

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

The Call

The Weather. CLOUDY AND COLDER.

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HERALD PRINTERS WORK IN DISEASE AND DEATH TRAP

Crowded Composing Room Jammed Up Under Roof.

FUMES POISON AIR

Fire Escapes Lead to Blind Court on Basement Roof.

Disease and death stalk through the composing room of the New York Herald, where 350 men are employed on the day and night shifts, doing their share to grind out the million dollars' profit which the Herald contributes annually to its owner, James Gordon Bennett, who lives abroad. All rules of the Health Department, of the Department of Labor, of the Fire Department, are violated by the Herald, whose composing room is a fire trap, a hothouse for consumption, pneumonia, and other diseases, coming from the absence of fresh air and want of light. But the New York Herald is a big newspaper—big enough to muzzle the Health Department, the Department of Labor, and all other city departments, and run a consuming breeding establishment in the heart of New York city, at Broadway and 35th street, without any of the horrors seeing the light of publicity.

The Herald building, which is only two stories high, was modeled after some artistic Venetian structure by the artistic owner of the Herald, James Gordon Bennett. It was built on the principle that it must be pleasing to the eye, regardless of the comforts or lack of comforts on the inside.

Pass by the Herald building, view its offices, with the beautiful desks, all of which are in full view of the person passing on the sidewalk, and you are likely to conclude that the Herald office is a pleasant sort of place, modern, clean, sanitary.

The Inside Story.

But there is a different story to be told of the Herald building. The Herald and Telegram employ, together, some 350 men in the composing room. They have, together, some eighty linotypes and other machines of all kinds and descriptions, which are part of a big newspaper. The composing room is located in the space between the second, which is the last, floor of the Herald building and the roof.

When the Herald building was first built years ago, the New York Herald had only about one-half the machinery and one-half the men it employs now. Even then, however, it was known that the Herald composing room was a hothouse for consumption and pneumonia. In the last few

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A "NEW" SUBWAY PROPOSAL MADE

Another subway proposal was received yesterday by the Public Service Commission. It was submitted by Frank J. Sprague, consulting engineer, of 185 Broadway, and Oscar T. Crosby, of 118 Riverside drive, who said that they represented "independent financial and engineering interests" and were prepared to enter into a contract for the equipment and operation of an independent city line, to be built with the city's money. The plan presented yesterday is practically the Interborough plan. On Saturday also the Bradley Contracting Company sent an offer to the commission to build the "financial interests" of the members of the commission would present to speak yesterday for publication of the opinion prevails in the offices of the commission that the offer received yesterday is a reply to the Bradley proposition and that the "financial interests" referred to by Mr. Sprague might possibly be associated with the Interborough's scheme for building branches to the present subway.

POLICEMAN WHO SHOT HIMSELF IS DEAD

Policeman William J. Fairbrother, who shot himself in the abdomen on Monday in the dormitories of the Junior street station in Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the Long Island College Hospital. He had been suffering from nervous indigestion for several weeks and had returned from sick leave on Monday. Dependency over his condition is believed to have been the cause of his suicide. He was twenty-nine years old and had been on the force about four years. He leaves a wife and two children.

FOUND A DEAD EXPLORER.

PARIS, France, Jan. 25.—The remains of Alexander Gordon Laing, who disappeared in 1826, have been found near Timbuctou, Africa. He was a famous Scotch explorer. He was born in 1794. He had been married and his body buried at the foot of a mountain. The French officer who found the body

HUNGRY WORKERS RIOTING IN SPAIN

Unemployed Storm City Council and Demand Employment.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The labor crisis has become extremely aggravated throughout Spain. The sum of money appropriated by the government to alleviate the situation throughout the provinces has proved entirely inadequate for the purpose intended, and the government is facing the problem of raising further funds to aid the unemployed.

At Burgos thousands of working people are idle. Today an immense crowd surrounded the town hall where the city council was in session and made a demonstration, demanding work. They remained until the council promised employment to as many as possible.

At Huelva all the bakers have struck. Their grievance has been taken up by other trades, and the situation is serious. There were numerous disorders today. In several cases it was necessary for the civil guards to charge the demonstrators. A number of persons were wounded and there were numerous arrests.

LA FOLLETTE "RADICAL" COMES OUT FOR TAFT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Brown, of Nebraska, one of the Republican Senators who signed the platform of the Republic Progressive League made public Monday, has signified his intention of supporting William H. Taft for re-nomination. Senator Brown has set forth his intentions in a letter addressed to the President. It is the understanding that whatever the purposes of Senators La Follette, Cummins and Bourne in organizing the league, some of its members will, under no circumstances, adopt a hostile attitude toward the President.

The publication of the league's platform Monday excited a good deal of a hubbub in Washington. The league was hailed as an anti-Taft movement and is still so regarded by administration supporters. However, Senator Brown and likewise Senator Dixon, of Montana, it is understood, take the position that the league is in business solely for the purpose of furthering the cause of good government and not to oppose or support the aspirations of any man for public office. It is already apparent that President Taft's outspoken opponents who are counted among the officers and managing directors of the league, will find several breaks in their ranks if they attempt to convert the league into a machine for the promotion of an insurgent candidate for President.

STATUE OF ADAM CAREFULLY VEILED

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—The figure of "Adam," the first of the male figures in the Barnard group of statuary to be erected in front of the state capitol, was "draped" yesterday by means of several handfuls of plaster of paris applied with artistic abandon. The white plaster, in contrast with the darker marble of the statue itself, can be seen several blocks away, and has served only to emphasize the conditions that have given rise to the public controversy over the nudity of the male figures.

LEWIS IS DEFEATED; DENOUNCES MITCHELL

"I Will Not Sell My Knowledge of Unions to the Class We Fight," Says Beaten Head of Mine Workers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 25.—John P. White, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, defeated Tom L. Lewis for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, according to the announcement made by the official tellers, who reported the result of the recent referendum vote today. White received 98,934 votes and Lewis 72,190 1/2.

Frank J. Hayes, of Illinois, was elected vice president by a vote of 91,954, over McCullough, who got 77,578 votes.

For secretary-treasurer: Perry, 91,720; Green, 70,670.

Lewis Scores Mitchell et al.

Immediately following the announcement that he had been defeated in his candidacy for re-election to the presidency of the United Mine Workers, Lewis made the great audience ring with cheers by delivering a speech in which he hotly denounced John Mitchell and other leaders of organized labor who had used their influence to climb into positions where they "sell their knowledge of the union to the class which we are fighting for living wages and fair hours."

In his speech Lewis said: "I am going back to the mines to work. I will not accept a salaried position from the men who own the mines so many representatives of union labor have done in the past."

"It has been the aim of my life to see all the miners of the American continent united in one large body, and I trust I may now see a realization of my hopes. I will continue as a member of the organization and hope to attend the next convention as a delegate. I pledge my word to you, a delegate. I have been defeated, but because I have been defeated, I will not sell my knowledge of the union to friends or representatives of the

AMERICAN DOLLAR MAKES UNCLE SAM HUSTLE FOR DIAZ

Wall Street Acts to Save Despot From Revolutionists.

QUEER DISPATCH

To New York Paper Tells Financiers Took Hand in Game.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 25.—With fighting between Mexican federals and insurgents expected momentarily at San Ignacio, across the river from Fort Hancock, a company of United States infantry from Fort Bliss arrived at Fort Hancock early today and immediately camped along the border. San Ignacio is fifty miles east of Juarez, and the troops are prepared to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws should the battle occur. The four troops of cavalry from Fort Sam Houston are expected to arrive this afternoon and will assist the infantrymen.

After a sharp skirmish Ignacio was captured by the insurgents Sunday and the jefe politico was thrown into jail. Later the rebels withdrew to the San Ignacio mountains to prepare for an attack by federals who left Juarez Monday night. A second detachment of federal troops left Juarez yesterday for Guadalupe, fifteen miles away.

Great Is Capital.

Yesterday morning the New York World printed a special dispatch from Washington of a remarkable character. The Washington man who wrote it told the truth as it has been revealed unto him—and the World printed what he wrote. The special dispatch and the World's own sub-heads are reprinted here:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Arrangements were made today through the Department of State, the War Department and the Department of Justice for the United States to cripple the revolution in Mexico. Action was taken at the instance of representatives of American financiers having large investments in Mexico, after the Mexican government, through Ambassador La Barra, had failed to induce the United States government to stop the violations of neutrality along the border.

Orders were issued late this evening to move United States troops, with pack trains, from Fort Sam Houston to Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and Del Rio. These troops will patrol the border from Brownsville to El Paso to prevent further shipment of arms and ammunition to the Mexican

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THEODORE INDORSES INSURGENT LEAGUE

Article in Outlook Places Him at Head of New Party.

Theodore Roosevelt, the ex-President of the United States, who is now being held in check by Wall Street until a skillful politician is needed to quiet popular discontent, has written an article for the Outlook in which he places himself at the head of the newly organized insurgent party.

That Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of the things for which the organization stands is proven conclusively by the article, which is over his signature. He discusses these suggestions which are part of the platform of the new organization:

Drastic laws to prevent the corrupt use of money in politics.

Election of United States senators by direct vote.

Direct primaries for the nomination of elective officers.

Direct election of delegates to national conventions, the voter to express his choice for President on the ballot for delegates.

The introduction of the initiative, referendum and recall.

The latter is the one suggestion which the ex-President handles in a somewhat conservative fashion. Speaking of the recall, he says:

How Wary He Is!

"As regards the recall, it is sometimes very useful, but it contains undoubted possibilities of mischief, and, of course, it is least necessary in the case of short term elective officers. There is, however, unquestionably a very real argument to be made for it as regards officers elected or appointed for life."

He admits that this latter class is the judiciary and promises an article on this topic later. So far as the initiative and referendum are concerned, he says:

"Where popular interest is sufficiently keen, as it has been in the case of certain amendments to the National Constitution at various times in the past, we see what is practically the initiative under another name. I believe that it would be a good thing to have the principle of the initiative and referendum applied in most of our states, always provided that it be safeguarded so as to prevent its being used wantonly or in a spirit of levity."

In conclusion Mr. Roosevelt says: "I believe in adopting every device for popular government which is in theory good and when the practice bears out the theory. It is often impossible to establish genuine popular rule and get rid of privilege without the use of new devices to meet new needs. I think that this is the situation which now confronts us in the United States, and that the adoption on principle of the program on which the progressive, especially in the West, are tending to unite, offers us the best chance to achieve the desired result."

CHINESE OPIUM JOINTS RAIDED

Raiders from the custom house banged into two opium joints across Seventh avenue from the back end of the Broadway Theater and the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, arrested four Chinese, confiscated \$10,000 worth of raw and cooked opium and layouts and pocketed letters which hinted at the connivance of police officials in several big cities with the opium selling business.

Customs Inspectors John W. Roberts and Walter P. Murphy and Deputy Surveyors Edward R. Norwood and Harris, who worked up the evidence against the two dens at 554 1/2 and 496 Seventh avenue by purchasing shells of lyeche nuts, in which cooked opium had been substituted for the meat of the nuts, said at the federal building, where they were arraigning their prisoners before Commissioner Shields, that several letters from police chiefs to other police chiefs introducing the Chinese proprietor of 496 as a "good fellow" had been found and turned over to the United States district attorney's office.

