

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

The Call

The Weather. CLOUDY; PROBABLY RAIN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911. Price, Two Cents.

FORWARD'S BIG BALL TOMORROW NIGHT

Murrah, Hoch, Vive, Viva, Bravo, Zdravstruy, Not to Mention Oi Yoi!

Madison Square Garden, the place associated the world over with the pleasures and amusements of the rich and the mighty, will harbor a vastly different crowd of merry-makers tomorrow night.

Not the idle Fifth Avenue ladies, not the dissolute Broadway gentlemen, but the hosts of toilers from the shops and factories, who are guided by the light of Socialism and progress, will make Madison Square Garden their own tomorrow night.

The occasion is the annual masquerade and ball given under the auspices of the Forward Association, publishers of Vorwaerts, the Jewish Daily Forward, the able Socialist paper built up, owned and controlled by the working masses of the East Side of New York, having a circulation second only to the big capitalist dailies.

The Forward masquerade ball has been an annual affair for a dozen or more years. It was first held for the benefit of the Forward itself, which was then putting up a hard struggle for existence. Thousands of people attended the ball the year it was established, for they knew that the proceeds of the ball would go to make their Socialist daily stronger.

Long since the Forward has ceased to be in need of financial support, but the ball and masquerade remain an annual event in the Socialist movement of New York and the East Side generally. Hundreds of people will come over from Philadelphia, Boston, and from other cities within a radius of between two to five hours' ride from New York.

The Forward ball is one of New York's great sights. To see it once is never to forget it. In the first place, there is its huge hall. Twelve thousand people, 13,000 men and women, boys and girls, and many children, will be present. They speak perhaps a dozen or more languages, but their hearts are united in one cause, Socialism, and their minds dream of one thing, the Socialist commonwealth.

Many men and women who have lost track of their countrymen, of their friends, and don't seem to be able to get in touch with them, go to the Forward affair, and here old acquaintances invariably find each other.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO HELP MORGAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The treaty between the United States and the republic of Honduras, signed recently at the State Department, was sent to the senate today by President Taft for ratification. The purpose of the treaty is to refund the public debt of Honduras, which amounts to about \$110,000,000. It is supplementary to a loan agreement between the Honduras government and representatives of the Morgan banking syndicate, which will furnish \$10,000,000 for refunding the Honduras debt.

SCAB WAITERS AT OLD GUARDS' BALL

Union Men Refused to Pay for Breakeage at Famous Carousal.

Union bartenders and waiters did not serve refreshments at the tin soldiers' ball in Madison Square Garden last night and this morning. They were asked to do it yesterday, after the scab employment agency which is always called upon by the Old Guard to furnish the "help," found it could not round up enough raw material for the job.

This employment agency, which makes a specialty of skinning people who have to work in a world where one job must keep three workers alive, went to William P. Joyce and John J. Hickey, walking delegates of the bartenders' union, and opened negotiations for men. They wanted men who would begin work yesterday at noon, continue through a night's carousal of one of the most famous boozing organizations in history, until 11 o'clock this morning—for the sum of \$6.50—perhaps.

MASS MEETING IN HOBOKEN TONIGHT

Former United States Senator J. N. Stacy, of Idaho, will address a mass meeting of water front workers, including men and women, the industrial and other members of the working class tonight at 8 o'clock, at Suerfert's Hall, 323 Washington street, Hoboken.

SPANISH PEASANTS WON'T SELL FOOD

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The inhabitants of Lugo, Galicia, are very indignant over the placing of the octroi tax on foodstuffs and other absolutely necessary articles, principally firewood. They have assumed a very threatening attitude, and are being aided in their opposition by the peasants from the country roundabout.

DILKE IS DEAD OF HEART TROUBLE

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Charles Westcott Dilke died today. The immediate cause of death was heart trouble. He had been in an embroiled condition since the recent election, the strain of the campaign having affected him severely. He came to the south of France to recuperate, returning to London last Saturday. Soon after reaching home he took to his bed.

CURTISS RISES FROM OCEAN, SOARS AWAY

Astonishing Feat Performed by Aviator in Pacific Waters.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 26.—The aeroplane added another conquest to its long list of achievements on San Diego bay this afternoon when an aeroplane driven by Glenn H. Curtiss arose from the surface of the bay, flew two miles, returned to the starting place and alighted on the water as lightly as a gull.

The solution of the problem of starting from and landing on the water, which has been regarded as one of the most difficult, at the same time the most important, ever undertaken, has thus been solved. Curtiss' feat makes a new achievement in the history of aviation.

The success of the Curtiss experiments which have been on for nearly two weeks, came suddenly. Accompanied by Lieutenant Ellison and Lieutenant Walker, of the army, assisted by a dozen mechanics, an aeroplane was brought out of its hanger about noon and launched in the shallow water of Spanish bight, a narrow strip of water separating San Diego and North Island in San Diego Harbor.

The machine was equipped with special appliances to float it and allow it to attain a high rate of speed on the surface of the water. Changes had been made in the hydroplanes from day to day as the experiments showed progress with each change. When the aeroplane was launched today, it felt content of success. The weather was perfect for experiment, the breeze, at five miles an hour, and the water almost as smooth as a mill pond.

HONDURAS REBELS DEFEATED IN BATTLE

TECUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 26.—The defeat of a revolutionary army by government troops was reported today. Colonel Velasquez, the insurgent leader, is said to have been killed in the battle which took place in the neighborhood of San Antonio.

CALIFORNIA SENATE GIVES WOMEN VOTE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 26.—A woman suffrage amendment to the constitution, framed on the Colorado law, passed the state senate today by a vote of 35 to 5.

INTRODUCES BILL TO PROTECT "SAND HOGS"

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—To protect "sand hogs" working in coal mines, a bill was introduced today in the senate by a senator who has patients suffering from compressed air illness to report to the state bureau of labor and statistics.

REVOLT AGAINST DIAZ NOW FLARES UP IN VERA CRUZ

Federal Troops Fall Back Before Fierce Rebel Attack.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Jan. 26.—The revolutionary movements in the state of Vera Cruz are gaining ground, according to reports just received from that section. A dispatch from the scene of the trouble today says that on January 22 a battle occurred at the town of San Juan Evangelista between 400 rebels and 200 troops which lasted five hours. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

OFFICIAL CRIMES Cause Population to Take Up Arms Against Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It is now up to the capitalist judges of the United States Supreme Court to make good to their masters or quit bluffing. The cases of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice president and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor, charged with contempt of court in violating an injunction, came up in the Supreme Court today.

There are three separate appeals in the litigation, but all are related. One, prosecuted by the federation, is to determine the validity of the permanent injunction granted by the District of Columbia court preventing publication in the American Federationist the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company on the "We Don't Patronize List."

An alleged violation of the injunction caused another separate action against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for contempt of court. The Supreme Court of the district sustained this charge and Justice Wright sentenced Gompers to one year in jail, Mitchell to nine months and Morrison to six months. The Court of Appeals affirmed this decision. From its judgment both the labor leaders and the stove company appealed.

CALEB POWERS HIT HARD BY MACON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Asserting his belief that Caleb Powers has no right to the seat in Congress to which he was elected last November, because he "is a man three times convicted of murder, and now enjoys his liberty solely because of the pardon of a prejudiced executive," Representative Robert Bruce Macon (Dem. Ark.) today declared he would join with the Democratic representatives from Kentucky to contest the seat of the alleged conspirator in the death of Governor Goebel.

MAN 90 YEARS OLD COMMITS SUICIDE

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 26.—A remarkable case of suicide occurred here this evening, when Chaucey Willis Fox, who for many years was superintendent of the Torrington Hotel, took his life by hanging. The extraordinary circumstance about the case is that the suicide was a man over ninety years of age, having passed his ninetieth birthday last September 21.

1 FIREMAN KILLED, 4 HURT IN TROY FIRE

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—One fireman was killed and four others seriously injured in a fire which destroyed three big buildings in the mercantile district today and caused a loss of \$500,000.

SUPREME COURT TAKES UP A. F. L. CASES

Will Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Be Sentenced to Jail?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It is now up to the capitalist judges of the United States Supreme Court to make good to their masters or quit bluffing. The cases of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice president and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor, charged with contempt of court in violating an injunction, came up in the Supreme Court today.

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WAR VETERAN KILLED ON RAILROAD BRIDGE

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 26.—William H. Harper, seventy-one years old, a veteran of the civil war and employe of the West Supply Company, Oil City, was killed today by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad bridge. He was on the bridge to save distance on his way home from the shop.

TO WORKHOUSE FOR WEARING RED SASHES

DARING ROBBER SHOT AND JAILED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 26.—Roy Fox, nineteen, is under arrest in a hospital here today as the result of a regulation "wild west" holdup on a crowded street car last night.

HELD IN SLAVERY ON TEXAS RANCH

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 26.—The first cases of alleged peonage ever tried in Texas were called in the Federal Court here yesterday and testimony began today.

Four white men of Burleson county are the defendants. They were indicted by the federal grand jury a year ago on the charge of unlawfully holding free men in bondage and conspiring to deprive certain persons of their liberty. The defendants are William S. Houston, former constable; Joseph W. Woods, former justice of the peace, both of Somerville, Tex. Robert S. Newsome, foreman of the Koppe plantation near Somerville, and Harlan McLeod, overseer on the plantation.

