are naked! The hands of the Pennsylvanians went up to their eyes so as to shut out the horrible sight and the voices of the Pennsylvanians were lifted in loud and clamorous protest.

Consequently the statues are to be draped. Rough marble "akoints" are to be fastened on with copper rivets and nails and the morality, or what is left of it, in the state of Pennsylvania is to go unthreatened and uncontaminated. The lawmakers of the state will continue in their childlike innocence, and the legislative agents run no danger of being shocked.

A little consideration will show what has been avoided. Suppose a kept man, a bought man, sent to Harrisburg to do the work of a corporation and incidentally do the people, should without having been warned gaze upon one of those statues. His shrinking, pure, timid soul would be so jarred that he might forget how he had been instructed to vote. Suppose a legislative agent, sent to purchase votes for coal or steel or oil magnates, should look upon those undraped statues! He might be so upset that he would pay more for the legislation than he had been instructed to pay.

So it is well the statues should be draped and their art spoiled. All else about the capitol is pure and unblemished. It is

DANGER AHEAD—

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

(From the International Socialist Review for January.)

The large increase in the Socialist vote in the late national and state elections is quite naturally hailed with elation and rejoicing by party members, but I feel prompted to remark, in the light of some personal observations during the campaign, that it is not entirely a matter for jubilation. I am not given to pessimism, or captious criticism, and yet I cannot but feel that some of the votes placed on our credit this year were obtained by methods not consistent with the principles of a revolutionary party, and in the long run will do more harm than good.

I yield to no one in my desire to see the party grow and the vote increase, but in my zeal I do not lose sight of the fact that healthy growth and a substantial vote depend upon efficient organization, the self-education and self-discipline of the membership, and that where these are lacking an inflated vote secured by compromising methods can only be hurtful to the movement.

The danger I see ahead is that the Socialist party at this stage, and under existing conditions, is apt to attract elements which it cannot assimilate, and that it may be either weighted down, or torn asunder with internal strife, or that it may become permeated and corrupted with the spirit of bourgeois reform to an extent that will practically destroy its virility and efficiency as a revolutionary organization.

To my mind the working class character and the revolutionary integrity of the Socialist party are of first importance. All the votes of the people would do us no good if our party ceased to be a revolutionary party, or only incidentally so, while yielding to the pressure to modify the principles and program of the party for the sake of swelling the vote and hastening the day of its expected triumph.

It is precisely this policy and the alluring promise it holds out to new members with more zeal than knowledge of working class economics that constitute the danger we should guard against in preparing for the next campaign. The truth is that we have not a few members who regard vote getting as of supreme importance, no matter by what method the votes may be secured, and this leads them to hold out inducements and make representations which are not at all compatible with the stern and uncompromising principles of a revolutionary party. They seek to make the Socialist propaganda so attractive—eliminating whatever may give offense to bourgeois sensibilities—that it serves as a bait for votes rather than as a means of education, and votes thus secured do not properly belong to us and do injustice to our party as well as to those who cast them.

These votes do not express Socialism and in the next ensuing election are quite as apt to be turned against us, and it is better that they be not cast for the Socialist party, registering a vote of protest, than that the party be entitled to and indicating a political position the party is unable to sustain.

Socialism is a matter of growth, of

evolution, which can be advanced by wise methods, but never by obtaining for it a fictitious vote. We should seek only to register the actual vote of Socialism, no more and no less. In our propaganda we should state our principles clearly, speak the truth fearlessly, seeking neither to flatter nor to offend, but only to convince those who would be with us and win them to our cause through an intelligent understanding of its mission.

There is also a disposition on the part of some to join hands with reactionary trade unionists in local emergencies and in certain temporary situations to effect some specific purpose, which may or may not be in harmony with our revolutionary program. No possible good can come from any kind of a political alliance, express or implied, with trade unions or the leaders of trade unions who are opposed to Socialism and only turn to it for use in some extremity, the fruit of their own reactionary policy.

Of course we want the support of trade unionists, but only of those who believe in Socialism and are ready to vote and work with us for the overthrow of capitalism.

The American Federation of Labor, as an organization, with its Civic Federation to determine its attitude and control its course, is deadly hostile to the Socialist party and to any and every revolutionary movement of the working class. To know to this organization and to join hands with its leaders to secure political favors can only result in compromising our principles and bringing disaster to the party.