DENNIS MOYNEHAN IS ACQUITTED

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Dennis Moynehan, former Democratic state committee member, representing Herkimer county, who has been on trial in Herkimer on an indictment charging grand larceny, was acquitted today by order of the court, who ruled that the evidence did not warrant the case going to the jury.

The indictment grew out of the tangled affairs of the Beckwith Engineering and Construction Company, the charge being that Moynehan, wrongfully diverted from the funds of the corporation approximately \$4,000 which had been paid by the state on a highway improvement contract.

PART OF HUMAN LEG FOUND IN ASH HEAP

Part of a human leg was found yesterday in the ash dump at the foot of Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, and was taken to the morgue. Coroner's Physician Hartung examined the limb and said he thought it was severed after the death of the person, the or three, weeks ago.

BOY WINS SUIT FROM RAILROAD DESPITE CROOK

"Belt Line" Relied on Jail Bird to Defeat Victim.

PERJURER EXPOSED

Ex-District Attorney Rice Recognizes Star Witness as Old Convict.

To what degrading means a rich corporation will stoop in its efforts to defeat justice, came to light yesterday in Justice Giegerich's part of the Supreme Court, when the Central Park North and East River Railroad Company, which was sued for \$10,000 damages by a fourteen-year-old boy, was found to have been employing four notorious crooks as witnesses to defeat the testimony of the boy.

Louis Fritsch, a schoolboy of fourteen, brought suit against the company, which is known as the "Belt Line," to recover the sum of \$10,000 for injuries he received in 1908. A bale of hay, the plaintiff declared, which fell from a truck owned by the company, knocked him to the street and permanently injured his back and legs.

The attorney for the railroad at the conclusion of his defense sprung a surprise when he put on the stand four witnesses, all of them young men, who said they were members of the "Amazon Club," a social group on Eleventh avenue. Each of the witnesses testified under oath that he saw the Fritsch boy dangling from a rope on the rear of the truck, when the hay fell upon him. This, the lawyer contended, indicated negligence on the part of the boy and freed the company from all blame for the accident.

Rice Recognizes Crook.

With the testimony from these four "Amazons" the company could not lose, and the attorney for the "Belt Line" was beginning to feel rather comfortable about the situation when, almost at the close of the cross-examination of the last of the Amazons, who said his name was James Seamon, former District Attorney Thomas R. Rice came into the court, where a case he was interested in was to be called next.

The former district attorney looked at "Seamon" and recognized that he knew him well as a crook whom he convicted. He listened a few minutes to the cross-examination of Seamon by Attorney Ralph Gillette for the plaintiff and then he saw that the crippled lad and his lawyer were fighting a losing battle against the railroad company with the identity of the witnesses hidden. He went over to Attorney Gillette and asked him to give him the details in the case and the name of the witness in which Seamon contradicted himself over and over again, but clinging in the main to the statement that he had seen young Fritsch playing with the rope. Mr. Gillette then called his assistant in a loud voice to run over to police headquarters and bring the Rogues' Gallery photographs of Seamon and his companions. Seamon grinned savagely at Gillette and Rice. He looked at the chairs his three pals were supposed to be occupying and found them vacant. They slunk out of the courtroom the minute Rice entered.

Before Gillette's assistant returned with the police record of Seamon and the other three witnesses, trusty members of the Amazon Club, upon whom the Belt Line depended to defeat the claim of the crippled lad, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the boy.

Lawyer Gillette placed the minutes of the case before the district attorney and "Seamon" may get another vacation in prison.

"You can't remember him sending you to Elmira reformatory and later to Sing Sing prison, do you?" Gillette flashed at Seamon.

Seamon's face became livid with rage and he almost wriggled out of his seat. The jurors leaned forward, and then began a cross-examination in which Seamon contradicted himself over and over again, but clinging in the main to the statement that he had seen young Fritsch playing with the rope. Mr. Gillette then called his assistant in a loud voice to run over to police headquarters and bring the Rogues' Gallery photographs of Seamon and his companions. Seamon grinned savagely at Gillette and Rice. He looked at the chairs his three pals were supposed to be occupying and found them vacant. They slunk out of the courtroom the minute Rice entered.

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MORE INDICTMENTS IN ADAMS COUNTY, O.

WEST UNION, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The Adams county grand jury this morning returned 29 indictments charging vote selling in the last election. According to Judge A. Z. Blair conducting the election probe, these indictments are all against men who had already entered pleas of guilty to vote selling, but had not been indicted. This brings the total number of indictments charging vote selling in Adams county up to 5,222. It was reported after the death of the person, the or three, weeks ago.

ANTI-TRUST LAW HITS LABOR AGAIN

FEAR CAUSED HASTY HANGING OF KOTOKU

(Special to The Call.)

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 25.—That the Japanese government authorities were fearful of the influence of the writings of Denjiro Kotoku and of any public expressions he might make while in prison, is the interpretation put on the haste in hanging Kotoku, Mrs. Kotoku and their comrades yesterday, just six days after death sentence was passed upon them.

In view of the fact that all Socialist papers were suppressed last June and about 200 Socialists and radicals thrown into prison, the speedy execution of Kotoku and his comrades is also thought to indicate that the militant tools are planning an even more drastic campaign to stop the growth of Socialism in the empire.

Considerable comment has been made in rationalist circles upon the speed with which the government made away with its opponents, the first ever convicted on a serious charge. Feeling among the more progressive rationalists is very strong that the government has paid no heed to the protests of the civilized world, but has carried out its plans in absolute secrecy.

SPANIARDS DENOUNCE MURDER OF KOTOKU

BARCELONA, Jan. 25.—The Radicals have called a meeting to be held here tomorrow to protest against the execution of the twelve radicals who were convicted at Tokio of plotting against the life of the Emperor of Japan.

The government has issued very strict orders to the governor of Catalonia to prevent any overt demonstration against Japan.

SIX RESCUED FROM SINKING SCHOONER

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—On board the fishing schooner Jostie and Phoebe which arrived here tonight, were the captain and five men comprising the crew of the British Schooner Helu Shafner. They were taken from the sinking bulk of the latter vessel about forty miles east of Seal Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, last Friday, and had been clinging to the wreck four days, subsisting upon raw meat.

All of the men were severely frost bitten and were about ready to give up hope of surviving when the fishermen came to the rescue. Captain Hopkins, of the Shafner, said he left Shelburne, N. S., on January 15 bound for this city with a cargo of lumber. The next day the vessel began to leak and during the storm the cargo shifted and she was hove upon her beam ends.

Both masts were cut away, but it failed to bring the Shafner upon a level keel.

TAMPA TOBACCO STRIKE IS ENDED

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 25.—Fourteen thousand union cigar makers, who have been on strike since last July, will return to work in the morning as a result of the conference held today between representatives of the union and of the cigar manufacturers' association.

The manufacturers have refused to recognize the union. The long strike has resulted in enormous financial loss to the manufacturers. From the beginning of the strike, it was marked by disorder.

The strike led to the murder of J. P. Easterbury, manager of the factory. As result of murder, two cigar makers, who were thought to be implicated, were convicted.

J. M. Gill, B. Russell, J. F. Bartlum and Jose De La Gampa, strike leaders, are in jail at present, charged with conspiracy.

DEMANDED MONEY OF BREAD PEDDLERS

David Brayer, thirty-five years old, of 63 Avenue B, was held in \$2,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Butts yesterday on the charge of attempting to extort money from the East Side bread peddlers.

Three of the peddlers, Yets Gerber, of 79 Pitt street; Louis Lindner, of 89 Willow street; and Morris Goldberg, of 249 East 34 street, appealed to Assistant District Attorney Madala in the Bronx Market Court on Tuesday. They told that Brayer had threatened to have them arrested for selling exposed bread unless they gave him \$50. He represented himself as an inspector of the Health Department, according to Goldberg.

DUPONT IS RE-ELECTED

DOVER, Del., Jan. 25.—Henry A. DuPont, Republican, was formally re-elected United States senator here today by the legislature on joint ballot.

New Orleans Workers Are Convicted of "Conspiracy."

BLOW TO BIG UNION

Men Refused to Coal a Steamship, So Courts Clamp Slave Chains.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The determination of the United States government, and of big business which controls it, to use the Sherman anti-trust law to club labor unions has been illustrated again here today, when a jury in the United States Circuit Court returned a verdict of guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade against officials of the New Orleans Dock and Cotton Council.

The Dock and Cotton Council is the strongest labor union in the South. It has 50,000 members, embracing every man who handles a bale of cotton in any manner connected with the freight and export trade of the city.

Two years ago, in its fight against the masters, members of the Coal Wheelers' Union refused to coal the steamer Habi, because non-union longshoremen were employed to load the vessel.

Enraged by this tieup, the master prevailed upon the federal district attorney to charge the men with conspiracy in violation of the anti-trust law, and indictments were procured on this charge.

Splendid Organization.

The convicted men are James Byrnes, ex-president of the council, and now state labor commissioner of Louisiana; Philip Fearaw, ex-president of the local coal wheelers' union; and U. S. Swan, ex-president of the longshoremen's union. Swan and Fearaw are negroes. Sentence has been postponed.

The great union whose officers have been convicted in the federal court was splendidly organized. From the moment a bale of cotton, or load of lumber, or any other through freight, reaches the port until it has been stowed on a vessel it is handled by any one except the members of ten or more unions affiliated with the central body.

Those that unload a bale of cotton, those that haul it to a cotton press, those employed to compress it, those that haul it to the pier, those that stack it on the pier, those that load the various bales (those that carry it aboard ship, and those that arrange it in the hold are all members of various unions, known as drivers, haulers, yardmen, markmen, screwmen, etc.

It was argued by the government attorneys that when these men conspired to strike and tie up the port they interfered with interstate commerce.

LAW TO LEGALIZE CLASS STRUGGLE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Picking and the publication of "red lists" by labor unions are made legal by a bill which Representative Sprague introduced in the house Wednesday morning. Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana Federation of Labor, drew the measure and all the labor unions of the state are behind it.

Should the measure become law, the publication of information concerning "unfair" employers such as causing conviction of Samuel Tompkins and labor leaders in Washington would be legal in Indiana. It provides that publication would only be subject to punishment if it was libelous.

Funds raised by trades unions or other organizations mentioned in the bill are exempt from judgments entered as a result of the illegal acts of any of its members.

DREW REVOLVER TO HURRY WAITER

Anthony O'Hara, fifty-one years old, who says he is a pensioned veteran of the civil war, but doesn't explain how he got into the army at all, was arrested today and ordered a search. The search was not quick enough to suit him, so he drew a revolver and held it to the head of a waiter. It was found to be a fake, but the chief magistrate said he had no objection to the man's being arrested. The man's name is Anthony O'Hara. He was arrested on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

SHOE STRIKERS WIN IN ANOTHER SHOP

Cohen & Frank Grant All Demands of Men.