The government alleges that many young white boys and negroes were captured by Houston and sent to the farm without trial and held in bondage for periods ranging from a few weeks to one year. The white boys were whipped with a big leather strap several times a week, negroes sitting on many different parts of the country, one of them being from Windsor, Canada, and another from Los Angeles, Cal. In each instance they were passing Somerville on the train when they were picked up by Houston and sent into alleged bondage.

He was placed in a stockade with a lot of negro men and women and was whipped with a big leather strap several different times, negroes sitting upon his head and feet while the "bat" was applied to his bare back by McLeod and Newsome, he testified. He saw many other prisoners whipped while he was there. Frequently at night Newsome and McLeod would enter the stockade and whip the negroes until they were exhausted. Fuller testified that the filth of the stockade was indescribable.

He was made to work from 4 o'clock in the morning until dark in the field, and when he failed to keep up with the negroes he was flogged until he was unconscious. The terrible treatment broke down his health, the bones of his feet protruded and he was in an almost dying condition when he got word to his sister by means of a letter secretly written, and she came to his relief.

RENO PLEADS FOR A SQUARE DEAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—An appeal for a square deal for Reno, Nev., the city of quick divorces, was made before the interstate commerce commission today in a complaint by the Nevada railway commission. Reno shippers, it was alleged, are made the victims of an illegal rate preference on the part of the railroads in favor of San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville, Cal., on shipments of every variety of merchandise.

TWO JOBLESS MEN KILLED AT UTICA

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Two men who have not yet been identified but who, according to papers found in their possession, may have been residents of Syracuse, were found dead today in the cellar of the Utica gas plant. It is supposed that they crawled into the cellar last night to sleep and hid in a corner where there is a constant leakage of gas. They were found by a gas inspector.

Magistrate Kempner, "Justice" Dispenser, Sentences Strikers.

It is now a crime to wear a red sash in Brooklyn. Socialists and strikers on parade will hereafter have to confine themselves to baby blue.

LAW IS STRAINED

Brooklyn magistrates have decided to make a fight against the wearing of red sashes and as a starter they yesterday sentenced two shoe strikers to the workhouse for ten days principally because they wore red sashes while on picket duty.

Dominico Giscolitta and Giuseppe Dandee were arrested on Monday afternoon while walking up and down in front of the Griffin & White shoe shop at 124 West street, Brooklyn, and charged with violating section 1487 of the Charter of the City of New York, that is, parading the streets without a license.

The strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Kempner in the Adams Street Court yesterday and Kempner, who called inspectors down for enforcing the child labor law just before Christmas, slapped ten days on them.

The strikers immediately decided to send out more pickets with red sashes to the same shop. They are willing to go to jail and show the bosses and their strikebreaking lawyers the courts that they are still unafraid.

The strikers have decided to call off the settlement with Frank & Cohen, shoe manufacturers, of 665 Broadway, Brooklyn, and the firm against that firm is still on. The firm settled the price with the strikers on Wednesday and they were supposed to return to work yesterday. When they came back they found that the bosses had made a cut of 3 cents in the price they agreed to pay on Wednesday and the men promptly walked out again.

Joseph J. Ettor, organizer of the union, stated that the boss tried to play a trick on the men. He said that the boss told him that they had a man named Harry Gordon who agreed to last them for through a check on the price that the strikers wanted. The boss also showed him a paper which was supposed to be the contract with Gordon. When Ettor called up the lawyer who was supposed to have written the contract, he found that the contract was drawn at the solicitation of Cohen & Frank, but that Gordon refused to sign it when asked to do so.

The shop is again tied up and all the cutters, fitters, Goodyear operators, lasters, and others are out. The men are determined to show the bosses that they can stay out for quite a while.

GIGANTIC SALE

S. Marcus

BOUGHT OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY

274-280 Broadway, Corner Chambers St., Near City Hall

The Biggest Sacrifice Sale in History

THE SALE BEGINS TODAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27

The entire stock of clothing and gents' furnishings, consisting of the best qualities of known clothing manufacturers, the latest styles in suits and overcoats, and a large assortment of fur coats

WILL BE SOLD AT 33 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

The early comers will have a chance to make the best selections.



Fur Coats

Genuine marmont lined, Persian lamb collar; formerly sold at \$30-\$35; in this sale..... **\$12.50**

Coon lined fur coat, Persian lamb collar; formerly sold at \$40-\$50; at this sale..... **\$15.95**

Fur coat, lined with Japanese mink, Persian lamb collar or mink collar; sold formerly at \$75; at this sale..... **\$22.50**

Genuine muskrat lined fur coat; formerly sold for \$70; at this sale..... **\$28.59**

\$5 Overcoats, trimmed with Persian lamb collar, at this sale..... **\$9.95**

Suits and Overcoats

Suits and Overcoats, formerly sold for \$12.50; at this sale..... **\$3.95**

Suits and Overcoats, formerly sold for \$15; at this sale..... **\$4.75**

Suits and Overcoats, formerly sold for \$18-\$20; at this sale..... **\$6.95**

Suits and Overcoats, imported, good tailor made; formerly sold for \$25-\$28; at this sale..... **\$8.95**

Suits and Overcoats, of finest quality, hand tailor made; formerly sold for \$30-\$35; at this sale..... **\$9.95**

Tuxedo Suits, silk lined; formerly sold for \$25-\$30; at this sale..... **\$10.95**

Full Dress Suits and Prince Alberts; formerly sold for \$30-\$35; at this sale..... **\$12.95**



TROUSERS 1,478 pairs which formerly sold for \$3.50, **\$1.65** at this sale

HATS of the latest styles, formerly sold at \$2.00, **95c** at this sale

Shirts 5,000 of the best known manufacturers, in all patterns and sizes, plain white, pleated striped bosom, white and striped, etc., formerly sold at \$1, \$1.50, at this sale..... **65c**

Raincoats, worth \$10.00, at this sale..... **\$2.98**

You can reach our store by Elevated R. R., City Hall station; Subway, City Hall station, and street cars stop at the door, Broadway and Chambers Street

S. MARCUS, (LATE) HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY STOCK

274-280 Broadway, Cor. Chambers St., Near City Hall

SATURDAY, OPEN TO 10 P. M.

CARNEGIE PEACE COMPANY, LIMITED

Files Papers at Washington and Will Soon Declare Dividends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—International Peace, Limited, will soon be incorporated and begin to pay dividends to those on the ground floor. Senator Root today took the first step in this direction when he introduced in the senate a bill incorporating the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, capital stock \$10,000,000, fully paid up in steel bonds.

The Peace Trust will have headquarters in Washington and pay salaries to many skillful experts on peace. According to papers of incorporation filed by Root, these experts will vary the monotony of drawing their salaries by endeavoring as follows:

"To advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences; and, in particular,

"To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it;

"To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations;

"To diffuse information and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance;

"To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries;

"To cultivate friendly feeling between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations;

"To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes;

"To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations and agencies as shall be deemed necessary to which the purposes of the corporations or any of them;

"To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds, and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporations, or any of them;

"To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

The trustees are given power to modify from time to time the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, "to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time."

The principal office is to be in the District of Columbia. Investments of the fund are to be controlled according to the laws of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts governing such investments. The funds and property are to be exempted from taxation.

The same bill has been introduced in the house.

REVOLT AGAINST DIAZ NOW FLARES UP IN VERA CRUZ

(Continued from page 1)

of Antilana Vanegas, a widow, even throwing her religious images into her sons because they suspected one of her sons, absent from home, was a revolutionist.

She complained to Amarillas, jefe of the district, and got no satisfaction. This jefe, the correspondent says, imprisoned Martin Juarez merely because Juarez has two sons in the revolutionary ranks, and shot the man's horse out of revenge. Amarillas has boasted that when the revolution ends he will execute every rebel in the region and burn the Roman Catholic churches.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 26.—United States officials here had a conference today with Antonio V. Lomel, Mexican consul, relative to practicing the border to prevent insurgents forming in Texas and crossing to Mexico. The revolution has practically stopped the importation of cattle from Mexico and beef is getting scarce along the border.

Fighting continues near Ojinaga, east of here, and a battle is reported as having been fought today thirty-five miles southeast of here, near San Isidro, from which the rebels retreated yesterday after taking it Sunday. All is reported quiet west of Chihuahua and south of here at Casas Grandes. Rebels have taken several small towns in Sonora in the interior, following the capture of Sahuaripa and Montezuma and are reported as preparing to march on Hermosillo, the capital.

Guerrero Rare Soul.

Praxedis Guerrero, who recently left Los Angeles to take active part in the Mexican revolution, was killed while bravely fighting in the battle of Janos.

The English editor of Regeneracion writes to the People's Paper of Los Angeles:

On January 2, in the town of Janos, Chihuahua, there took place a battle between the revolutionists and the hearts not yet too sordid to be stirred by deeds of heroism. In that battle forty revolutionists fought in the pitchy blackness of the night against more than 200 federals—fought and won.