Not for all the vote of the American Federation of Labor and its labor dividing and corruption breeding craft unions should we compromise one jot of our revolutionary principles; and if we do we shall be visited with the contempt we deserve by all real Socialists, who will soon to remain in a party professing to be a revolutionary party of the working class, while employing the crooked, disreputable methods of ward heeling and politicians to attain their ends.

Of far greater importance than increasing the vote of the Socialist party is the economic organization of the working class. To the extent, and only to the extent, that the workers are organized and disciplined in their respective industries can the Socialist party hold what is registered by the ballot. The election of legislative and administrative officers, here and there, where the party is still in a crude state and the members economically unprepared and politically unfit to assume the responsibilities thrust upon them as the result of popular discontent, will inevitably bring trouble and set the party back, instead of advancing it, and while this is to be expected and is to an extent unavoidable, we should court no more of that kind of experience than is necessary to avoid a repetition of it. The Socialist party has already achieved some victories of this kind, which proved to be defeats, crushing and humiliating, and from which the party has not even now, after many years, entirely recovered.

A STEP FORWARD

By MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

At last it has come. The feminist movement has progressed rapidly here in New York. The women are actually crying out that the Night Court for Women ought to have women magistrates upon the bench and women court attendants; in fact, that practically all the work of that court, now done by men, ought to be done by women. They are daring to claim that this case, where only the cases of women are tried, in which the prisoners at the bar are mostly prostitutes, or under accusation of being such, ought to be run by women.

Nor is the proposition greeted with as much scoffing and ridicule as would have met it a few years ago. We have women lawyers in plenty. Women are employed in many branches and capacities in the city service. Then why not the courts also?

By the general public the idea is regarded as only a dream, and those in power will do their best to see that it remains only a dream. If there was any sign that the dream was likely to become a reality the liveliest kind of opposition would develop. The cry would go up that many details in such cases are unfit for the ears of respectable women. That is an old cry. More than one woman worker has found her path made harder by it. Early women medical students heard something akin to it. Women before have served as marshals in the state reformatories for women and girls have been obliged to sit through a good deal of that sort of testimony, helped through it by the fact of their official position which made it their business to be present, and by the fact that the girls who had been dragged down to depths of degradation were their concern. Women like those are not in the courtroom from any morbid motives of the kind that send their ignorant and feather-brained sisters in shoals of sensational and scandalous criminal trials.

Sentiment is rapidly changing in regard to these matters. Some years ago a young woman undertook to make a study of the women's cases in the police courts long before the Children's Court and the Night Court true that jobbery ran riot while it was being constructed. It is true that architect, contractors, builders and legislators gouged the state of Pennsylvania for millions of dollars. It is true that beneath the roof of that capitol are carried through some of the most shameful, criminal and indecent measures ever forced through by corrupt interests. It is true that the capitol is the scene of treachery, debauchery, orgies and such political prostitution that it furnishes material for one of the blackest pages in contemporary history. But what of it? The offending statues are to be draped, and those who sell themselves and betray the people will be able to lay their hands on their hearts and swear their virtue is unswayed and their souls immaculate.

The draping of the statues shows the status of public morality in Pennsylvania. A harsh critic might say that it is hypocrisy. But he without a doubt would be a man whose aim it is to desecrate the fire-side—the coal of which furnished profits to many Pennsylvanians who spend some of it on New York's great white way—and defy the flag. But at the risk of being so considered, many will proclaim it so and add to the insult the further assertion that the draping of the statues is another blot on Pennsylvania's near-morality.

had come into existence. Instantly a hubbub of officialdom and fluttered charity workers rose about it. It was the same old cry. The courts were no place for a respectable woman, be she old or young, and the details of many of the cases ought never to be heard by respectable feminine ears. Then the note was sounded only in an undertone, that such cases are the concern of all women and that when women were on trial for any cause whatsoever, other women have the right and the duty to see how they are treated. Since then that note has steadily grown stronger.

Something of the same cry was raised when it was first proposed to put police matrons into the station houses. This was considered as a radical and also as a ridiculous proceeding. Nowadays we know that it was a fight, too, to get the abominable police station house lodgings for women (and for men) abolished and replaced by a comparatively decent municipal lodging house. Only the very lowest kind of women frequented the police lodgings, and the few decent ones forced there by desperate need had a dreadful time of it. Then only men had the dealing with women unfortunate enough to get into the clutches of the law or brought so low as to be penniless and homeless, seeking a night's shelter in these places. In these reforms the late Josephine Shaw Lowell was a moving spirit.