The striking shoe workers have at last broke the ranks of the manufacturers when Cohen & Frank, manufacturers, of 565 Stone avenue, Brownsville, granted the demands of the workers. Fifty men will return to work this morning. This firm stated only last week that they would rather give up business than settle with the industrial workers of the world. The strikers refused all the promises made by the firm if they would withdraw from the I. W. W., and continued the fight, which has been crowned with success.

The victory is due to the determination of the strikers and the solidarity displayed by them. Since the strike was declared not a man broke away from the ranks, but stayed in the fight until the last moment. Since the strikers have succeeded in making a break in the employers' camp, it is expected that more will follow the Cohen & Frank example and grant the demands of the men.

The bosses stated that they would take their old employees back to work, but that they would not stand for their I. W. W. affiliation, stating that this organization was "anarchistic." The men are standing by their organization and disregarding the objection of the bosses. The strikers are confident that more bosses will now line up and grant the demands made by them.

The strikers pulled out four scabs yesterday from the Wicher & Gardner shoe shop and sent them back to Massachusetts, where they were brought from. One of the scabs said that he was sent here by an agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who claimed that he could not get enough workers in Brooklyn. It is expected that more will follow the Cohen & Frank example and grant the demands of the men.

John J. Mullen, general secretary-treasurer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, an independent organization which has branches throughout Massachusetts, sent a letter yesterday stating that he would send \$100 for the strike within a day or so. This organization has already sent in \$500 and promised to help the strikers until they win the fight.

The Enterprise Association of Steamfitters sent in a check for \$25. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn brought in \$18.75 which she collected at a shoe shop on 87th street. Branch 72, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, sent in \$22. Local 52, of I. W. W., of Chicago, sent a check for \$10.

SENATOR JEFF DAVIS HARPOONS COLLEAGUES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Before the final passage of the Indian appropriation bill in the senate this afternoon, Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, jumped into the limelight with a characteristic attack upon former United States Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina.

An amendment to authorize the payment of \$60,000 to Colonel Hugh Gordon, son of former Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, for professional services in behalf of the Colville Indians of Wyoming, aroused the ire of Senator Jeff, who made a point of order against the legislation on the ground that it was new business.

"This is a case that has been before the committee on Indian Affairs, of which I am a member," shouted Senator Davis. "It is a claim in the interest of Colonel Gordon, of Georgia, for certain services he claims to have rendered for securing a large appropriation for Indians. I am advised that not only Colonel Gordon is interested in this claim, but that ex-Senator Butler, of North Carolina, is interested in it."

"I have seen ex-Senator Butler hovering around this senate chamber," declared the excited Arkansasian, "and want to say to the senate that when I see that gentleman interested in a matter of this kind I at once become suspicious that there is something doing in Denmark."

Edison and Victor machines on instalment. German and Hungarian Records. Open evenings and Sundays. Machines exchanged and repaired at reasonable prices. The oldest and most reliable store in New York.

FORTIFY PANAMA, SAYS CARNEGIE

Another Murder Station Won't Hinder World Peace in His Opinion.

Andrew Carnegie, the bewhiskered dove of peace, who recently shuffled over \$10,000,000 to a peace society to promote universal peace, and a few days later nodded approval when President Taft, at the Pennsylvania Society dinner, urged the fortification of the Panama Canal, is evidently determined to get the \$10,000,000 back with interest.

Carnegie came out yesterday with a statement in which, as president of the peace society, he urged his "colleagues in deep earnestness to support and trust the President," because he, the President, "knows what he is doing."

That the earnestness of Carnegie is deep cannot be questioned. The fortification of the Panama canal is a thing with which, while knocking the props out from under all peace talks, means millions in profits to the trust which Carnegie once fondled in his arms as an "infant industry," and which gave, and still gives him, the millions with which he amuses himself and astonishes others, by throwing them about in bequests of \$10,000,000, or thereabouts, for peace societies, or libraries or scientific institutions.

Carnegie's plea that we support President Taft in his schemes for fortifying the Panama canal follows in part:

Taft's Holy Work.

"I wish to submit to all lovers of peace in our country to support the President in his holy work, to trust him and to stand prepared to urge our senators to pass the great treaty which never fire a hostile shot, and just as we proceed making such treaties as the President will have or none the need for such defenses will diminish until in due time we shall need neither weapons of offense nor weapons of defense, because all nations will have placed themselves under the reign of law. Depend upon it, that after the President sets the important treaty he is now engaged upon he will soon take up the question of the canal building of dreadnoughts, although that is a question which will ultimately settle itself if the chief nations agree to settle all disputes by arbitration.

"As president of the Peace Society I speak in defense, because all nations will have placed themselves under the reign of law. Depend upon it, that after the President sets the important treaty he is now engaged upon he will soon take up the question of the canal building of dreadnoughts, although that is a question which will ultimately settle itself if the chief nations agree to settle all disputes by arbitration.

"Many friends of peace are urging that non-fortification would be a great step toward peace to the whole world, a splendid proof that the world is really advancing toward the abolition of war and proof that the United States republic can trust other nations to respect neutrality. I have no doubt that the world has been the case, and that the effect of non-fortification would have been profound; but since it is otherwise decided for reasons satisfactory to our President, who is foremost in the great peace movement now upon us, no more should be said on this subject except to say that sound reasons exist for his decision. The President gave evidence of his peace loving tendency at the Pennsylvania Society dinner on Saturday night when he said that if he had his way and was able to secure the peace of the world, he would submit the matter to arbitration treaties broader in their terms than any now existing between nations."

LID OFF DANVILLE ELECTION SCANDAL

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 25.—The lid is off Danville's election scandal cauldron. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Vermillion county grand jury issued subpoenas for Circuit Judge E. R. E. Kimbrough and Circuit Judge Morton Thompson. Mayor Louis Platt and numerous other county, district and city officials who have been elected to office during the last three years. State Attorney John H. Lewman also announced that he would testify.

Excitement was intense on Danville's business streets as the new word of the jury's action spread around town. This action is taken to mean that the final efforts to stop the inquiry have failed and that instead of abandoning the investigation, the inquisitors will go clear to the bottom of every rumor of vote buying.

When the grand jury adjourned Foreman Woodyard announced that the subpoenas included every city, town and county official in Vermillion county. The grand jury expects to return at least twenty-five indictments for buying and selling votes in operation on Monday or Tuesday.

The 822d Day of The Call and Our Ad

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Men's Furnishings—Underwear, Hosiery, Ties, Linen and Litholin Collars, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Suspenders, etc. Waiters and Cooks' Outfits.

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OFFER NEWSPAPER \$100,000 BRIBE

Ship Subsidy Advocates Would Pay That for Favorable Editorial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The house press gallery was stirred up today by an informal announcement that at 2:30 o'clock Alfred Warren Dods-worth, business manager of the New Journal of Commerce, would tell how \$100,000 was offered to him if he would procure the publication in that paper of an editorial expression favorable to the "ship subsidy interests."

This disclosure, it was made known, would take place at the afternoon hearing of the Olcott special committee now inquiring into the so-called ship subsidy scandal.

Mr. Dods-worth took the stand promptly. The session was opened by an announcement by Chairman Olcott that the New York publisher had submitted to him certain questions that he desired to have asked. One of these read substantially as follows:

"Have you ever been asked by the domestic steamship interests to run articles favorable to subsidy legislation?"

Mr. Dods-worth replied in the affirmative and then told his story. About six years ago a man entered his office in New York and informed him that he had a proposition to make. According to Mr. Dods-worth the man said that he desired to make arrangements for an insertion in the Journal of Commerce of an article favorable to subsidy legislation; that he wished to secure 1,000,000 copies of the paper carrying the article and that if he could make an agreement with Mr. Dods-worth along the line he indicated the people he represented were willing to pay \$100,000.

Mr. Dods-worth's visitor declared that he represented respectable people and that if Mr. Dods-worth assented to the proposal he would produce a certified check for \$100,000 in ten minutes to bind the bargain, the balance of the \$100,000 to be turned over immediately following the publication.

Mr. Dods-worth said he at once telephoned for his brother, Editor John Dods-worth, in whose presence the stranger repeated the terms of the offer.

In response to questions, Mr. Dods-worth told the committee that his caller did not disclose his identity nor had Mr. Dods-worth ever been able to ascertain who the man was. The stranger had declined to give his name or make known whom he represented until Mr. Dods-worth should agree to the terms proposed. "This was not done," according to Mr. Dods-worth, "and an effort had been made to corrupt the Journal of Commerce in connection with subsidy legislation. Two years ago, he said, another man, who also refused to tell who he was or whom he represented, offered \$45,000 as an inducement to the Journal of Commerce to speak favorably for subsidy legislation.

Mr. Dods-worth expressed doubt that he would now be able to recognize the man who approached him. The first caller he described as tall, clean shaven, well dressed, rather heavy, of dark complexion and about forty years old.

THE TYPOTHETAE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, THE PRINTERS' BOARD OF TRADE, THE MASTER MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION and the PRINTERS' LEAGUE, four organizations of employing book and job printers, have appointed permanent committees to bring about the organization of a central body "for better trade conditions and eradicating trade abuses."

HERALD PRINTERS WORK IN DISEASE AND DEATH TRAP

(Continued from Page 1.)

Years machinery was constantly being added, with the result that in the composing room under the roof of the Herald building space is at a premium. The composing room is always dark except for the center of the building, where there are several windows looking out into a blind court. What little air can be gotten into the room must be gotten through little six-by-twelve-inch windows, which look like pigeon holes.

This want of space and light with the congestion of the air in the composing room and the choke the employees. When in search of relief they open the pigeon holes, and are instantly exposed to a draft which very frequently results in pneumonia.

It is a notorious fact that more people die from consumption and pneumonia in the composing room of the Herald than in any other newspaper office in New York. There are instances where the strongest men who went to work in the composing room of the Herald left the place either from pneumonia or suffering with tuberculosis.

Fire Trap Hell.

The want of space in the Herald building, which makes it a plague spot, also turns it into a fire trap. Thus have but one stairway by which to get up and down. The stairway runs up two flights at one stretch, and is extremely steep and narrow. Two men could hardly come down the stairs side by side. As one walks down the stairway he does not get out into the street, but has to turn to one side. There are two more exits inside the composing room which lead to the editorial rooms, but these are scarcely ever used by the employees, and in case of a fire the main exit, steep and narrow, is the only way by which the men working in the composing room can save themselves.

Through pressure of the Health Department fire escapes leading out of the composing room were put up, but the fire escapes are there for show only, for they could never be used. They lead not out into the street, but into a blind court in the Herald building itself. Descend the fire escape and you find yourself in the glass gable roof of the basement. There one is penned in just as much as in the composing room. To extricate oneself from this blind court, after descending into it by way of the fire escape, you would have to break through a window, jump into the editorial room and there search your way through half a dozen doors before you could finally find your way out of the building.

The washroom has scarcely room for more than eight people. The soap given the composing room workers is of the coarsest, cheapest kind. The toilet facilities are likewise of the worst kind.

Tuberculosis Works Freely.