Thinking of it, forty unseasoned men against 200 regulars! What a spirit there must have been in those rebel hearts! What fearlessness, what flaming love of the cause of liberty! The revolutionists were led in the attack on Janos by our beloved comrade and brother, Praxedis G. Guerrero. Those who read the story of Janos and who know Praxedis can well understand the marvelous valor shown there. For never was there a heart more courageous than his. He should be remembered as one of the men who have lifted the burden of the poor. His high intelligence has worked unceasingly toward that end; his beautiful ideals, his dream, have been of a people's freedom. If his own life should be the cost, so let it be; for that he never faltered.

We take the following tribute to the memory of Guerrero from the beautiful sketch by Ricardo Flores Magón, translated by A. G. Sanleber:

"Neither fiction nor affection were in his inner makeup. His clear, high forehead was the reflex of all his thought. Praxedis came from one of the rich families of the state of Guanajuato. With his brothers he inherited an estate. From the products of his hacienda he could have comfortably lived in idleness. But first of all he wanted to work for freedom. By what right could he rob the people of the product of their toil? With what justification could he rest on the profits of the tools he had treacherously taken from the brow of his brothers? Praxedis gave up his share of the inheritance and joined his brothers of toil to earn his bread by his own hands, free from the remorse of gaining his livelihood by exploitation of his fellow beings.

"Praxedis was almost a child when he hired out to manual labor after having given up the luxury, the riches, the almost animal pleasures of the bourgeoisie. He took to the coffee to the rank of proletarian, defeated in the struggle for life, but as a volunteer enlisting with the proletariat to place all his strength of brawn and brain in the service of all the oppressed. He was not a derelict of life taking up pick and shovel as a last resort, on the contrary, he was the apostle of a great idea out of his own free will giving up all joys of living to teach by the example of his own life the truth, justice and power of the sublime thought agitating his mind."

EXPRESSMEN GET NOTHING FROM WITPENN

A committee of ten from the expressmen laid their grievances before Mayor WittPenn of Jersey City yesterday. The men told how the express companies have broken their pledges, which were the basis upon which the great expressmen's strike was settled by Mayor Gaynor and Mayor WittPenn, and have discharged many express drivers for no other reason than their activity in the union.

ABOLISHES DEATH PENALTY.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—The Philippine assembly passed today a bill abolishing the death penalty.

PEACE BY FORCE, DECLARES BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYER

Let us have peace. If we cannot have it peacefully, let us have it with a shotgun, with an ax, with a couple of hundred strikebreakers, but let us have peace.

This is the sense of a long speech of high sounding words, devoid of sense and coherence, which was delivered by Benjamin D. Traitel, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association, before the members of the association at a dinner in the Waldorf Astoria Wednesday night.

Traitel "settled" the labor problem after the fashion Mayor Gaynor settles strikes—in the interest of the employers. The employers want peace, he declared, and will have it at all costs even at the price of an occasional scrap. Traitel is quoted as saying:

"After the failure of the arbitration

plan the question has been, 'Are we going to deal peacefully with the unions?' The answer is 'We are.' While it is true that the plan that was overthrown was the longest strike in the history of the world, the organization of the building trades is founded on principles so just that the result of the work that it has accomplished will ever remain.

"We do not wish to treat with the men in any but a just and fair way, but we are determined that, come what may, there shall be peace. We have given the men to understand that there can be no strikes, and we can tell you that except for occasional spasmodic outbreaks there will be no strikes for this organization of 1,100 firms is firmly determined that there shall be no strikes, and the men in the unions and their misleaders—for so I term them—know that we mean business."

STARVING MOTHER STEALS FOR BABY

Young Woman Tells Pathetic Story of Poverty in Brooklyn Court.

One of the most pathetic and pitiable stories ever told in a police court in this city was unfolded by Mrs. Jennie Callahan in the Butler Street Court in Brooklyn yesterday. With a year-old baby in her arms, Mrs. Callahan, who is nineteen years of age, and gaunt and weak from hunger, was charged with stealing a ring and bracelet from a neighbor.

BILL TO COMPENSATE INJURED EMPLOYEES

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Assemblyman William J. Gillen, of Brooklyn, today introduced a bill providing for the compensation of city employees who become injured in the discharge of their duties.

MASQUERADE COSTUMER.

J. STROPNICKY & SONS (Successors to "EREDA.") 1460 SECOND AVENUE, Bet. 76th and 77th Sts. Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1818 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2920 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Brooklyn). 1700 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

SHEET METAL WORKERS DENOUNCE CLASS COURTS

At a meeting of the Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club held at the Labor Temple, East 84th street, on January 21, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

In view of the fact that our Comrade, Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, a publication which has always championed the rights of the working class, has been sentenced to serve a term of six months in jail and pay a fine of \$1,500 for no other reason than advertising a reward for the capture and delivery of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky, a fugitive from justice at the time when the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, were kidnaped from their homes at midnight in Colorado and lodged in jail in Idaho, which act was declared legal by the highest court of this country; and whereas the beautiful figure that balances the scales which we as American citizens have been taught to hold in reverence as "Justice" has been replaced with a more modern one, that of King Capitalist sitting on the back of the working class; and

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the court in sending our fellow worker to jail, and we appeal to organized labor and the working class in general to arise to the rescue of the victim of a partisan court; therefore, be it

JUDGE ASKED TO OUTLAW STRIKE

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Claims that the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local No. 267, has ordered an illegal strike for a closed shop, the Simon Manufacturing Company has applied for an injunction to restrain Barney Kaiser, Abram Landfield, Louis Deitelweiss and Agnes Dempsey, all officers of the union, from carrying on the strike.

Westchester Clothing Co.

COOPER UNION TO HAVE MORE ROOM

Historic Tompkins Market Being Demolished for New Building.

Cooper Union, which for many years has suffered from lack of large enough buildings, is in fair way to secure quarters more in proportion to the needs of the great number of students enrolled there. The old three-story Tompkins Market, facing Cooper Square and occupying the block bounded by 6th and 7th streets and Third Avenue and Hall place, is being torn down and upon its site a new building for the Union is to be erected.

The contract allows four months for the destruction of the market building, at the end of which time, or sooner, if possible, work will begin on the new structure. The plans call for a five-story edifice, but it will go up only as the cash is ready to pay for it.

At present \$120,000 is available, and it is proposed to erect with this the basement and first story, and roof them over. The total cost of the new building, as planned, will be about \$600,000, with an additional \$200,000 for equipment.

The present Tompkins Market building was originally erected to provide for the 1th Regiment, which occupied it until 1850. It was then turned over to the 69th Regiment, which occupied the second and third stories. Upon the removal of the latter regiment to its new armory, at Lexington Avenue and 27th street, the trustees of Cooper Union obtained a lease of the market premises for ninety-nine years at a nominal rental of \$100 a year.

STRIKERS BRING SUIT AGAINST WAIST BOSS

Having failed to break the strike with an injunction and other methods, employed Lesser & Kalb, manufacturers of ladies' waists, 26 West 27th street, have now resorted to arresting strikers on trumped-up charges.

Two strikers, Lena Hess and Yetta Rabinowitz, were arrested yesterday at the behest of the boss, and as a result will now have a suit for \$5,000 damages on their hands.

Lena Hess was arrested on a warrant, but one of the bosses told the cop also to arrest her companion, claimant. There was a warrant out for her arrest. Both girls were taken to the Jefferson Market court, where it was proven that there was no warrant out for Miss Rabinowitz's arrest, and she was discharged.

Miss Hess was held for examination today. As soon as Miss Rabinowitz was discharged she consulted Jacob Panken and Morris Rothenberg, attorneys for the waist makers, and they decided to start a suit for \$5,000 for false imprisonment.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—The Philippine assembly passed today a bill abolishing the death penalty.

ILLINOIS MINERS SHOW CLASS SPIRIT

Vote on \$5,000 for Chicago Strikers—Miners Holding Warm Sessions.

(Special to The Call.)
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The delegates from Illinois to the convention of the United Mine Workers here today showed their spirit of class solidarity when they held a caucus and voted to send \$5,000 to the striking garment workers of Chicago. The Illinois miners are among the most progressive members of the coal miners' union, a large percentage of them being avowed Socialists.

The Socialists in the convention are getting ready to make a fight to hold the next convention of the organization in Milwaukee. It is believed that a resolution to this effect will carry, as Milwaukee is a good city for convention purposes and also because the hostility toward labor organizations in Columbus is intense.

Methods of Striking Discussed.

A bitter fight on the policy of conducting strikes took place today among the delegates. On one side was Lewis, who was defeated for re-election for president, with his faction, and on the other President Feehan, of the Pittsburgh district, and his supporters. The Illinois delegation, led by John Walker, president of the Illinois district, were back of Feehan. The Feehan group won out in the debate, however, the convention endorsing the Irwin strike, which was the question under discussion.

The strike in northern Colorado and the strikes going on in Nova Scotia and the Tuscarawas, in Ohio, were endorsed.

Amendment Against President.

Duncan Macdonald, secretary of the Illinois miners, introduced an amendment to the resolution providing that no strike shall be called off by the international executive board unless control over all strikes where relief is being furnished by the international organization, and that it be directed to use every honorable means to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the strikes now in existence.