How the men are managing the Women's Night Court the readers of The Sunday Call learned from Mrs. Allen's brilliant article.

We are a long way yet from a change. The politicians want to keep the places and the salaries for men. It would be a bitter pill to them to see a magistracy going to a woman. And did such a court become a fact in spite of them they would do their best in direct and indirect ways to make its working ridiculous, or worse.

Naturally, a woman's court, run by women, would be strictly a middle-class affair. Yet, in a sense, even that would be a very great advance in the public sentiment for the women of the world. The responsibility it would put upon them would be an education in itself. That the women are talking about it shows how far we have trav-

We have just so much Socialism that is stable and dependable, because securely grounded in economics, in discipline, and all else that expresses class conscious solidarity, and this must be augmented steadily through economic and political organization, but no amount of mere votes can accomplish this in even the slightest degree.

Voting for Socialism is not Socialism any more than a menu is a meal. Socialism must be organized, drilled, equipped, and the place to begin is in the industries where the workers are employed. Their economic power has got to be developed through efficient organization, or their political power, even if it could be developed, would but react upon them, thwart their plans, and all but destroy them.

Such organization to be effective must be expressed in terms of industrial unionism. Each industry must be organized in its entirety, embracing all the workers, and all working together in the interest of all, in the true spirit of solidarity, thus laying the foundation and developing the superstructure of the new system within the old, from which it is evolving, and systematically fitting the workers, step by step, to assume entire control of the productive forces when the hour strikes for the impending organic change.

Without such economic organization and the economic power with which it is clothed, and without the industrial co-operative training, discipline and efficiency, which are its corollaries, the fruit of any political victories the workers may achieve will turn to ashes on their lips.

Now that the capitalist system is so plainly breaking down, and in consequence its political parties breaking up, the disintegrating elements with vague reform ideas and radical bourgeois tendencies will head in increasing numbers toward the Socialist party, especially since the greatly enlarged vote of this year has been announced and the party is looming up as a possible dispenser of the spoils of office. There is danger, I believe, that the party may be swamped by such an exodus and the best possible means of securing the party against such a fatality is the economic power of the industrially organized workers.

The votes will come rapidly enough from now on without seeking them, and we should make it clear that the Socialist party wants the votes only of those who want Socialism, and that, above all, as a revolutionary party of the working class, it discontemplates vote seeking for the sake of votes and holds in contempt office seeking for the sake of office. These belong entirely to capitalist parties with their bosses and their boodles, and have no place in a party whose shibboleth is emancipation.

With the workers efficiently organized and industrially bound together by the common tie of their enlightened self-interest, they will just as naturally and inevitably express their economic solidarity in political terms and cast a united vote for the party of their class as the forces of gravitation.

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A LESSON IN ECONOMICS

By BERTHA W. HOWE.

"Good morning," said the office crank. "Nice winter weather."

"Yes," said the "chief," "but the streets will be all slush in a day or two. You'd think, with all the talk there is about the unemployed, that the snow would all be carried off the streets the day it falls. Too lazy, I suppose."

"They tell me it is all a matter of incentive. But the theory has got me mixed. When a man is starving, he can't or doesn't work, while the already rich employer boasts of putting in eighteen hours a day. How do you explain that? You'd think the starving man had the most incentive."

"Incentive hasn't anything to do with it! It's all a question of character. The poor man is poor because he is lazy, and the employer is rich because he is a just man. That's the answer to a job!"

"Oh-oh! But I see other poor men working like mad for cheap board and clothes, while the employer has yachts and European trips in his."

"Of course. That's due to superior ability."

"But I know a first class carpenter and a good tailor who have had no work for months, and I hear there are lots more just like them. And I know a talented writer—"

"Yes, of course, those things will happen. Over-production is what does it—no market."

"There are plenty of people who need things."

"Certainly; but they don't earn wages enough to buy the overstock." "That's too bad! How'd it do to raise their wages up to where they could buy all they produce?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO.

Editor of The Call:

May I be permitted the use of the columns of The Call in which to express my opinion on a subject which I consider of vital importance?