For years the printers in the composing room of the Herald have been making complaints that the place is such that the atmosphere is either breeding consumption or else if the little six-by-twelve-inch pigeon holes are opened, or the big suction pipes to ventilate the room are put in operation, one is sure to get pneumonia. They complained to the management. Two years ago the aid of the Health Department was invoked. Each time, however, the owners of the Herald and its managers staved off the demands of the men that the place be made more tolerable with promises and excuses.

Stories of death from consumption or pneumonia are the commonest thing about the composing room of the Herald. Most printers know who their predecessors at the machines were and the stories of their untimely death, victims of consumption, are common talk.

Most hideous is the condition of a hundred or so men who work tucked away in the various corners of the composing room, where the air is so thick you could almost cut it with a knife, and where the sweat from their bodies, mingling with this unwholesome and dust laden air, makes them dizzy after a brief stay in the room.

The proofreaders, too, have a terrible lot. There is no room for them on the floor of the composing room and so a little balcony has been built for them, where they sit attending to their work in a most stifling heat, breathing the air which is nauseating.

Human Life Dirt Cheap.

This cynical disregard for the lives of its employees, on the part of the Herald, according to those in a position to know the facts, is simply part of the cynical money making attitude of the Herald. Stories are current that every Monday morning the owner of the Herald, James Gordon Bennett, who lives in Paris, is forwarded a check of \$20,000 or thereabouts. With their chief concern that the check to their chief concern, the managers of the Herald have no time to look after the physical condition of the 350 men in the composing room.

As for James Gordon Bennett himself, he either does not know the kind of pest house his artistic building has degenerated into, or if he does know, his cynical sportsman's view of life prevents him from caring how many widows and orphans are made annually in the poisonous room under the roof of his fair Venetian building, so long as the checks come regularly every week.

Money talks, sings in lyric notes, and will buy anything from white paper and printer's ink to meat to sell in a stifling, disease breeding composing room!

LA FOLLETTE RE-ELECTED. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—At a joint session of the Wisconsin legislature this afternoon Robert M. La Follette, Republican, was re-elected to the United States senate.

GAME TO GRAFT OFF FISH PEDDLERS

Mayor Makes a Fine Show of Being Highly Indignant.

It was charged yesterday at the meeting of the sinking fund commission by two lawyers representing the fish peddlers who occupy stands in the market under the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge that a couple of city officials who belong to the Controller's office have been endeavoring to force the peddlers to become members of a political club by threats of assigning them to poor stands in the market.

The incident came up in a discussion on a proposal at the meeting of the commission to lease the market to a man named Meehan at \$5,000 a year. Meehan, of course, would sublet the stalls to the peddlers. Seldon Bacon and Saul S. Meyers, the two lawyers, named two men who are under the control of Mr. Prendergast as having insisted that the peddlers should join a certain political organization if they wanted good stands.

The Mayor directed Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick to make an investigation at once.

"If these charges are true," the Mayor said, "it is outrageous. I thought we had got rid of all this stuff. I thought I made it clear in a statement issued last year to the heads of the city departments that no one was to be coerced to join any political organization or to contribute to the funds of such organization, in the hope that by so doing he would get a premium or promotion."

The Mayor intimated that the reason why he had directed Commissioner Fosdick to make an investigation was to ascertain if his instructions had been disobeyed by any bureau head.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. Bartley J. Wright, attorney for the Brotherhood of Machinists, will deliver a lecture on the "Liability Law" before the Manhattan Lodge, No. 7, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. The interest in the lectures held under the auspices of the various New York lodges is increasing constantly.

The lecture delivered by George R. Kirkpatrick on Tuesday night on the "Hypnotism of the Working Class" was enjoyed by a crowd which overflowed the lodge room of Micrometer Lodge, No. 8.

BAKERS' UNION, NO. 164. Bakers' Union, Local No. 164, held a very successful ball at Ebling's Casino, last Saturday night. Both the upper and lower hall were packed to the doors and the affair was a success in every respect. Never before in the history of the union were there as many masks as at the ball Saturday night. The Judges, Herman Ciryaks, manager of the Fleischmann Yeast Company; C. Obrist and O. A. Myrup handed out the presents to the greatest satisfaction of the public. Chris. Kerker acted as chairman of the festival. The ball committee thanks the public of the Bronx and all organizations that attended the ball and helped it make the success it was. The employees of the silk factory, at Brook avenue and 148th street have refused to patronize Hennig's scab factory and attended the ball in a body.

FURRIERS MEET TONIGHT. There will be a meeting of the Furriers' Union at 42 East 4th street at 8 o'clock tonight for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term. All members are requested to bring their membership cards, so that they may be able to take part in the election. Other important business is to be transacted and all members are asked to attend the meeting.

STEAMFITTERS GET RAISE. It was announced by the officers of the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters that the bosses have at last agreed to pay the scale of wages as agreed upon at the termination of their last strike. The wages of journeymen will now be \$5.50 and of helpers \$3 per day.

The steamfitters have thus received the 50 cents a day wage increase for which they put up a great fight last year. The organization has opened an office at 237 East 24th street, where the work of the union will be directed.

SKIPPER'S MATE SUES FOR \$10,000 DAMAGES

Frederick W. Shields, formerly first mate of the steamship Dirigo, has filed a libel against the vessel in the United States Court in Brooklyn, in his suit against the owners for \$10,000 damages for injuries suffered in August last, on the voyage from San Francisco to New York.

While Shields was on the bridge a heavy sea struck the vessel and the handling gear way. He was hurled to the deck and, as he lay there, permanently injured. He says the rail was rotten, that there was no doctor aboard and that when the vessel arrived at New York the captain refused to give him a certificate for admission to the Marine Hospital.

You are at home when dealing with **FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE** N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW We handle all union made merchandise.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES. **J. STROPNICKY & SONS** (Successors to "BREAD") 1460 SECOND AVENUE, Bet. 10th and 7th Sts. Largest Masquerade Costumer in New York.

DR. COOK A MOVING PICTURE. Dr. Frederick A. Cook is negotiating with a moving picture concern in Flushing, Queens, to produce a picture of his alleged last day to the North Pole.

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We sell to private parties at real wholesale prices. No store can sell as cheaply as we.



\$20.00 Brass Beds, Heavy Styles \$7.50
\$35.00 Mahogany Parlor Suits \$19.00
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\$ 3.00 Leather Seat Dining Chairs \$1.90

5% Discount if you show your Union Card.

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A Step From the Third Avenue "L" Station.

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BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY. SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT.

AMERICAN DOLLAR MAKES UNCLE SAM HUSTLE FOR DIAZ

(Continued from page 1.)

revolutionists from their agents in the United States.

"If these troops be found insufficient additional forces will be provided. Two carloads of rifles, intended for the revolutionists, have been ordered by the federal authorities and special precautions will be taken to prevent their being transported across the Rio Grande.

"Rifles and ammunition purchased in the United States have been smuggled across the border for months, and it is charged by the Mexican authorities that but for this the revolution would have been ended long ago. Information regarding this smuggling has been conveyed repeatedly to the State Department and to the Department of Justice.

"APPEAL TO AMERICAN DOLLAR

"President Diaz having discovered that he could accomplish nothing through the ordinary diplomatic channels, decided to appeal to the Americans who have large financial interests in his country. Millions of capital, controlled primarily in New York and through New York connections, is invested in Mexican railroads, ranches and oil properties.

"President Diaz summoned a representative of these millions to Mexico City and laid the situation before him. The American got in touch with his associates, they made some investigations to confirm representations made by President Diaz and then they acted.

"President Diaz told the American that Madero, the leader of the revolutionists, who was supposed to be in Europe, was in reality in the United States. This was confirmed. Madero was seen in San Antonio, Tex., within the last week. He is keeping in touch with Hugo Griesbach of the United States and has been purchasing the rifles and shipping them across the border.

"The two carloads of arms, 16,000 rifles, which have been identified by the United States authorities, were purchased in Fishkill, N. Y., about ten days ago. The department has the numbers of the cars, the exact route by which they have been transported and their present location, unless they have been moved within the last twelve hours.

"Ten days ago 800 rifles were smuggled across the border at Coscocks, Tex. The Department of Justice has two men to guard the entire 1,600 miles of border between Brownsville and Paso.

"FUNDS FROM UNKNOWN SOURCES

"The Americans who are interested financially in Mexico have made efforts to locate the base of supplies of the revolutionists, but have been unable to cover just where the sinews of war come from. It is known that Madero, the leader of the rebels, has a large private fortune and that he brought about \$200,000 with him when he left Mexico. It is believed that funds have been supplied from these sources.

"The problem of the Mexican revolution has been troublesome to the authorities in Washington. Allegations of the crimes of the Diaz regime have been disseminated throughout the United States until popular sympathy has been with the revolutionists. The disposition was to let Mexico settle her own troubles, with representatives of the American dollar going to a hearing.

EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL CALLED A DISGRACE

The Rev. John Haynes Holman, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Episcopalian, before the Unitarian Club of New York at its dinner last night at the Hotel Manhattan, characterized "the cathedral of Morningside Heights" as "the greatest scandal in New York Christendom."

"Think of it," he continued, "millions of dollars expended for that colossal structure built by one of the richest corporations in the city while the societies for social betterment and for relieving the immediate needs of the poor cannot even on their work because of lack of funds. Again he referred to the new Episcopal Cathedral as a "marble tomb" for the thousands of persons who say the church is nothing to offer the common people right where these great churches of wealth are concerned.

O. W. Wuert PIANOS

1515 THIRD AVENUE, near 84th Street (Manhattan).

2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx).

1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

REACHING HIGHER LEVELS The Sunday Call JANUARY 29

is one to stir the spirits of Socialists with pride and anticipation. It is one, also, of such wide educational value that no better make-up of Socialists can be found. The time to make Socialists is the present—and The Call is the means. Push out this number. It will repay you in increased party membership, in a bigger army of fighters for emancipation.

The second installment of C. DOBROGEANU-GHERA's splendid monograph, SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY, translated from the Roumanian by L. GREENBERG, will be published. The first installment has aroused immense interest and that interest more than sustained by the mastery way in which the theme was developed.

A timely and informing article is PROFESSOR I. HOURWICH'S study of THE RUSSIAN DUMA. It is dispassionate, scholarly, thorough, and will give the reader a better understanding of the subject than can be found elsewhere in anything like similar space.

Socialists are opposed to the death penalty. Reasons, sound and logical, are given in RUTH C. BENTICK'S article on the DEATH PENALTY.

THE MAKING OF A SOCIALIST is something you should read and something you should give a friend to read—thereby doing a good turn to yourself and him. It is written by REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

Here are two boldly contrasted bits of fiction, gems, both of them—THE LIFE OF MAN (a spiritual drama), translated from the Russian by GEORGE HAENDEL MANN, a grim, sardonic bit that tells of resolutions made too late; and another Sixpence Piece, LOW FINANCE, by A. NEIL LYONS, whose work shows better artistry than was shown in similar length and similar line by O. Henry.

A beautiful piece of work is REV. ELIOT WHITE'S MAIN TAINERS OF THE STATE, a convincing and quietly forceful bit of argument.