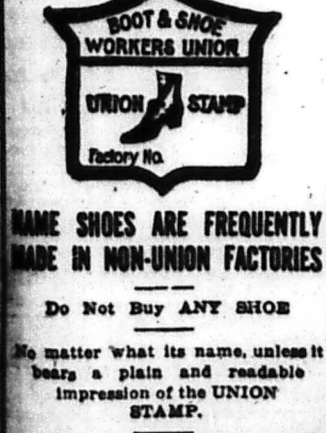
UNION MADE SHOES.

MEADES SHOES

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE
102-104 HYRTLE AVE. COR. BRIDGE ST.

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

UNION LABELS.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
240 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec-Treas.

Broad bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying broad.

have more to say before the discussion ended.

The anti-administration men believe that the entire power has been placed in the hands of the international president, and it is probable there will be amendments to the constitution which will take this power away and place it in the hands of the district and local organizations.

Since the anti-Lewis victory, it is believed now that the Irwin strike will be continued, and that the victory of the insurgents will mean the calling out of more men in the unorganized territory of the Irwin field.

The Irwin strike of 20,000 miners was principally among the unorganized when it began, and it is believed by many that if the entire district had been called out in support of the Westmoreland, the strike would have been over by this time. Some of the miners even go so far as to say that the men of the organization as a whole should have walked out until there was a settlement all around. One of the arguments put forth for the Irwin strike is that operators in the large coal centers are all in one combine, and that with the local strikes taking place at different points the miners defeat themselves as part of the membership virtually as a whole.

The organization by mining coal which is sent into the places on strike.

TRUCE REPORTED IN TAMPA CIGAR STRIKE

Struggle Against Bosses Suspended Till Better Opportunity Arrives.

According to dispatches from Tampa, the striking cigar makers, to the number of 9,000, who have had to contend with the oppression of the city and state administrations, which are hand in glove with the bosses, throughout the strike, have found the struggle too hard to endure longer and have returned to work, declaring a sort of temporary truce.

In labor circles in New York this announcement of a suspension of the strike in Tampa could not be confirmed.

If the strikers have returned to work, it is probably with a determination to renew the fight against the companies at the first opportunity, when they will be better able to resist the onslaughts, not alone of their employers, but of the Tampa administration, which is at the beck and nod of the cigar manufacturers.

To Discuss Civic Federation.

When the resolution comes up before the convention for the prohibition of members of the workers' organization joining the Civic Federation, a warm debate is expected. Many believe that the resolution will be passed, though if this is done John Mitchell will be compelled to withdraw his membership from the organization, which is a heavy financial job at \$5,500 a year for the bosses' organization, whose purpose is to chloroform the workers with the hypocritical teaching that their interests are the same as those that exploit them.

A resolution signed by Nick Falcott, president, and James Mason, secretary of Local 2708, declares that:

"Whereas we are opposed to the voting system now used by the national executive committee of the U. M. W. of A., which gives a minority as much voting power as a majority, for example, Indiana, with a membership of 15,000, has as great voting power as Illinois has with a 72,000 membership; therefore, be it resolved, That the voting power of this board be proportioned according to actual membership in the various districts and states."

An attempt to start a pension system in the miners' organization is seen in a resolution submitted by John Kerr and endorsed by local union No. 1753, U. M. W. of A., and W. C. Thompson, sub-district vice president, as follows:

"Resolved, That we recommend for your consideration that a law be adopted in Pennsylvania providing for the protection of old aged miners and the permanently disabled that they may live honorably on a small pension granted by the organization."

Constabulary Denounced.

A resolution demanding the abolition of the state constabulary of Pennsylvania from South Fork local union, No. 472, and signed by Delegates James Hampton, W. A. Kelley, and Norman Joll, is as follows:

"Whereas there exists in the state of Pennsylvania an armed force of men, namely, the state constabulary, which have unlimited powers in jurisdiction in arresting persons within the said state of Pennsylvania;

"Whereas the corporations of Pennsylvania have demanded and received from the state authorities the use of the state constabulary in cases of strikes and lockouts, to the detriment of the workmen of the said state;

"Whereas the coal companies of the Greensburg and Westmoreland counties have used these state constabulary for the purpose of protecting the non-union miners and arresting the union men without any provocation at all, and it is said they have been the cause of inciting riots whereby thirteen lives had been lost, and for the purpose of arousing public sympathy for the corporations and to the detriment of the union men and citizens at large in said coal regions; therefore, be it resolved, That Local Union No. 472, United Mine Workers of America, representing a membership of about 1,500 mine workers, demand the abolition of the said state constabulary, and request that all delegates to the Pennsylvania convention be authorized to petition their representatives and senators to work and vote for the same."

AUTOMATIC SCALES FOR SUGAR WEIGHING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Treasury Department announced today that it has accepted the first of the automatic scales for use on the docks in weighing sugar. The scale was installed at New York during the summer to be given a three months' test. Strikes among employees of the sugar trust, however, delayed the trials and it was not until today that the scale was accepted.

Under the terms of its contract with the makers of the scales, fifteen more are to be installed at New York and four at Boston. They are designed to prevent fraud in the weighing of sugar for assessment of duties. According to officials of the department the scale at New York has been entirely satisfactory.

The 82nd Day of The Call and Our Aid

UNION LABEL GOODS

MEYER'S FURNISHINGS
Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Linen and Cotton Suits, Dressing Gowns, Bathing Suits, Socks, Sweaters, etc.

Walters and Cooks' Outfits.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Sweaters, Hose, Strawhats, Notions, Skirts, Rubber Shoes, etc.

Assistants, Bell's Bells and Quality.

FREE CALL PURCHASE CARDS.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

50 AND 52 THIRD AVE. NEAR 10TH ST. NEW YORK.
Tel. 4665 Broadway.
Mail orders all over U. S.

NEWARK MACHINISTS IN ONE BIG UNION

Four Locals Hold Rousing Mass Meeting and Consolidate.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the history of the machinists' organization of Newark took place Tuesday night. The entire membership of Locals 825, 156, 350, and 340 met for the first time to conclude the work of the committee which had been working during the past three months, trying to bring about a consolidation of the machinists, tool makers, die sinkers, and specialists of the city of Newark.

Lodge 240, having been the pioneer in the movement among the locals of Newark, it was accordingly decided that all the locals should transfer their entire membership into that lodge.

The new form of organization among the machinists marks an epoch in the history of their organization.

Conditions Becoming Intolerable.

The imperative need of a more efficient organization has from time to time been made apparent to the men in the metal trades in the vicinity of Newark. The condition of the work there is fast becoming intolerable, in spite of the fact that their productive capacity has been constantly increased by the introduction of new methods and speeding up processes.

LITTLE BLACK GIRL WRITES TO JUDGE

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 26.—A peculiar plea for executive clemency has been received by Judge Benton as follows:

Richmond, Ky., Jan. 24, 1911.
Mr. Judge Benton,

Dear Sir:—They arrested me on a charge of stealing three little black and cool in police court and layed me over to grant jury. Can't give bond. Will you let Judge Shakerford try me so I can be putting up my fine.

God will bless you; I will do the same. It looks hard for a man to be layed over on that little charge. This is your little friend, negro Eliza Broad-bird, birds may sing their songs, flowers may wither and die, people may forget you but Boss how do I? Reply at once, please sir. In jail at Richmond.

ELSA BROADBIRD.

The citizens "protected" their interests by lynching the two prisoners, whose guilt had not been in the least proven, while they were being transferred from one jail to another.

After this the "citizens' committee" and the best citizens of Tampa, having tasted blood, became even more violent, more outrageous in their disregard for law and justice, and trampled the rights of the strikers under their feet. Rumors of the legalized anarchy in Tampa had by this time reached the outside world.

The Call at once began publishing the facts in regard to the situation in Tampa and through the articles in The Call the labor press of the United States rang with protest against the Tampa administration for going into the business of strikebreaking. Mass meetings were held everywhere. Money was collected for the strikers. The American Federation of Labor took a hand in the matter and this combined pressure forced Governor Gilchrist of Florida to go down to Tampa in person and start an investigation.

The investigation, as was to be expected, whitewashed the officials of Tampa and gave Mayor McKay a clear bill. This gave, which the governor of Florida tried to palm off upon the country as a real investigation, was likewise exposed by The Call with the result that Governor Gilchrist and Mayor McKay found it necessary to "explain" their action to the Call in lengthy letters which were printed in these columns at the time.

Despite all their explanations, however, the authorities of Tampa and of the state of Florida continue persecuting the strikers, arresting and imprisoning them without cause, making picketing impossible, according to the dispatches, until the strikers, exhausted by the long and bare struggle, hungry and naked, have agreed to a suspension of the strike.

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Careful Work—Moderate Prices.

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Commercial, Trade and Advertising Work.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

BANK AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

There will be an important meeting of the Bank and Office Employer Union at Hennington Hall, 214 East 2d street, at 8 o'clock tonight. The settlement committee will render its report, as will the executive committee present a report in which many very important recommendations will be embodied. All the employees of the Public Bank, numbering more than 100, will be initiated at tonight's meeting and other matters of importance will be transacted.

HOUSESMITHS AND BRIDGEMEN.

The Inside Iron and Bridge Erectors' Union, No. 52, will hold a meeting at the Labor Temple, 243 East 32d street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Important business will come up for discussion and all members are asked to attend the meeting.

CARPENTERS' UNION, NO. 476.