I have been asked by several comrades at practically every meeting of Branch 5, of which I am a member: "What is the attitude of the negro toward Socialism?" "Why don't they take to Socialism?" "I want to settle this question permanently as to why the negroes don't take to Socialism. They don't 'take' to Socialism because they know not what it means to them, for if they did, knowing that they are the most oppressed race on the earth, they would gladly accept it. It is the duty of the Socialist party to pave the way so that the negro may be in a position to accept the principles of Socialism. But what has the Socialist party done for the negro? Absolutely nothing! The Socialist party today has an opportunity to win the negro over to its support, as it has never had before.

Let me relate some of my experiences in the last campaign. I have met and conversed with several of my fellow negroes. I asked them: "How are you going to vote?" Nine out of ten would say that they were going to wait until the close of the campaign and then they would vote for the best man. Then I would tell them that I thought all negroes were stanch Republicans, whereupon most of them would reply: "I have supported the Republican party for many years, but I am not going to do so any more, because the Republican party has done nothing for me, and furthermore it has outlived its usefulness." Upon my asking them what they thought of the Democratic party they replied: "The Democratic party is worse yet; it is against the progress of the negro; they are oppressing my race wherever they are in power." Then I asked them since they thought that the two old parties were against the negro, what opinions they had concerning the Socialist party. You should have seen their faces brighten up as they said: "Socialism, what is that?"

Then I would try to explain to them why Socialism stood for in the brief period of time that we had for conversation, and to see how attentive they were was really surprising.

During the campaign I went to a barber's shop (colored) to see one of the attendants who knows me quite well. Upon my entering the shop, he called out: "There is one of those Socialists who believe in dividing up!" At the time there was about a dozen negroes in the shop and I started to explain to them about "dividing up." Then I asked them what they had against Socialism. They tried to give me an argument against Socialism. Again I asked them what they had against Socialism. No answer. I asked them why they were Republicans or Democrats. Still no answer.

Then I said to them: "Ask me why I am a Socialist." They said: "Go ahead and explain." I told them: "Socialism will give me a chance to live. Socialism demands equal rights to all, special privileges to none. Under the competitive system of today in order to get a job the negro has to underbid his white brother. And when we do get a job, we get a smaller wage and work longer hours than a white man would work occupying the same position."

I have also attended meetings at 134th Street and Lenox Avenue where we had 250 negroes listening to the message of Socialism, and I do not believe that twenty of them left throughout the meeting. Then an announcement was made from the platform regarding an editorial in The Call on the Oklahoma Negroes and Socialism, and immediately following the announcement copies of The Call containing that editorial were distributed. To see the way those negroes grabbed at The Call was extremely astonishing, and in less than a minute all The Calls were gone. I had several negroes come up to me and beseech me for a copy of The Call. A little later the meeting adjourned and I looked on the street to see if there was any literature thrown away. Not a single piece had been thrown away. The street and sidewalk were absolutely clear of all the papers and pamphlets we had distributed.

In my opinion our Western comrades are much more aggressive than are the comrades in New York state, and that is why in the West Socialism is being such a rapid success. What do the Socialist party do in Oklahoma, for example? They seriously consider, all important questions concerning the welfare of the negro, and they fought his battles, wherever and whenever they could lend assistance. And what, I ask you, was the result? Several negro associations, clubs and leagues adopted the platform of the Socialist party. These associations joined the Socialist party of Oklahoma in a body, and they issued circulars calling upon and urging every negro of that state, not only to support the entire ticket of the Socialist party in the coming election, but also to join the Socialist party and work for Socialism.

order show that they were progressive. They also adopted a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage.

Allow me to quote the following from the New York Times of November 21: "NEGROES AIDED DEMOCRATS. Two-thirds of New York Voters Said to Have Gone to Dix."

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Rev. Dr. J. Milton Waldron, national organizer and president of the National Political League, gave out a statement today with regard to the activities of the colored voters in the political campaign just closed. "From reports received," said Dr. Waldron, "we feel justified in saying that of the 45,000 colored voters in New York state, 35,000 voted for Mr. Dix, and of the 15,000 in Ohio 15,000, at least, supported Governor Harmon, while in Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New Jersey not less than 50 per cent voted with the Democrats. These estimates agree with the reports of many of the more prominent colored Republican campaign workers and speakers in the states mentioned above whom we have conversed with, confidentially, since the election."