WOMAN'S SPHERE will contain THE GIRLS ON THE CAR PLATFORMS, a sketch by ELIOT WHITE; and THE FLOWER OF DELIGHT, a fairy tale, by LOUISE W. KNEELAND.

If you want to know what's happening everywhere, follow The Call's SOCIALIST NEWS PAGE. It is the biggest, fullest department of the kind published, and its field is the whole progressive world.

Then there are other SHORT STORIES, plenty of SPECIAL NEWS, CORRESPONDENCE, a liberal amount of all the REAL NEWS that comes from the existing agencies.

The Call is steadily improving; make it grow proportionately in circulation and it will improve faster.

Steady, persistent work now will lift the Sunday to the position where it will be earning money, bringing in something to place the paper as a daily champion of Socialism on a self-sustaining basis. Everyone can get subscriptions. Everyone should.

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Send in a subscription today so the reader can begin with numbers

CHUCK HOTLY ATTACKS GAYNOR

Mayor's Subway Attitude Branded as an "Indecent Breach of Trust."

Mayor Gaynor was hotly scored by Councilman Mitchell, of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, for his standpat policy on the Interborough subway.

Mitchell was angered because of the Mayor's statement that the only modification of the Interborough's offer would be a provision for construction of an elevated extension of the Steinway tunnel to Woodside.

Mitchell declared that while the Mayor might assume that the subway extensions were signed, sealed and delivered to the Interborough, they would not get by him without a fight.

"It is not true that only minor details will be presented. It is my understanding that the commission would not be performing its duty unless it pressed the fundamental modifications which have been submitted to it in the form of suggestions, and I feel that the members of the committee will do their duty."

"A statement to the effect that only minor modifications will be pressed can only tend to weaken the position of the city and strengthen that of the Interborough."

"The Board of Estimate appointed to go into conference with the Public Service Commission over modification of the Interborough offer."

"Why does word go out to the Interborough that things are all its way? Why isn't the exact cost of the Interborough ascertained? Why isn't William G. McAdoo asked what he would be willing to do in a new subway offer? Why isn't the Bradley plan taken up and Bradley asked just what he will do for the city?"

"All these things could be done, yet one man says the matter is settled, that the Interborough is to have the job with one minor change. That man speaks for himself, he doesn't speak for me."

Borough President McAneny said: "The Mayor speaks for himself, not for me. I stand exactly where I stood in the statement I gave out last week: unless the Interborough makes the modification I want, I for one, will not support their offer."

BIT TONGUE IN SLEEP AND BLED TO DEATH

DANVERS, Mass., Jan. 25.—Eugene Maynard, Jr., thirteen years old, died today as the result of biting his tongue in a dream which frightened him.

The boy did not get up as usual Sunday morning and his mother went to call him. She found him too weak to call, the pillow on which he lay was saturated with blood.

The boy wrote on a piece of paper that he had been frightened in a dream, turned his head, shut his jaws and bit his tongue, all in his sleep.

Physicians tried for three days to stop the hemorrhage which had gotten such a big start. Finally a consultation was called and strong saline solution injections resorted to, but to no avail.

FALLING LIFT KILLS WAITER

Joseph Suarez, twenty-eight years old, employed as a waiter in the Hotel Martineau, was crushed to death yesterday morning by a dumbwaiter car, which carries provisions from the hotel's kitchen in the basement to the guests' apartments on the floors above. Suarez worked on the third floor.

After dispatching his order to the kitchen, Suarez went to the shaft to remove the breakfast for a guest from the conveyance. As he leaned out into the shaft to see if the car was coming up, it fell from above and crushed him. When the car fell it broke his neck. Dr. Cowan, of New York Hospital, said the waiter had been killed instantly.

The accident is thought to be due to some derangement of the elevator's machinery, as the elevator is controlled by a safety device which shuts off the power once one of the shaft doors is opened.

Suarez lived at 213 East 35th street.

SENATOR RE-ELECTED.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 25.—Clarence D. Clark, stand-pat Republican, was re-elected United States senator today by the legislature in joint session. Clark received forty-six votes and Kendrick thirty-four.

JUSTICE MAREAN RAPS KINGS JURY

Counsel for Indicted Persons Should See Minutes of Grand Jury.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Robert I. Roy, appearing before Judge Marean in the Supreme Court yesterday, made some emphatic statements with regard to the examination of grand jury minutes by lawyers representing accused persons.

He is counsel for Abraham Smith, of 63 Forsyth street, Manhattan, who was indicted together with Harry Cohen and George Lobeisky on the charge of causing the death of a horse belonging to Harry Lapinsky.

Roy is desirous of proving that the grand jury proceedings establish no prima facie case against his client, and for this reason he applied to Justice Marean for an order directing the District Attorney to turn over the minutes.

Roy said during his argument that immediately after he was retained he wrote a letter to District Attorney Clarke asking for an inspection of the minutes. The prosecutor replied that he could not comply with such a request.

"It was useless for him to apply to the County Court for permission, stated Roy, as there would be no possibility of having the motion granted."

"There is a well established custom," said Roy, "which is always followed by the County Court to deny applications of this kind where the District Attorney opposes, no matter how meritorious the application may be, and therefore it is useless to go through the formality of making a motion there."

Justice Marean followed with this remark: "I think counsel for an indicted person should see the grand jury minutes. I think that any conviction of felony should first be made before a grand jury."

It was finally agreed between Roy and the representative from the District Attorney's office to have Justice Marean inspect the minutes. After the inspection Roy is to be apprised whether a prima facie case has been made out. If not, he will demur to the indictment before going to trial.

BOSTON SIGN WRITERS FACE OPEN SHOP FIGHT

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—Sign Writers' Union No. 391 is conducting a strike against Felkin, 69 Long Wharf, for the violation of the firm's agreement with the union. The bosses are claiming that on April 1 they will force an open shop in Boston.

The sign writers are certain that the bosses, who bitterly oppose the union, will be unable to force the issue for the reason that Boston is one of the cities where the scale is low so naturally men will not come to a community where poor pay is the rule.

At this strike at Felkin's, two men went back to work, but quit when they were paid the union scale. The same was likewise assisted by the union. Such men are very poor specimens, and it is a safe bet they are also poor workmen, for men with a yellow streak like that are useless.

The following shops are strictly union and will undoubtedly remain so: William Hardy's, A. H. Settles, Donnells, Donovan's, J. A. Teeling, and Norman Brothers. Stay away from Boston sign writers, if the bosses attempt to force the open shop.

COMING TO PREACH FOR \$12,000 PER

The Rev. John Henry Jowett, D. D., M. A., who has been described as the greatest living preacher in England, came yesterday to the elders of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to accept their offer of \$12,000 that he accept a home, and that he will begin his pastoral duties the latter part of March or the first part of April.

"So it was with great pleasure that we heard from Dr. Jowett this afternoon," said Elder Edwin J. Gillies, yesterday. "He will become in this country, as he has in England, one of the foremost speakers and thinkers. I read this of him the other day: 'With Mr. Jowett, preaching is not a profession or an occupation; it is a sacred passion which absorbs all his energy and dominates his whole life. His winning manner, his wonderful voice, his compelling personality, his keen spiritual insight and his wealth of arresting phrases and illuminating phrases make him a very prince of the pulpit. In an age of materialism, indifference and reckless frivolity, he has no difficulty in gathering multitudes to listen to the evangelical message.'"

NEGRO SOUGHT TO WED WHITE GIRL

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Harry Wynne, colored, and with a police record, will not be married tomorrow. He was placed under arrest in a Main street jewelry store yesterday afternoon while in the company of eighteen-year-old Jennie Ohlbre, of 7 Barnet place. The pair were selecting a wedding ring. The girl is white and rather pretty. Wynne is married and his wife, formerly Annie Owens, of Jay street, is a colored woman.

The arrest of Harry was a shock to the girl, who clung to the young man's arm and cried when Sergeant Kepple took her away from the jewelry store to police headquarters. The girl had complete confidence in Wynne, who does not look like a negro. He protested that he was not, but on previous occasions when he was arrested he said he was colored, according to the police records.

KILLS SELF TO GET AWAY FROM SHARKS

Victim of Salary Loan Hogs Leaps Off East River Bridge.

Despondency, due to the fact that his salary for the next four weeks had been pledged to a loan company, is believed by the police yesterday to have been the motive that prompted a young man, believed to be E. W. Heaton, employed as a collector for the Rlythebourne Water Company of Brooklyn, and living at 214 West 5th street, Plainfield, N. J., to commit suicide by leaping into the East river from the Manhattan bridge.

Heaton told friends that he was distracted over financial difficulties and complained that he had borrowed cash at exorbitant interest rates.

Heaton plunged to his death at a time when the bridge was crowded with pedestrians. Hundreds saw him make the leap, but were unable to restrain him. He was seen staring down at the river in a contemplative mood. Then he suddenly climbed over the iron work and leaped off. He turned several somersaults in his descent.

At the time Heaton leaped the United States patrol Vigilant was steaming up the river, under the command of Captain J. P. Grace. Captain Grace and the crew saw him fall. He struck within a few feet of the bow of the Vigilant. The vessel was stopped and William Strong, the mate, tried to get Heaton with a boathook. He made two efforts to get him. In the first the hook caught into the collar of the man's coat but the collar ripped off. Heaton sank. Upon his reappearance Strong gripped the overcoat with the hook and dragged the man aboard.

He was then alive, but unconscious. The Vigilant was headed for the foot of Gouverneur street. The crew worked over the man in the meantime. An ambulance was called from Gouverneur Hospital, but Heaton died before its arrival.

JOBLESS ENGRAVER TRIES SUICIDE

Following an attempt to commit suicide because he was jobless, Jacob Miller, twenty-five years of age, of 299 Berry street, Brooklyn, is in the Cumberland Street Hospital. He jumped in the river at the foot of Gibson street and was rescued with a boathook.

Miller applied at the labor bureau for a position. He went into the yard with the rest of the workmen and after seeking J. H. Gregory, chief of the bureau, explained he was seeking employment and asked Gregory to put him to work. The latter replied Miller would have to file an application and get on the list.

Miller left the place downcast and went in the direction of the water. Ray T. Winne, a marine on sentry duty, noticed the man's set expression and followed him. At the foot of Gibson street Miller glanced around and then plunged into the river.

Gaston Tyson, a dockmaster, of 542 47th street, also Miller leaped into the water and he and Winne put after him in the place downcast and went in the direction of the water. Ray T. Winne, a marine on sentry duty, noticed the man's set expression and followed him. At the foot of Gibson street Miller glanced around and then plunged into the river.

Dr. Green, the navy yard surgeon, was called and Miller was removed in the navy yard ambulance to the hospital, recovering from asphyxiation. The physician said Miller is getting along well and unless pneumonia develops he will recover.

TO LICENSE FLYING MACHINE OWNERS

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—A bill was introduced today compelling owners of flying machines or dirigibles to be propelled through the air to register their names and places of residence with the state secretary, who will issue a certificate of registration and a register number.

The bill provides that this registration number shall be carried on all flying machines and shall be subject to an examination on demand by any proper officer. The registration fee will be \$10 and the state police are given control of the flying machines. The owners of machines are liable for all damages arising from their operation without proof of negligence. Violators of this law are liable to a fine of \$1,000 or five years in prison, or both.