After listening to a committee of the Metal Polishers' Union, Local No. 34, who appeared with credentials from the Central Federated Union and appealed for funds to help them in their struggle for higher wages and better working conditions, Carpenters' Union, No. 476, at their meeting at the Labor Temple, 243 East 34th street, on Tuesday night donated \$25 to that organization. A circular from Local New York of the Socialist party in regard to the starting of a campaign for old age pensions was received and it was decided to invite a speaker to deliver an address on the subject at the meeting of the organization.

CANVAS MAKERS MEET.

The Canvas Makers' Union of Greater New York will hold a meeting at 257 East Houston street at 8 o'clock tonight. A report from the conference of the shop delegates will be submitted. The union held a conference of the shop delegates at the Casino Hall, 55 East 4th street, at which representatives of eighteen shops were present. All the delegates reported that all workers are taking great interest in the union and that the bosses are now treating their workers better than ever before. Plans for organizing the non-union shops and preparations for a general strike were outlined. It was resolved to arrange a mass meeting for February 3. It was also decided to raise the weekly dues from 10 to 15 cents and to print union cards.

SIX UNIONS ON STRIKE IN GARY AT ONE TIME

GARY, Ind., Jan. 26.—Six unions are now on strike here—the carpenters, the roofers, the lathers, one faction of the steam fitters, the sheet metal workers, and the Collins-McMully faction of the electrical workers' union, and it is feared other unions will be called out.

As it is more than \$1,000,000 worth of new buildings is tied up and the starting of \$2,000,000 worth of new work is checked.

Hundreds of men are out of work, contractors are idle and the whole economic system of Gary is affected.

MAGISTRATE BACKS SCAB BREAD TRUST

Magistrate Dodd in the New Jersey avenue court, Brooklyn, yesterday announced that any one brought before him hereafter charged with interfering with any of the scab employees of the bread trust will not be fined, but jailed.

Samuel Rubenstein, a sympathizer of the bakers' union, was arrested by Magistrate Dodd on the charge of interfering with a driver for Dahn's bakery, one of the members of the trust. The magistrate told him that unless he can prove his innocence he will be sent to the workhouse. The case was adjourned until today.

Truys are employed on the wagons of the bread trust to protect the scabs. A representative of Bakers' Union No. 2 informed a reporter for The Call yesterday that the trust has arranged to pay \$1,000 for trouble, and miss no chance to pick a fight with a union man or a sympathizer.

Rubenstein was arrested simply because he was agitating for the union. It was stated at union headquarters in Brooklyn that the trust has arranged to pay \$1,000 for trouble, and miss no chance to pick a fight with a union man or a sympathizer.

All of the labor and progressive organizations in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn are up in arms against the bread trust. The fight of the union bakers has been so effective that the sale of the scab bread have been out until the trust has been forced to peddle its bread from house to house.

A mass meeting has been arranged for tonight in New Independence Hall at Osborne street and Pliska avenue, under the auspices of the United Bakers' Trades. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock. The speakers announced are Meyer London, Jacob Pagan, Schneiderman, Charles Frome, Weinstein and others.

FINDS KEEPER TO EVERY PRISONER

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick reported to the Mayor yesterday that the staff of Ludlow street jail is unnecessarily large. There are twenty-four employees whose total yearly salary is \$23,517. The number of prisoners they had to look after in 1910 was only 263, the maximum number confined at one time being seventeen and the minimum three. The average number of prisoners was approximately eleven, which is the number of keepers.

Fosdick recommends that the number of keepers be reduced from eleven to six, that the work of the physicians, who gets \$1,000 a year for answering emergency calls, should be done by the Department of Health; that the heating now attended to by two engineers at \$450 a day each should be left to the janitor; that the number of cooks should be reduced from four to two, and that the employees of the jail should be compelled to buy their own meals instead of feeding from the kitchen at the expense of the city.

Fosdick says this will save \$11,000 a year. Mayor Gaylor sent the report to Sheriff Shea, who has jurisdiction over the prison.

SHAINESS BROTHERS

Popular Dress, Tailor, Upholster, Repairer, etc.—Suits, Hats, etc. Made to Order.

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In Center of Block, bet. Prospect St. Subway Station and Jennings St. B'nay.

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Complete 4-room house-keeping outfit \$85.00

Complete 3-room house-keeping outfit \$65.00

Our Easy Credit System

\$50 WORTH \$1 to \$1.50 a Week

\$100 WORTH 75c to \$1 a Week

\$75.00 to a \$10 Deposit \$3 to \$4 Deposit

Complete 2-room house-keeping outfit \$125.00

Free Deliveries All Over Long Island

Green Trading Stamps with each cash and charge purchase.

We Pay Car Fare for Out-of-Town Customers.

Bully!

Mammoth Masquerade and Civic Ball

Arranged by the

Forward Association

(Jewish Daily Forward)

Saturday, Jan. 28, 1911

AT

Madison Square Garden

26TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

The proceeds of this Ball will be distributed to the following organizations: 50 per cent to THE NEW YORK CALL. 20 per cent to Branch 2, Local New York. 10 per cent to the Jewish Weekly, "The Labor World." 10 per cent to the Jewish Monthly, "Zukunft." 10 per cent to the Jewish Agitation Bureau.

It is none too early for friends of The Call to begin buying their tickets and show their appreciation to our Jewish Daily for this generous assistance. Remember that 50 per cent of the profits of the ball will go to The Call.

\$1,500 In Prizes \$1,500

Music by Union Brass Band of Forty

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Ticket, Admitting One Fifty Cents

On sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl Street; Rand School, 215 East 19th Street; Socialist Headquarters, 525 East 84th Street; Brooklyn Party Office, 945 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and at all Socialist Clubs.

KOTOKU MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATION

WILL BE HELD Sunday Afternoon, January 29, 2 o'clock AT WEBSTER HALL 119 East 11th Street, near Third Avenue

TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF DR. KOTOKU AND HIS ELEVEN COMRADES—MARTYRS TO THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

SPEAKERS In English, Leonard D. Abbott, Daniel De Leon, Louis C. Fraina, Alexander Berkman, Elizabeth Flynn-Jones; in Jewish, Joseph Schlossberg, Abraham Cahon, H. Yanovsky; in German, Karl Danenberg; in Russian, Simon O. Pollock; in Italian, E. Rossoni; in Spanish, Pedro Estero. Professor Bayard Boyesen will preside.

ADMISSION FREE.

BROWNSVILLE

Twenty-two years since Brownsville is in existence. The first time in its history a lecture will be given

Tonight, 8 o'clock sharp AT THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TEMPLE 482 HOPKINSON AVE., BROOKLYN.

JOHN SPARGO

The Greatest Author in the U. S. of the Present Day, Will Speak on the Subject of Moral Value of Class Consciousness

All comrades are requested to attend. Bring your friends. Don't miss this lecture.

Admission, 5 Cents.

Harlem Liberal Alliance

MEETS EVERY FRIDAY. TONIGHT ROSE STRUNSKY SPEAKS ON TOLSTOY, AND CURRENT RUSSIAN THOUGHT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Edward Russell Perry will address the People's Institute on "Samson Aroused: The Great Awakening," in the great hall of Cooper Union, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The first reception given by the Francisco Ferrer associations will take place tomorrow at 8 p.m., at the Ferrer Center, 6 St. Marks place, under the auspices of the entertainment committee.

An excellent musical program has been arranged and refreshments will be served. A nominal charge will be collected at the door, the proceeds to be used for the purpose of beautifying the center. The public is cordially invited.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Please let me know the exact address of the Appeal to Reason and the subscription rates. E. K. Girard, Kansas. Fifty cents a year. In clubs of four or more, 25 cents for forty weeks.

In an article written in Winthrop's Magazine of this month, it is claimed that Warren's sentence to six months in jail was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I thought that his case didn't reach as far as that court. Am I right? J. S. CALMAN.

Warren's case was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court. His case has not been taken to the Supreme Court.

Suppose a man and wife go in some business and in a few years make a thousand dollars. If the wife puts the money in her own name in the bank, has she any right to the money if he should die? J. H. B.

Yes, he has a "right" to his equal share, but getting it is another matter. He might have trouble proving it in court.

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

4400 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

MEETING HALLS.

Astoria Schuetzen Park.

Broadway and 82nd Ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Place in Greater N. Y. Tel. 213 Astoria.

George Stein's West End Park

Union and Van Wyck aves., Jamaica, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Place in Greater N. Y. Tel. 146 Jamaica.

Labor Lyceum

449 W. 119th St., Brooklyn. Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple

243-247 E. 84th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Rooms for Meetings, Entertainment and Ballroom. 1000 70th. Free library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

CLINTON HALL

151-153 CLINTON ST. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st. For unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

RESTAURANTS.

THE HUNTERY

207 E. Houston St. Eat, drink, every evening concert. Open every day.

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.

Brooklyn Call Fair Conference.

The delegates of the Brooklyn Call Fair Conference will meet every afternoon at four o'clock at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. All delegates elected to this conference are expected to attend tonight's (as well as all future) meetings.

The election of a manager will be part of tonight's business. Branches that have not elected any delegates as yet are requested to do so at their next meeting.