"It is a significant fact that all the Republican gubernatorial candidates, and most of the Republican nominees for Congress, when the league opposed, were defeated by an overwhelming majority. It would seem that while Colonel Roosevelt's advo-

casty of an opposition to certain candidates in New York and Ohio did not materially change the white vote either way, it drove the colored vote away from the candidates he favored and sent large numbers into the ranks of those he opposed."

The words of Dr. Waldron are very significant and are of great import. What does it all mean? Why is that thousands and thousands of negroes are leaving the Republican party and allying themselves with the Democratic party? The point is: How are we to get the negro interested in Socialism? The answer is, by doing what the Socialist party of Oklahoma did, namely, taking up questions that concern the welfare of the negro and by supporting the negro wherever and whenever he is being oppressed by an unjust capitalist system. And we must have absolute confidence in the fact that the results will be the same as they were in Oklahoma. Let the Socialist party once take a determined stand on the question of racial equality, let it show the negro that it really cares for him and for his interests, let it support the negro in his fight for betterment and advancement of race, and the negroes will flock to the Socialist party by the thousands. The negroes, as a race, are not interested in Socialism; they are interested in the Socialist party. It is the fault of the Socialist party. With it and with it alone lies the blame. Does the Socialist party care for the negro? Personally, I believe that it does. At any rate, so I believe that the Socialist party must merely by declaring that it believes in racial equality, but in a practical manner that it is the party of the negro and to the Socialist party the negro will come by thousands. The Socialist party is confronted with a grand opportunity. If it is a party that stands by the principles it claims to believe in, it will seize it; if not, it will let the opportunity slip by as a result of its inactivity, thousands of intelligent, earnest negroes will refuse to vote the tickets of the publican and Democratic parties.

I repeat, the Socialist party is confronted with a grand opportunity. The question is, will it recognize and utilize it for its advancement, the grand and noble cause of Socialism, or will it blindly let it slip? This is the important, the vital, the Socialist party, call upon it to answer. Fraternally yours, THORAS SWENEN

New York, Dec. 20, 1910.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

BENEFICENCE AND GRATITUDE.
One day the Supreme Being came into his head to give a great banquet to his azure palace. All the virtues were invited. He did not ask—only ladies. There was a large number of great and small. The lower virtues were more agreeable and genial than the ones, but they all appeared to be in humor, and chatted amiably as was only becoming for near friends.

But the Supreme Being noticed charming ladies who seemed to be unacquainted. The Host gave one of the ladies arm and led her up to the other. "Beneficence!" He said, indicating first.

"Gratitude!" He added, indicating second. Both the virtues were amazed by expression. "Ever since the world stood—and it has been standing a time—this was the first time they met—"Poems in Prose," from the sian.

THE NEW INDUSTRY.
"You must own a great many cows," we say to the grizzled ranchman. "I seem to have a large number of cows. We saw you showing them how to milk the cows this morning, and all sort of things. Were you teaching new ones?"

"Cowboys!" laughs the ranchman. "Shucks! Them was a lot of fellers teachin' stunts to do in wild west an' on the vaudeville stage next week. I ain't been in the cow business for years."—Life.

TO BE READ TWICE.
Two friends, a weaver and a tailor, became in time enemies, so much that the tailor spoke much evil of the weaver behind his back, though the weaver always spoke well of the tailor. Upon a lady asking the weaver why he always spoke so well of the tailor, he spoke so ill of him he replied: "Madame, we are both liars."—The Spanish.

AN ARTIST.
The Manager—Can you make changes and double in a few parts? The Actor—Can I say, you know scene in "Love and Lobsters" where here and the villain are fighting, a friend rushes in and separates 'em? I played all three parts one night. The other two fellows were ill.—The Blade.

A LAZY SON.
Father (to a boy son)—I can't imagine how you can dislike work. To me real enjoyment is to be had only in work. Some—Yes, father; but I don't want give myself up wholly to pleasure—savers.

POST-ELECTION CLAIMS.
It is generally admitted that the election been of the new race, each side would have had a considerably increased representation in new houses.—Civility.

CIVILITY.
You ask me why I greet the president. The god sits mute, the man of the Returns my nod. —From the Chinese.

HOUSTON (at the Christmas party). Miss Houston has no present for me. Would you mind sending with instead of with me? Howland—On the contrary, I shall only be delighted. Then she cut him dead.—The Blade.

Fruit for Spooks! Is the title of paragraph in the Globe. It is, of course, quite true that a pumpkin, when cut up, may be more effective than a fished egg.—Frank.