DOLLARS AS SILVER WEDDING PRESENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Three hundred newly coined silver dollars are locked in the safe of the sergeant at arms of the house tonight. Tomorrow they will be turned over to the Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the house, as a little token that the members upon whom he invokes the divine blessing have not forgotten his silver wedding anniversary.

The presents started the conversation to give Mr. Couden this present, which is an indication that he will remain as chaplain of the house in the Democratic Sixty-second Congress. Mr. Couden does not know the \$300 is waiting for him. It is planned to surprise him when Mrs. Couden, whom he married out in Ohio twenty-five years ago, brings him to the house tomorrow. Speaker-to-be Champ Clark will make the presentation speech.

MORGAN SAILS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

J. P. Morgan sailed for Mediterranean ports yesterday afternoon on the Steamer Celtic for his annual winter vacation. A large party of Morgan's friends and members of his immediate family were at the pier to see him off. He said that he expected to meet a party of friends in Naples and travel for pleasure. He refused to comment on business conditions.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

The Call is compelled to exact this requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at short notice. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 3. Lecture tonight on Marxian Socialism. The subject is "Socialism and Education." Lecturer, August Claessens. On Sunday next, in the club rooms, Comrade Emil Meyer will lecture on "The Fundamental Principles of Socialism." Admission free. 272 East 10th street.

Branch 5. All standing committees of Branch 5 meet tonight at 8 o'clock at headquarters, 269 West 125th street. Comrades not members of these committees are also invited to attend and volunteer to take part in the practical work of propaganda. Some are wanted by the education committee to give out throw-away cards; the organization committee wants help in the work of visiting enrolled voters, and the bundle brigade wants a hundred volunteers to distribute literature.

The library on economics will be open as usual and the naturalization committee will be on hand ready to help those who wish to obtain citizenship papers. The naturalization committee meets every Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Branch 7 Discussion Evening. This evening at 8:30 o'clock, at the headquarters of Branch 7, 112 East 104th street, the topic "Does Religion Oppose Socialism?" will be discussed. Comrade Ph. Cohn will open the discussion.

The last meeting of this kind was very interesting and successful and it is hoped that all members and sympathizers will come to our regular discussion evenings and seize the opportunity of an interchange of ideas on important matters and help acquire the habit of disciplined and comprehensive analysis of sociological subjects.

Branch 7 Naturalization Bureau. The naturalization bureau of Branch 7 is open every Monday and Thursday from 7:30 to 10 p. m. at headquarters, 112 East 104th street. Members and non-members are invited to avail themselves of the services and assistance of the organization in making out applications for citizenship.

Y. P. S. F. Circle 26. The executive committee of Circle 26, Young People's Socialist Federation, will meet today at 8 p. m. The three members and the circle officers are urged to attend. In order to arrange an entertainment for Sunday, January 29. The three members are M. Glicker, R. Tarlow, and Shapiro.

BROOKLYN. 9th A. D., Branch 2.—At 4922 Fifth avenue. (See notice under 9th A. D., Branch 2, notes.) 9th A. D., Branch 4.—At Finnish Socialist Hall, 764 40th street. 21st A. D.—At 113 Moore street, corner of Humboldt street. Members and sympathizers are requested to attend, as very important business is to be transacted.

9th A. D., Branch 2, Notes. At the last meeting of Branch 2 of the 9th A. D., held on Thursday, January 12, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term of six months: A. L. Davis, financial secretary and treasurer; Charles Friedel, recording secretary; Anton Prins, organizer (re-elected); William Hourigan, literary agent and librarian.

Dr. Furman, who, because of illness, cannot deliver his lecture on "Constructive Socialism," will be replaced tonight by W. W. Passage. Every member is urged to bring a friend or sympathizer with him or her to the meeting, which will be held at 1922 Fifth avenue. There will also be a vote on members for state committee. George Pyantz, this branch's nominee, should be supported.

The organizer requests the members to rouse themselves from the general apathy into which they have fallen and not to be mere dues paying members, but also to show some interest by attending meetings and taking part in some of the work, thereby lessening that of those who now do it all.

ANTON PRINS, Organizer. 23d A. D. Naturalization Bureau. The naturalization bureau of the 23d Assembly district, Brooklyn, located in the headquarters of the Socialist party, at 1776 Pitkin avenue, will be open tonight from 7 to 9 o'clock. Comrades desiring assistance will receive same free of charge.

Spargo in Brownsville. John Spargo, author of many books on Socialism and sociology, lecturer and member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, will lecture tomorrow evening on "The Moral Value of Class Consciousness"

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

In the Knights of Pythias Temple, 422 Hopkinson avenue. This is the twelfth lecture of the course arranged by the Brownville branch of the People's Forum. It is expected that Comrades from all over Brooklyn will attend. Admission is 5 cents.

Rev. H. S. Baker will deliver the fourth number of his academic course of lectures on "Political Economy from a Socialist's Viewpoint," tomorrow evening, at Finnish Hall, 40th street and Eighth avenue, at 5:15 o'clock. In this lecture Comrade Baker takes up "Socialism and Capitalism." "Socialism and Capitalism" promises to be the most interesting lecture of the series. All holding season tickets are requested to attend. Single admission, at the door, 10 cents.

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PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of the Socialists of Philadelphia is called to the fact that the hall of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local 15, will take place tomorrow, at New York Hall, 7th and Morris streets. Tickets can be gotten at the office of the union, 224 Pine street, Philadelphia.

I. A. M. DISTRICT NO. 19 ELECTS OFFICERS

(Special Correspondence.) BOSTON, Jan. 23.—At the Sunday meeting of District 19, International Association of Machinists, comprising Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, much business of importance was transacted. The meeting was opened by President Thompson of Hyde Park No. 345. The president reported the conditions of the district as satisfactory, although business was dull. The financial report of the secretary-treasurer showed the district to be in excellent shape with a general growth of all lodges. The following were elected as district officers: President, R. L. Hall, Lodge No. 471; vice president, G. B. Loring, Quincy No. 108; financial secretary-treasurer, T. F. Buckley, Providence No. 147; business agent, H. W. Churchill, Boston No. 294; general executive board, R. L. Hall, G. B. Loring, Frank Jennings, Harry Kingston and S. M. Thompson.

An organizing committee of five was elected to cover the different sections of the district and a very progressive, energetic campaign of organization will be carried out. Of the officers elected, F. Buckley, secretary-treasurer, was re-elected and H. W. Churchill was re-elected for the fifth time. This speaks well for the efficiency and organizing ability of this good brother.

Philip Desolates, of Bridgeport No. 30, was endorsed as member for the international executive board. Vice President Wilson and H. W. Churchill, business agent of this district, are both candidates for the office of international vice president and the very best wishes of the machinists of this New England district go with both of these brothers. A general hustle for these posts is on in New England and they will make a fine run.

A new plan of organizing has been adopted and is being vigorously pushed, but as yet nothing can be given out for publication. The New England district has 40,000 members.

REPORT ON FOREIGN COMPENSATION LAWS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An exhaustive study of foreign workmen's compensation acts is contained in a bulletin just issued by the bureau of labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Most of the laws, it is declared, provide that gross negligence on the part of the employee bars his right to any compensation, while negligence on the part of the employer gives him the right for increased compensation. Special tribunals are provided in some countries to hear contests and court procedure is fixed by law in all.

Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and in some countries, agriculture, forestry and irrigation are the industries usually covered by the acts. In all but six countries the burden rests wholly upon the employer. In these six, Austria, Germany, New South Wales, the employees bear part of the expense.

In every case, the bulletin continues, the laws fix the compensation to be paid, and, with but one or two important exceptions, the compensation is based upon the wages received by the injured person.

SAYS SHE WAS HELD AS A WHITE SLAVE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The police here are today investigating the story told by Mrs. May Thompson, a sixteen-year-old girl of Roxbury, Mass., in which she implicates her husband, Thomas Thompson. The latter, together with John R. Walsh and Margaret Donovan, of Boston, were arrested in a hotel. "Beethoven's" Daniel Gregory Murray, Lecturer Hall, 218 East 160th street, induced her to leave her home in Roxbury and go with him to Boston; that after their marriage he compelled her by threats to live the life of a white slave. When he brought her to this city a week ago Walsh and the Donovan girl came with them.

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most cleanly read daily paper.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Long Island. Biedenkapp Bros. Real Estate Brokers and Builders. 10 Washington St., Jamaica, L. I. Have new lots for sale or to let very best and best terms. In writing to most workmen's financial conditions.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. MANHATTAN ST. 48 (near Amsterdam Ave.)—Four rooms; bath; \$16.48; new improvements. 8TH AVE., 2013-3 and 4 light rooms; hot water; rent \$11.41. 27TH, 208 W.—Six rooms, 2d floor; \$20 per month. 25TH, 143 W.—3-4 rooms; all improvements; \$13.50; \$13; payments weekly. 71ST, 342 W.—Four rooms and bath in basement; hot water, steam heat; \$14. 141ST, 273 W.—4 and 5 rooms; steam; hot water; \$18-\$22.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. AVE. A, 1328 (near 51st)—Four rooms, top floor; \$14; second floor, \$15; improvements. 3D AVE., 1612—Floor, 6 rooms; good light; improvements; \$15-\$16. 5TH AVE., 2157 (113rd)—Five rooms and bath; \$18; hot water; water supply; \$18. 25TH, 330 E.—Elegant extra light large apartments; best offer; \$12-\$13. 25TH, 247 E.—First floor, four rooms; all improvements; single house; nice yard; \$18. 33D ST., 610 E.—3 light rooms; hot water supply; all improvements; half month free; rent; \$10, \$10.50. 20TH, 240 E.—Five large light rooms; bath; hot water; \$18 to \$22; improvements.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. BROOK AVE., 143-5, 4 rooms; all improvements; \$12; improvements; rent reasonable; \$16. 10E AVE., 1512 (near 173d St.)—3-4 rooms; steam heat; \$12. 14TH, 432 E.—3-5 rooms; steam heat; hot water; bath; rent cheap; Janitor.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED. COMRADE desires furnished room in Manhattan; state price. Box 450, Call Office.

BOSTON LEATHER COAT WORKERS ON STRIKE

(Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—The employees of the Simon Manufacturing Company, leather coat makers, of 156 Pearl street, Boston, are out on strike. The difficulty arose over the discharge of one of the workmen. The men were satisfied the man was discharged for his union activity and the entire shop struck, and all but two are still out.

The strike has the sanction of the international executive board of the Garment Workers and will undoubtedly prove successful. The strike was called by Local 287 and the boys are confident and full of fight. The firm accepted the union label about six months ago. A committee is around soliciting funds. The Italian local gave \$5.

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TO INDICT CARNEGIE TRUST OFFICIALS

Yesterday the grand jury began a searching investigation of the affairs of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company, and it was said that indictments of certain officers of the institution might be handed up within the next few days.

Just what charges will be brought or what indictments will be returned cannot be learned until the investigation has progressed to a point of definiteness and alleged irregularities have been uncovered.