The letter given below has been sent to the officers and members of the Assembly District branches, Kings County Socialist party, by the Brooklyn Call Fair Conference:

If you have already elected delegates to the Call Fair Conference, please see to it that they attend its meetings, or request them to resign and elect others who can and will assist in making the Fair the financial success it should be. Remember that part of the proceeds will go to the Kings County Socialist party treasury, so as to enable us to pay off the debt incurred in the last campaign, and also leave a balance for the continuance of the 1911 campaign.

If you have not yet elected your delegates it is important that you should do so at once. It is further your duty to find out whether your delegates attend the Conference meetings and request a report as to how the work is progressing.

GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK, Recording Secretary.

Business Meetings

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 1. The fourth of a series of talks on "Economics and Socialist Theory," by Jessica G. Finch, will be given before the members of Branch 1, Local New York, and their friends tonight at 8:30 o'clock at 43 East 22d street.

Branch 5 Study Course. George R. Kirkpatrick's class in Socialism will meet this evening as usual at the Harlem Forum, 340 West 125th street, at 8:15 o'clock sharp.

Lecture Course of Branch 7. The third of the series of Friday evening lectures of Branch 7 for the pending season will take place this evening at the headquarters, 112 East 104th street, at 8:15 o'clock.

Carrie W. Allen will talk on "The Neglected Factor—Woman." It is hoped that all interested in the woman question from the Socialist point of view will come to hear Comrade Allen. Admission free. All welcome.

Branch 8. A regular meeting of Branch 8 will be held this evening at 705-7 Courtlandt avenue, near 154th street. Members are requested to attend.

Bronx Socialist Suffrage Club. The Bronx Socialist Suffrage Club will meet tonight at its headquarters in the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton avenue.

The feature of the meeting, which will be called promptly at 8 o'clock, will be a discussion, "Objections to Woman Suffrage." Mrs. Meta Stern will lead. The assembly will participate.

Young Socialist League. The Young Socialist League will hold its regular meeting tonight at 81 Columbia street. August Claessens, the league's director, will lecture on "Socialism and the Child."

At the league's meeting last week the following officers were elected: Chairman, Kafman; organizer, Sidney Stark; financial secretary, Rosen; recording secretary, Dubow; sergeant at arms, Ch. Fitzer.

Entertainment of Circle 8, Y. P. S. F. The fourth annual entertainment and ball given by Circle 8, Young People's Socialist Federation, will be held on Saturday evening, April 8, at New Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. All members who wish to be on committees will kindly assemble at the headquarters of the Bakers' Union, Local 100, at 383 Grand street, at 8 p.m. sharp tonight. The manager will send out all committees from there.

Armenian Protest Meeting. A mass meeting to protest against the oppression of Armenian prisoners about 500 of whom are languishing in Russian prisons, will be held Sunday at Carnegie Lyceum, 57th street and Seventh avenue, by the Armenian Socialists of New York. Several speakers familiar with conditions in Russian Armenia will address the audience.

Spargo in Brownsville Tonight. John Spargo, author of many books on Socialism and sociology, lecturer and member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, will lecture this evening on "The Moral Value of Class Consciousness" in the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue. This is the twelfth lecture of the course arranged by the Brownsville branch of the People's Forum. It is expected that Comrades from all over Brooklyn will attend. Admission is 5 cents.

People's Forum Lecture. Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, chairman of the executive committee of the National League for the Civic Education of Women, will speak tonight at the East New York branch of the People's Forum, corner Van Sicken and Sutter avenues. Mrs. Jones' subject is "Equal Suffrage is Impossible." Questioning, discussion and free admission.

Bay Ridge Forum. Rev. H. S. Baker will deliver the fourth number of his academic course of lectures on "Political Economy from a Socialist's Viewpoint," this evening at Finnish Hall, 40th street and Eighth avenue, at 8:15 o'clock. In this lecture Comrade Baker takes up "Socialism and Capitalism." All holding season tickets are requested to attend. Single admission, at the door, 10 cents.

Young Socialists of America. The Young Socialists of America meet tonight at Liberty Hall, 143 West 113th street, Brooklyn. There will

Classified Advertisements

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

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8TH AVE., 201-2 and 4 1/2 light; hot water; rent \$11-12.

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BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 104, meets the 1st and 4th Friday evenings in the month at 100 1/2 Broadway. Tel. 513.

CARRIAGE WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 104, meets the 1st and 4th Friday evenings in the month at 100 1/2 Broadway. Tel. 513.

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45. BRANCH NEW YORK—J. H. Ware, 748 E. 12th St., New York.

WORKMENS CIRCLE DIRECTORY

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 330. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 11th St. Free employment bureau. 100 W. 11th St. Meetings every Monday evening, 8 p.m.

Socialist Party, New York County. Headquarters, 220 East 6th St., Manhattan. Meetings every Friday at 8 p.m. at 220 East 6th St., Manhattan. Kindly send corrections and additions for this directory.

Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, 213 University Street, Manhattan. Meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m. at 213 University Street, Manhattan. Kindly send corrections and additions for this directory.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' UNION OF BROOKLYN meets every first and third Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 449 W. 119th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 513.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local 311, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 449 W. 119th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 513.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS, Local Union 113, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 113 W. 12th St., New York. Tel. 513.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Union of Brooklyn meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 220 East 6th St., Manhattan. Kindly send corrections and additions for this directory.

THE WORKMENS CIRCLE DIRECTORY (continued) meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at 220 East 6th St., Manhattan. Kindly send corrections and additions for this directory.

AMERICAN WORKMENS EDUCATIONAL CIRCLE, Branch 22, Workmens Circle, meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at 220 East 6th St., Manhattan. Kindly send corrections and additions for this directory.

WORKMENS CIRCLE, BRANCH 1, meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at 220 East 6th St., Manhattan. Kindly send corrections and additions for this directory.

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All readers of The Call in towns outside of New York where there are Ladies' Waist factories at work, are requested to send the names and addresses of such firms to the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, I. L. G. W. U., 151 Clinton street, New York, as the union wishes to organize these shops.

CONNECTIONS.

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

James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania's first Socialist legislator, will speak on "What Your State Legislators Are Doing" Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Labor Lyceum Hall, 6th and Brown streets. Admission 10 cents at the door.

At the invitation of local Socialists the Rev. Du Bois H. Loux spoke in the City Hall, Tuesday evening, to a large and attentive audience. He explained at length his reasons for leaving his pastorate in Meriden and his intention of joining the local there at their next meeting.

His indictment of church methods was strongly and ably supported by the repeated applause. "Maitland Varne," the problem novel he has written, found a ready sale.

The chair was taken by Luther Spencer Hall, the speaker being introduced by Mayor Fisher, professor of economics in Wesleyan University.

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CONNECTICUT.

Middletown. The following communication, so-berly supporting for the Warren protest meeting to be held at the Grand Opera House on February 12, has been sent by Local Kings County to the various labor and radical organizations in Brooklyn:

When the United States Supreme Court, following a long and arduous readiness to do the will of the class that owns them, declared the kidnapping of our brothers, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, to be legal, thus denying to them their much-cherished constitutional rights, then organized labor showed its mettle, rose as one man, and by a gigantic protest from every section of the country served notice upon the ruling class and their fawning courts that our brothers should not hang.

We are proud to say that the Brooklyn labor unions and kindred bodies were not backward; the Moyer-Haywood protest conference was at once formed and the result of its work was shown in its inspiring parade and protest. Those who took part in the demonstration, and those who witnessed its almost interminable ranks of indignant men and women will recall it with just pride. It was an inspiration to the workers and a warning to their masters that they will not soon forget.

This, however, was only one skirmish in the war of the classes. Fred D. Warren, editor of a working class paper published in Kansas, decided to protest against the hanging of the United States Supreme Court had decided that kidnapping labor union officials was no crime, it would reverse itself, as it frequently does, when the case was that of a capitalist politician. He therefore, offered a reward of \$1,000 to any person who would kidnap Governor Taylor, under indictment for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, and then a fugitive from justice with a price upon his head; the state of Kentucky having a standing reward of \$100,000 for the capture of Goebel's murderers. For this "heinous crime"—an alleged infraction of postal regulations—he has, after four years of persecution and delay, been sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,500.

Brothers, it is not Fred Warren, peaceable and respected citizen of Girard, Kan., who is today in a loathsome cell in Fort Scott, but Fred Warren, the fearless agitator, the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the instant they are made the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to the extent practically resigned the government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. What more fitting than that the anniversary of the birthday of the chattel slave's emancipator be made the occasion of labor's protest against the courts that

concentrate all the power of the city in the hands of a single boss, the mayor, and in a plutocratic council of fifteen members, with no check on them whatever, when they combine against the people.

"But they tell us a two-thirds majority in the council will be able to remove the mayor."

MASSACHUSETTS.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 4. FRIDAY, JANUARY 27. No. 27.

AN APPEAL TO PREJUDICE.

The Rev. P. A. Ludden, Catholic bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse, has managed to give the New York senatorial fight a religious flavor and thereby confuse the issue. He asserts that the opposition to Charles F. Murphy is because Murphy is Irish, a Catholic and his name is Murphy. Murphy's candidate is named Sheehan, and doubtless the things that apply to Murphy apply to Sheehan also. Consequently Bishop Ludden seeks to arouse other men of the same religion and same descent to fight for Sheehan and support Murphy, because they are Irish and are Catholics—no matter what else they may be.

Whoever opposes them, in the opinion of the bishop, is animated by the spirit of know-nothingism and bigotry—two terrible afflictions that have beset the enemies of the church.

He makes the grave mistake in supposing that what is known and called know-nothingism is the exclusive property of the opponents of the Catholic Church. The recent anti-Socialist crusade conducted by that church is ample proof to the contrary. The bishop's own action in the present instance is additional proof, glorious proof that will not be forgotten.

He seeks to appeal to the prejudices and the religious passions of the Catholics and the Irish in this state. He seeks to fan into flame the mistrust or the latent hatred they may have against all other people of all other sects.

But it is not a curious fact that although the leader of Tammany Hall is named Murphy and he is a Catholic, and the name of another leader was Croker and he was a convert to Catholicism, that among the staunchest supporters of the two should have been Jews, and German Lutherans, and Americans of old family who were also Protestants as far as it did not interfere with their business? Is it not strange, also, that there are some Jews and Protestants at Albany who are voting for Sheehan? Surely they are not doing it because he is an Irish Catholic whose career is menaced by the forces of black Protestantism and know-nothingism.

Yet the bishop seeks to make it appear that this fight is a racial and religious one. His action is at once cowardly and atrocious. There is no strife more bitter and relentless than that which is based on race or religion. There is no war more bloody and cruel than a religious war. Yet Bishop Ludden, who is supposed to be a representative of the greatest of all advocates of peace and brotherly love, Jesus Christ, seeks war and attempts to arouse hatred.

Of course to the Socialist and to the members of the working class this fight at Albany is of little real consequence. Only one thing is certain and that is the man who is sent to Washington as the successor of Chauncey M. Depew will not represent the working class. Either Sheehan or Shepard would simply be a representative of the capitalist interests, not only of this state but of this nation. If the capitalist interests found that Bishop Ludden, or any other prelate, or the church as a whole worked for and defended capitalism, they would see to it that the Protestant Mr. Shepard worked for the Catholic Church quite as zealously as the Catholic Mr. Sheehan.

But this does not seem sufficient. The elevation of White to the Supreme judgeship was hailed with delight by the Catholic press, not because he was eminently fitted for the place, but because he was and is a Catholic. It was greeted as a recognition of the POWER OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLITICS, as a concession to it. One of the first things that Mr. White did was to speak against Socialism, speak of it as an enemy and opponent to it. That speech was a warning to Socialists as to what they might expect from the Chief Justice. No Catholic paper and no prelate said a word against it. Yet that speech was a declaration of unyielding know-nothingism, and the letter written by Bishop Ludden is another one.

CHARLES SUMNER.

By most people Charles Sumner will be remembered in a vague way because of the fact that he was a sturdy opponent of negro slavery and because he was the victim of a terrible assault while a member of the United States Senate. All his glories as an author and as an orator have faded. His once wide fame as a scholar is as nothing. But as a man who fought bravely and who suffered for his fight, Charles Sumner is remembered today by many. But their reasons for holding him famous are not always sound.

It is a curious side light on convictions, on conscience and on the things that shape men's opinions that the grandfather of Charles Sumner was a complacent onlooker in the South, and one to whom negro slavery was not a thing to be abhorred. He was a Revolutionary soldier, sent South to look after the investments of various thrifty New Englanders. He did well in his assigned work, but in doing it he said never a word against slavery. In the scheme of things of the day negro slavery was accepted as a fact that was not only necessary and right, but that was also holy and justifiable from Scripture.

But in the development of affairs in America the complacent opinion of the elder Sumner was overthrown in the North, though not in the South. In his grandson's opinion chattel slavery was looked upon as a crime of crimes. But while the grandfather made his living among those who held slaves the grandson lived among those who had found a newer and more profitable form of exploitation. In the mills of his own beloved Massachusetts, in the factories and in the quarries there was a new race of producers, able men who seemed to be content with their lot and who seemed to be free. He looked over the productive labor of the country. He considered the debased and enlaved conditions in the South. He looked over the supposed freedom in the North and a great indignation burned within him. Where his grandfather had been satisfied with things as they were, he was militant. Where his grandfather had profited he was willing to sacrifice everything. So he threw all his really splendid powers into the fight against slavery in the South.

He suffered financially and physically for his choice. He bore the brunt of the early fighting. But he had been aroused to the justice of his cause, and to his credit be it said that he fought it through to the end. There can be no denial of the fact that in his narrow way Sumner fought a splendid fight. There can be no denial of the fact that he represented a great and important element of the population of his time.

But where is his successor? In the modern fight for emancipation is there any man who, going forth from his own class, has sacrificed anything for the workers? Is there any man who has endangered his own economic standing in this later and greater fight? None. Sumner did not endanger his living. That was not produced by negroes.

Sumner was not dependent on slave labor. He had nothing to lose in that way. He could realize the full horror of such labor, and he could understand the awful waste due to it. But he did not depend in any way on that wasteful, criminal labor.

But today conditions have changed. It is not a question of black chattel slave labor. It is a question of wage labor. The black man could not free himself. The wage laborer of today cannot be free unless he frees himself. There is and there can be no Sumner to be his champion. There is and there can be no hero to come to his rescue. He must be his own great emancipator. This, however, is not a cause for discouragement. It is a cause, rather, for self-gratulation. Through the emancipation of the wage worker there will be the final emancipation of the human workers. There need be no future slavery for man or woman.

So while the Socialists recognize the great part played by Charles Sumner, they recognize its limitations. They recognize the fact that it has no continuity. They recognize that they may expect no champions. They must do the work themselves. And for the performance of that work they are eminently fitted and they will do it.



Wall Street's "Blue Eyed Billy."

THE FROZEN NUN

By ELIOT WHITE.

In front of the old Grand Central station, now fast being demolished by "wreckers," a rough wooden corridor over the sidewalk has protected passersby from falling rubbish, but is at present replaced by a more substantial passageway.

As I made my way through it one cold night, head down to a bitter wind that swept across town from the west, I noticed the flapping of a shawl at my elbow. Surprised that any one should venture to stand here in the path of such a piercing gale, I stopped to look more closely.

By one of the timber supports of the corridor huddled a woman's figure, with head and face swathed to the eyes in a shawl, and with one hand extended under the fringe stiffly holding forth a box containing chocolate bars for sale. No sound issued from the form, which seemed muffled by the cold, to attract the attention of the passerby.

As one might approach a figure in a museum of wax works, unable to decide whether it were a clever semblance of humanity, or some living person imitating the rigid artificial pose, I took two bars out of the confection box and proffered a 10-cent piece.

At once the shawl fell from the hidden face, although still wrapping the head like a nun's hood—and what a face! Of a young Italian woman,

hardly more than a girl, and beautiful with the dark coloring of the southern race. The cheeks were ruddy from the cold and a look of almost ecstatic pleasure now shone from the black eyes and played across the smiling lips that showed a gleam of perfect teeth.

And why such joy? My humble dime almost burnt my fingers despite the cold, when I realized that that was the sole cause. Such, then, is the work of capitalism—the raptured gaze from the face of purity that once was supposed to greet a heavenly vision, now is lavished upon a 10-cent piece.

But what wonder, if life is still sweet and the privilege of retaining it does not belong to a beauty of innocence such as Raphael would have eagerly selected in a model for one of his Madonnas, except it can show besides the cash that thieves may steal and any idler bestow?

Is this then the highest reach of our collective wisdom, that we can offer no better alternative to such an unprotected visitor from the southern shores? Must she choose between lonely suffering in the gnawing cold to earn honest pennies, enough to keep life in her body, and the lure of companionship, brightness and warmth that beckons in the watchful "red lights"?

There was something in the unexpected disclosure of the fair face from its wrappings, startling enough to make the episode and surroundings impress themselves on the recollection with the keenness of engraver's tools and the vividness of an impressionist's brushes.

Here on one side of the chocolate seller yawned the huge ruins of the old railroad terminal, while above the dim nook where she endured the bitter tale there flashed and glowed in the distance the dazzling array of theater and hotel signs, that make 42d street toward the west at night an aurora borealis of throbbing colors and sky-storming splendor.

It required little imagination to fancy the shawled woman in the icy corridor, a silent nun, refusing to leave a cloister that vandal enemies had destroyed, but keeping vigil while the pitiless wind slowly congealed the blood in her veins, beside the gaunt desolation of a temple she had loved.

The gorgeous display of lights beyond seemed to mark where the ruthless sakers of her sanctuary had marched to fresh conquests and were hurling across the night the glittering pyrotechnics of colored rockets and fire bombs to illumine a battlefield for their own advance and the felling of their enemies' attacks.

And as stealthily limousine motor cars glided to the curbstone before the looming Hotel Belmont across the street from the ruins, and gentlemen in evening dress helped toiled ladies to alight, one of whose gems alone the freezing chocolate seller could not earn in her lifetime, the harsh blasts of their warning horns seemed the exultant trumpets of the victors to whom "belong" the spoils.

TRADE SCHOOLS

By WILLIAM E. DIXON.

The most important and the least discussed matter before the legislature of Massachusetts is that of trade schools. It seems to be treated, by most citizens, with indifference. But trade schools will be either a good thing or a bad thing for our children.