The books of the trust company were carried to the District Attorney's office today by Mr. Broderick, chief examiner in the state banking department, and almost immediately were transferred to the grand jury room.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Public School 33, 418 West 28th street. "Stonewall Jackson," Alexander Wooters. Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue. "The English School," Dr. David C. Freyer. Public School 47, Hester and Essex streets. "Teachers and Preachers," Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson. Public School 64, 10th street, east of Avenue B. "The Story of the Stars," Miss Mary Proctor. Public School 100, 128th street, west of Fifth avenue. "A Tour Through Ireland," Francis J. Thynne. Public School 114, Oak and Oliver streets. "The Wonders of New York," Frank L. Blanchard. Public School 119, 133d street and Eighth avenue. "The Unification of Italy," Edward M. Sait. Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street. "The Passage of the Negro from Slavery to Political Freedom," Dr. Arthur M. Wilson. Public School 150, 241 East 119th street. "James Russell Lowell," Charles J. Haulbenben. Public School 165, 108th street, west of Amsterdam. "Beethoven's" Daniel Gregory Murray, Lecturer Hall, 218 East 160th street. "The Making of Three Commonwealths," Axel Wolf Fish. Public Library, 112 East 98th street. "Uncle Sam's Farm," Charles Bullock. Lecture Hall, Hudson street, south of Christopher. "Peking, Battlefield Between the Old and New," Dr. Toyokichi Iiyama.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Edward King speaks tonight at 8 o'clock on "Alexander Hamilton, the Enemy of the People," at 153 Madison street. This is one of Mr. King's lectures on "The Makers of the Nation." Admission free. Tomorrow evening Mr. King will speak at 166 East Broadway on "The Morality of the Small Family."

CULBERSON IS RE-ELECTED. AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 25.—Charles A. Culberson was unanimously re-elected United States Senator today on joint ballot in the legislature. The Republican legislators voted for him.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 290. Headquarters, 10th and Madison Sts., New York. 5th St. St. Ave. (under 10th St.) New York. Meetings every Monday evening 8 o'clock.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL NO. 100. Headquarters, 200 East 34th St., Manhattan. Meetings every Monday evening 8 o'clock.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENT

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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UNIVERSAL PEACE.

By JOHN M. WOLK.

If the cause of genuine human freedom ever demands it, we Socialists will shoulder our guns and get in line.

But we are in favor of universal peace just the same. And we are in favor of the only economic measures that can insure universal peace. Every war has an economic cause. Under the present capitalist system, the industries of each nation are owned by a few capitalists. They hire wage slaves to do the work. Modern machinery has made the productivity of these wage slaves enormous. The capitalists pay them as wages on an average just about enough for them to live on and raise their children. As this is only a fraction of the value of their labor, it naturally follows that they are able to buy back only a fraction of the product. The capitalists and their retainers are unable to consume all the balance. Consequently there is a great surplus that has to seek a market abroad.

Every civilized nation is in this same condition. Every civilized nation is therefore constantly on the lookout to preserve its markets abroad, to secure new ones if possible, and also to retain or obtain opportunities for the investment of surplus capital.

Right here lies the cause of all recent wars.

Here lay the cause of the Spanish-Cuban war.

Here lay the cause of the Spanish-American war.

Here lay the cause of the Philippine war.

Here lay the cause of the China-Japanese war.

Here lay the cause of the Boxer war.

Here lay the cause of the Russo-Japanese war.

Everyone of these wars was fought for the purpose of gaining or retaining foreign or colonial markets, and gaining or retaining opportunities for the investment of surplus capital.

Here also lies the reason why all the nations of the world are at swords' points.

They are all maintaining immense navies for the sole and only purpose of gaining and retaining foreign markets and opportunities for investment. Socialism will abolish war because it will put an end to the fierce contest for foreign markets and investments.

When Socialism is established, the men and women who do the necessary and useful mental and manual labor of the world will receive the full value of the product. They will consume the product themselves. If they are not able to consume it all, they will shorten their hours of labor and not produce so much. As a matter of course they will exchange products with other nations, each nation getting those things which it desires for use. But they will have no occasion at all to engage in a scramble for foreign markets or investments.

Therefore, when all nations are

socialized, the cause of war will be gone.

The navies can be placed in the Socialist museum.

Some people have scoffed at us because of our opposition to war. They have contemptuously declared that our expectation is utopian.

But, when the cause of war is first realized, it is easy to see that Socialism will remove that cause, and that therefore the abolition of war is a certainty instead of an idle dream.

The Socialists have already made their influence felt in preventing war. When Norway withdrew from Sweden, the capitalists of Sweden wanted to force her back into the alliance, because the two nations combined could exercise more power and influence in foreign affairs—that is, in the gaining and retaining of foreign markets and opportunities for investments. But the Socialists of Sweden declared that they would refuse to fight against the workingsmen of Norway. And, as a very large proportion of the workingsmen of Sweden are Socialists, the capitalists were compelled to abandon the war project.

Likewise, when France and Germany got into trouble over Morocco, because French and German capitalists had money invested in Morocco and wanted markets there, the French and German Socialists were unanimously of the opinion that the workingsmen of France and Germany had no quarrel with each other and that it would be folly for them to help their masters, the capitalists, to fight with each other over markets and investments. Without a doubt it was their influence that caused the two nations to settle the question peaceably.

So the Socialists have already prevented war to a considerable extent and prevented the shedding of a vast amount of human blood.

It is useless for the capitalists to enter into a war, unless they can foment hatred among the people, so that they will go forth and fight the battles, while the capitalists themselves sleep at a safe distance.

For the capitalists never fight battles. They may not be invincible in peace, but they are certainly invincible in war. They always stay at home and rake in the money, while the workingsmen spill each other's blood.

When the workingsmen are not foolish enough to consent to do the fighting, the war has to be called off.

As fast as the Socialists become more numerous, war will become less frequent.

When the Socialists gain control of all the nations, war will cease altogether.

We will then have universal peace.

We will then realize Tennyson's dream of a federation of the world.

As August Bebel predicts, there will be a world parliament, formed of the representatives of all the civilized nations, which will regulate international relations and render them more and more stable.

OUR POLITICAL LIBERTIES.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

Among other things, Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, in his inaugural message, recommends that such cities as desire so should be encouraged to adopt the commission form of government.

But it appears that Socialists are not alone in viewing with distrust some features of this innovation. Judge Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, took occasion at a social affair to express himself very forcibly on the question. Said he:

"Gentlemen, when the time comes that these cities cannot govern themselves, but must depend upon government by commission of aristocrats, it means the end of free government. It will be the entering wedge to overthrow the last hope of humanity, a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Judge Sulzberger is the most honored and respected members of the Philadelphia bench. He is a Republican in politics, and has often made it clear that he is entirely opposed to Socialism.

He is used by the Republican party, without the least acquiescence on his part, to be sure, but used just the same, as a stalking horse. Thus, four years ago, he was "favorably mentioned" for mayor, before the party got down to business, and when it did—it nominated and elected Reyburn.

Moreover, the present agitation on the part of the Jurist may be viewed with additional amusement when it is known that at the recent gathering of Pennsylvania judges, the talk was pretty general to the purpose that the commission form of government would stop the progress of the Socialist party.

Under the circumstances, not only will the Socialists sympathize with Judge Sulzberger in his discomfort, but thank him for the discomfort he is causing the anti-Socialists.

Socialism, to most people, is primarily an economic movement, having to do with the creation and distribution of the world's goods. Because it is concerned primarily with the great mass of the people who labor in modern industries, it is another name for industrial democracy. Yet it is often conceived that its concern with political democracy is purely gratuitous and a step which may bring it as much trouble as advantage.

But industrial democracy is impossible without political democracy. The Socialist party fights for each at the most opportune time, even while realizing that political democracy is only the instrument through which the material welfare of the people can be won.

On the other hand, the present social arrangement is based upon industrial despotism, the ownership by a few people of those things which are the sources of livelihood for the great many.

Industrial despotism requires political despotism. Any other situation is bound to work havoc for the ruling class.

Consequently, the ruling class, overtly and covertly, is forever striving to destroy the semblance of political democracy we have today. By extending the powers of the courts, by this-

use of the anti-trust laws, by limiting the ballot, by attacking the labor press, as well as by the generous circulation of hush money, in advertisements and philanthropy, does it hope to reduce us to political peons.

But this it will never do. For it cannot combat the forces against it. The fact that such a man as Judge Sulzberger will go out of his way to sound the warning against the attempted usurpation of a liberty we enjoy, is but one sign of a pretty general feeling. In fact, it would not be too much to say that a majority of the American citizens are content to go along with their favorite party only because they are of the belief that their party will curb the sway of the moneyed aristocracy.

Yet the time is not far distant when such men as Judge Sulzberger must see that it is just as right and proper that the people should minister to their own material wants in their own way, as it is right and proper that they should govern themselves.

Better than that, is it not just as highly important that the nation should control the sources of the very existence of its people as it is that it should control its political destiny? For what is political economy but the nation's housekeeping?

Socialism is to economics what the republic is to politics.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ITALY.

By M. O.

Reviewing the situation of the working class and the Socialist party of Italy at the close of the year 1910 the Vienna Arbeiterzeitung's special Italian correspondent reaches conclusions of general interest.

The situation of certain groups of workers is likely to become more difficult. The cost of living is steadily increasing. The ruling class obviously plans to mislead the workers with talk of reforms, hollow rhetoric and empty promises.

This means a grave responsibility for our own party and new tasks to be faced courageously, with eyes wide open. Italian workers no longer have to cope with an antagonistic force hovering aimlessly between sentimental weakness and reckless brutality, as was the case up to a decade ago. The enemy has now become clear-sighted and in no doubt as to aims and objects.

Economic and political reactionaries in Italy are now joining forces more and more. The period of easy victories achieved by surprise is a thing of the past. Every step forward will henceforth mean hard fighting.

On the threshold of the new year, the Italian class-conscious proletariat is more closely united than ever. Its parliamentary representation has made a radical change in its political policy. Instead of the limited support heretofore given to the ministry, the Socialist deputies now are in open opposition to it.

This means an energetic struggle against a regime of petty opportunism, nepotism and trickery. The situation is clearing for the policy of the working class, the advancement of the nation's resources for the benefit of the producers instead of that of the parasites.

WHEN EAST AND WEST MEET.

By ALEXANDER HARVEY.

In the February Current Literature.

Kotoku is a name that became very familiar to the world last month because of the scope and energy of the international agitation to save the lives of the twenty-five or more agitators sentenced to death at Tokio for conspiring against the throne and person of the emperor. A history of the case of Denjro Kotoku, from the first revelation of his "plot" last September until the final recommendation of capital punishment to the tribunal that decides his fate this month, seems unobtainable in any quarter. Conflicting versions of certain isolated and seemingly disconnected facts in this affair have found their way to the leading newspapers of Europe. Japanese press opinion of the case is practically unformed. This seems the result partly of the immemorial Japanese tradition making all discussion of the person and prerogatives of the emperor an act of the grossest irreverence, and partly to a policy of secrecy adopted by the Tokio authorities for some reason unexplained. The net result imparts to the trial and condemnation of Kotoku an atmosphere of mystery of which Socialists all over the world are making much.

This Denjro Kotoku is, at any rate, if we may trust the Paris Temps, one of the pioneer Socialists of Japan. His associates in the conspiracy trial are said to be disciples of Marxian theories likewise. One of them is a woman. Kotoku himself is said, upon no very reliable authority, to be a native of a northern province in the island of Hondu, and to come from a family of decayed fortune although of noble extraction. He imbibed socialism in this country, which he visited some years ago.

Were the activities of Denjro Kotoku manifested in Europe or America, he would be regarded simply as "an unusually pestiferous type of labor leader." In the opinion of the London News. During his sojourn in San Francisco about six years ago—unless the biographical details in the European dailies are all wrong—he came into contact with the labor leaders and the Socialist agitators. Kotoku seems to have been an unusually promising and apt pupil. He absorbed the whole collectivist gospel—ownership of all the means of production and distribution, repudiation of national debts, abolition of armies and navies, reconstruction of the family, extermination of the idea of a personal thaumaturge, and so on. He had thus equipped himself with a set of theories indistinguishable from those of a "Comrade" on the East Side of New York. Kotoku was very enthusiastic in propagating among his countrymen on our Pacific coast, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Formosa and in the empire of the Shoguns when he got home, precisely such a "regeneration" of the world as commends itself to the Berlin Vorwarts or the New York Call. He translated Kropotkin and William Morris into Japanese. He led "labor."

A far more prolific soil for Socialistic agitation now exists in Japan, observes the Paris Figaro, than might be suspected by those who have failed to keep track of the development of the factory system there. The proletariat in the realm of Mutsuhito suffers from many aspects of industrial life which in more advanced countries have led to eight-hour laws and supervision of sweatshops. Japan has its industrial magnates who, in its accumulation of vast fortunes, pay little heed to the condition of those who must live by the labor of their hands. Some very painful details concerning the mode of life of young women in Tokio factories found their way into the London Times not very long ago. The attention of the Japanese diet had to be called to the overwork of very young persons in some of the industries stimulated into being by the spread of western civilization to a country not altogether prepared for the emergence of a toiling class. Kotoku seems to have been successful as well as tireless in forming a Socialist party out of the elements congregated into the factory districts. He was what is called an "intellectual," but he paid special heed to "labor."

To what extent Kotoku confined his teaching within the limits prescribed by orthodox Socialism is a hotly disputed point. If we are to accept the official statement put forth at Tokio, this Japanese agitator had advanced from his original Marxian ideas in the direction of a gospel that looked more or less like anarchist communism. To the Paris Humanite he is merely a revolutionary Socialist, modifying some teachings of the collectivist school to suit a civilization surviving from a remote age. Whatever be the truth about this, it is clear that Kotoku first attracted official attention to his propaganda by the pamphlets in which he attacked the function and position of the emperor. The scheme of things Japanese rests primarily upon the attributes and powers of the head of the state. There can be no questioning of these fundamental principles of divine sovereignty which comprise the basis of the emperor's right to own and sway all persons and all property without incurring a guilt of treason too heinous for western comprehension. This is the crux of the case of Denjro Kotoku and those implicated with him.

Even a discussion of the facts in the case of the convicted Kotoku involves it seems from the Paris Debata, scarcely less foul an affront to the religious sanctions of the Japanese mind than was the attempt to put Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera of "The Mikado" a few years ago upon the boards of a London theater. That

theatrical enterprise was interfered with by the censor in the interest of the cordial understanding to which form is given diplomatically through the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Misunderstanding of these matters in the western mind grows out of failure to realize the sentiments of the Japanese people toward their sovereign. These sentiments include, we read in the London Times, not only the loyalty—greatly intensified—with which the British regard George V, and the deference which the devout Roman Catholic tenders Pius X, but the deeply religious feeling and belief with which a Calvinist worships Jesus Christ. Our contemporary declares this with all reverence and is guilty of no exaggeration, it seems in the light of press comment abroad generally, when it puts the matter thus. The most sacred of Japanese impulses is in question.

The accusation against Kotoku could not even be formulated, if we may accept the impressions of the French dailies, without compromising the loyalty of the Japanese who put it into words. Hence a request for a statement of the charge places a Tokio official in a most embarrassing position. The emperor Mutsuhito (literally the "generous"), to give him the personal name which is never in practice used in Japan, is the very ideal, we read in the London Post, of a human representative of the final forces that sway the earth and mankind. His traits are a matter of reverential wonder to the masses of his subjects. The practice of ascribing success in war to the imperial virtues, which the commanders of naval and military forces followed in wording their dispatches concerning the late struggle with Russia, corresponds to a reality that is very precious and full meaning to the Japanese heart. It is well high unthinkable to the natives of the island empire that a countryman could be so base as to blaspheme the name by which all live and move. The fundamental Socialist tenet is peculiarly horrible to the pious, since it places the means of life and the source of the public well being outside the supernatural region into which the imperial authority extends.

There are a few royal courts of which so little is known as that of Mutsuhito, observes the London Standard, in the course of an attempt to expound the mysteries of the recent state trial. In its outer aspect, the court of the Mikado is a modern affair and even European in detail. In its inner life, however, it remains as thoroughly Japanese as ever it was during the not so distant era when an emperor of Japan was never seen except by members of his own household and the heads of the five noble families that have ranked next his own from time immemorial. Although Mutsuhito is by far the most enlightened and progressive of all the oriental potentates, the court over which he presides, we read further in the London daily, remains peculiarly jealous in its exclusiveness. "Not that his majesty has any objection to foreigners. On the contrary, in proportion to his opportunities he probably grants as many audiences to them as does any western sovereign." But there is always the sense of coming into contact with the intangible and the incomprehensible. Attempts to gain information relative to the true Japanese attitude in all that concerns Mutsuhito's position are baffled by the fact that his majesty's office is too sacred to be divulged to the gentle world. Japanese discourage all lengthy talks on the subject of their ruler. "Of all the changes in the life of Japan, the associations of ruler and people have been the least assimilable to western notions." Up to forty years ago, no subject might look upon his majesty, who lived apart in the seclusion of the palace. When the rule was modified to the extent of his leaving the palace, all shutters had to be put up in the streets, and even crevices in walls stuffed with paper.

Fundamentally, it seems from the Paris Gaston, Mutsuhito is to the Japanese mind's portion or emanation of deity itself. "All the innovations which have been permitted in the relations between the emperor and his people have not been in the direction of diminishing the honor accorded to a divine being." The natives do not like to hear their sovereign called "Mikado" for the reason that the title is not recognized by majesty itself. Disrespectful references to the three symbols carried on certain occasions to denote the approach of the sacred one have caused riots in Tokio. These three symbols of the imperial house of Japan are the mirror, the crystal and the sword. They are carried in front of the emperor on state occasions. Each has its special significance, elucidation of which has involved much expenditure of paper and ink with no very intelligible result. A gentleman of the court who was so hapless as to smash the mirror in a ceremonial procession disappeared thereafter and is understood to have fallen upon his sword. To look down upon the emperor when he is riding through the streets is evidence, it seems, that one is corrupt.

Japanese dailies were not censored in the least regarding the case of Kotoku, according to the Paris Temps. They were merely following an immemorial custom when they entered what seemed a conspiracy of silence. The incidents that are published in the British and continental papers with reference to the various royal families of Europe and no counterpart in Japan. The publication of any particulars of the life or career or circumstances of Mutsuhito is strictly prohibited if not by law at least by custom. From their tenderness, says the Paris Humanite, the more and more the Japanese people are taught to reserve their reverence and

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SURPLUS VALUE.
The merchant calls it profit. And he winks the other eye. Then banker calls it interest. And heaves a cheerful sigh. The landlord calls it rent. As he tucks it in his bag. But the honest old turgid. He simply calls it swag. —Labor Leader, London.

WHY THERE ARE NO ISSUES.
Tyros in American politics ask why we have such a paucity of issues. The answer is simple. The object of a candidate is to get an office for the money and personal glorification there is in it and not an opportunity to perform a public service. In order to get an office he must get votes. A vote saved is a vote earned. To take a decided position on a matter of importance loses the votes of those who disagree with that position. Pronouncements long may be manly, but they are good politics.
That is why a candidate— Must discuss the liquor question in a way to satisfy both the saloonkeepers and the W. C. T. U.
Must regulate the railroads for the benefit of the people without making them less profitable.
Must denounce the trust in a way that the trusts approve.
Must raise the salaries of employees without increasing the expense of employers.
Must lower the cost of living without reducing the prices of commodities.
Must say a good word for God without antagonizing Mammon.
To the credit of the American politician it must be admitted that age in history has produced his superior in this line of work—Life.

COMMERCIAL CANDOR.
Obliging Shopman (to lady who purchased a pound of butter)—Send it for you, madam?
Lady—No, thank you. It won't be too heavy for me.
Obliging Shopman—Oh, no, madam. I'll make it as light as I possibly can.—Punch.

GET RICH QUICK.
An Irishman had received a job broken on a railroad in a mountainous section of Pennsylvania. He was to be paid a certain amount in miles as wages. On one of the trips the engineer lost control of the train, and at a dangerous rate went speeding down the steep gradients. Suddenly the conductor was his companion, who had been clinging to the running-board for dear life, make a move as though to rise, and fearful that he intended to jump, conductor yelled, "Don't jump! You're killed!" The greenhorn shook back, "An' do you think O'm mah enough to jump whin O'm mah money as fast as O'm mah now?" —Louis Mirror.

HOUSEHOLD HINT.
"Your meringues," says the mistress, "are so delightfully frothy and light. How in the world do you get them that way?"
"It's the new butter, mum," explains the cook. "He used to be barber, mum." —Life.

WHAT THEY SAID.
Penelope—Charley called last night. Justine—That's twice in a week, isn't it?
Penelope—Yes.
Justine—I suppose he'll come the times in the next week?
Penelope—That's what my best says.
Justine—And six times the next?
Penelope—That's what aunty says.
Justine—And seven times the next?
Penelope—That's what papa says.
Justine—And then what?
Penelope—Then we'll get married, that's what everybody says.
Justine—And then what?
Penelope—Then I shan't see him more of an evening; that's what my best says.—Ally Sloper's.

SURE OF HIS FACTS.
An earnest preacher in God's word has a custom of telling the people news in his prayers, recommending a petition for help against the progress of wickedness in his world with the statement:
"Oh thou great Jehovah, crime on the increase. It is becoming prevalent daily. I can prove it to you by statistics." —Everybody's Magazine.

"Love your neighbor as yourself," said the minister, with great earnestness.
"Thomas," whispered the lady, her husband, who lived next door a pretty young widow, "come to this is no place for you." —Tit-Bits.

Reporter—Senator, if I mistake your name has been mentioned twice in connection with the agency.
Senator Lohman—Why, yes, London Journal, I believe, once. I marked that if the office of the United States was sold I would probably buy it. —Cage Tribune.

No one else volunteering to Tommy got up and offered the lady a seat.
"You take more room," said the lady, "but if there are gentlemen I'll move a little, kin arrange in between 'em." —Cage Tribune.