Indifference in such a matter is inexcusable. Above all things, we must guard the children. To those who have not, up to now, interested themselves in the matter the following suggestions may be of value:

Why not favor the trade school? Will it not help your boys and girls? If Johnny or Willie or Bess can only learn trades they will get bigger pay and be more independent than common laborers, won't they? And the public school will help them. It looks reasonable at the outset, but let us look further.

Mr. Draper put up his biggest fight for trade schools. Mr. Foss, in his first words as governor, promises to carry the fight to a successful conclusion.

Do Draper and Foss love labor? Go out to Hyde Park and Hopedale and judge by their deeds, not by their words on the political rostrum.

"Beware the Greeks bearing gifts." When Foss and Draper favor something that seems good for labor, have a care. It may only seem so. Rest assured that it is good for Foss, Draper and their class.

Mr. Foss is in a hurry. "This change in our educational system must come immediately—even at the expense of academic work if necessary; for our boys and girls on leaving schools must have some practical training which will make an honest livelihood possible."

Let us suggest to all these gentlemen who want to help labor gain an "honest livelihood" that they begin in their own shops. Cease firing every man who talks unionism. Establish the union shop. After that the unions will help themselves to a little of that "honest livelihood."

It is really no trick for a man to earn an honest livelihood. The earning capacity of the average man under present conditions is about \$4 a day. The hitch comes in getting it. Let the schools teach why the workman gets only a quarter of

what he earns. Let them teach how Draper, Foss and their class take the rest. And let them teach how the workers can get it all. Wouldn't that be practical education?

Go ask the stationary engineers what trade schools have done for them. They have overrun the labor market; produced not highly skilled men, but a lot of cheap ones who can "get by," raised the wages of some common laborers, but cut down the wages of many engineers.

Go ask the shoe workers, the telegraphers, the barbers. For some years high schools have had commercial courses, and there are business colleges in abundance. Has this raised the standard of wages for the bookkeeper and the stenographer? It has enabled the business man to get skilled help in abundance and at low wages.

And this is just what the manufacturer wants in the industrial world—an oversupply of skilled workmen. And he wants the public to furnish the necessary training.

They want the public schools to teach the boys and girls how to earn more—for the bosses.

They want the schools to give practical training. Good idea. But earning one's bread and overalls is not the only thing that makes life. Is not the bearing and rearing of children practical work? Is there anything more important, anything requiring more tact, more wisdom? Yet, although the schools ignore this very practical matter, Mr. Foss isn't concerned. It wouldn't help his class get bigger dividends.

The care of children is more important than the care of lathes and looms. Let the schools teach the young men and women to be good parents. That is practical.

Let the schools teach less dead language, to be sure; but more of the living facts of the past and the present—and some truth about the way the government is conducted—thus fitting them to be intelligent citizens. That is practical.

The way the majority of people spend their leisure—the books, and papers they read, the shows they attend, the follies and worse, they practice—is scandalous. Here is room for

improvement in the work of the school.

Let us improve the schools, not degrade them to serve the selfish purposes of the manufacturing class. Let us aim to produce broad, cultured men and women—not narrow, servile tools of a master class.

Manual training let us have. There can be no education without it. Vocational training is another thing altogether. It precludes all real education. The difference is not one of names merely, but one that is of vast importance to your children.

The working class fought for the establishment of free public schools and triumphed over the opposition of the capitalist class. Unable to stem the tide toward popular education, the latter have subverted it to their own ends. History is censored and falsified. Instead of real patriotism, a jingoism useful to the rulers is taught. The commercial masters have used the schools to fill their offices with cheap labor. Now the industrial masters want to do the same thing for their shops. It is time for the working class to rise up and purify the schools they strove so hard to establish.

Harper's contains an account of "The First Americans," by Ellsworth Huntington, Ph. D. These people, Hohokam he calls them, are apparently the only ones ever residing on this continent, swept by wave after wave of immigration, who may not be classed properly as foreigners. But they lived here so long ago that their very name is lost. Their dwelling place was in Southern Arizona and Northwestern Mexico, regions now so arid as to be incapable of supporting other than a scanty population. Mr. Huntington argues that our climate has changed since the far off days of the "First Americans."

German Officer—Glad to hear you're going to fortify your seat. Very dangerous people, these English.

Dutchman—But it will cost much. German Officer—Ah, but see what you save on the Eastern frontier, where there's nobody but us—Pank.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH.

Editor of The Call:

The depressed condition of the cotton and industry in New England, according to Wall Street, is that the competition of Southern mills has become so strong that local cotton brokers and merchants are predicting that the day is not far distant when the South will convert the great bulk of its own cotton into finished product right at home. On the Stock Exchange within the past six months the shares of the Southern railway, Louisville and Nashville, Atlantic Coast line and the other important lines in that section of the country which are controlled by J. P. Morgan have been showing remarkable earnings, and Wall Street bankers deduce from this that the economic revolution is already at hand.

Wall Street says that nothing can better illustrate the progress of the South than the growth of the cotton goods manufacturing industry, and it is upon such records that the growing investment confidence in the railroad and securities of that great region is grounded. It is knowledge of the fact that the number of spindles in the South has increased from 540,000 fifteen years ago to 10,500,000 at the present time that impresses. And cotton manufacturing is only one factor of Southern development. JOHN D. New York, Jan. 24, 1911.

OUR NEW MEMBERS.

Editor of The Call:

Will you, Comrades, one and all, carefully think over this letter, because I believe it will result in holding a large proportion of our new members who now drop out after a short time.

It is just as important to hold our members as it is to get them. We work year in and year out to interest people in Socialism, and then as soon as they join the party they are left to suit or themselves. They are not even introduced to the officers of the branch, in many cases, to say nothing of the members.

I have been in the movement since 1905 and I have never been introduced to a member of the local. The consequence is that I only know the names of the members of a dozen branches outside of our own branch, in the country. This may be somewhat my own fault, I might have gone around to each member, introduced myself, and thus become acquainted.

This, however, is something that almost no one will do, and something he should not be forced to do.

The fact is that all common courtesy (even such as is shown by even a little club or lodge, to say nothing of our non-party workers) is entirely neglected by very many branches and localities. A new member is a stranger among strangers and must depend upon himself entirely to get acquainted. All our progressive Socialists bear "fraternity" and "comradery" about as they naturally form and booklet and they naturally expect, when they join, to find sympathy and good fellowship expressed by the organization everywhere, they expect to be taken in, as in a family, and made at home.

I feel that this neglect is a very great mistake and is the cause of a great many members leaving the party after a short time.

We should take as much pains to hold our party together as we do to get it; therefore I propose the following remedy: That it be the special duty of every secretary to introduce a new member to all officers of the branch, and as soon as possible to each member, and that the general duty of all members be to diffuse a feeling of fraternity and comradeship throughout the whole membership, so that the branch meetings may be a joy to look forward to by the membership.

A comrade who is a member should be taken to the local and there introduced, so that he may feel that he has the true sympathy of the whole party back of him. A member visiting any part of the country should be able to get a letter for the nearest branch secretary, and in this way be taken and made to feel at home there. We would all be agreeably surprised at the results of such a procedure, I am confident. If in large branches or where this caused the secretary too much work, he could refer to a reception committee, whose duty it would be to make every Socialist feel immediately at home, no matter where he hailed from.

Yours for a more cordial feeling among the membership, W. L. LLOYD, Westfield, N. J., Jan. 22, 1911.

FOR A "MERE WOMAN."

Editor of The Call:

I read with interest the complaint of "A Mere Woman." I am sorry to see our Socialist meetings classed as cheap class Bowery dance halls. I am sure that the producers of such shows among workmen, not idlers, and must expect to find things different than at a high class theater.

I, as a woman, do not object to the smoking, but if the atmosphere becomes too thick, why, all one has to do is to ask the men to refrain from smoking so much or have a window opened, and it is usually complied with. I am sure the men do not smoke just to keep the women away, but for the enjoyment they get out of it.

If "mere" women will constantly find fault, naturally the men will try to keep them away. But we must try to become women instead of "mere women" and show the men that their equals and not find fault with not being recognized, but make them recognize us by keeping pace with them.

(MRS.) SOPHIA CRIMMINS, New York, Jan. 24, 1911.

THE WASTE OF LABOR.

Editor of The Call:

In The Call of January 17 Comrade Crane takes exception to my calling the clerks barnacles, and I admit that the assertion was rather sweeping. I realize now that I should have made an exception of Comrade Crane and the census takers, but at the time my private letter I did not know of the existence of Comrade Crane, and unfortunately the census takers will be minus a job for the next ten years.

bales of cotton were shipped from a mill in North Carolina to New Orleans, and there to Galveston, from Galveston to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to France, thence to New York, and from New York was shipped back to various mills throughout the South; necessitating hundreds of clerks had the choicest of this cotton on its trip around the world. Comrade Crane consider this to be a useful labor? Then there are the bookshops, which keep one set of books for themselves and another set for the Standard Exchange examiners, and there are trusts, which have a set of books for the government and another set for their own use (to be lost when occasion requires it). I could go on citing innumerable instances, where thousands of clerks are employed at absolutely useless labor, but I don't want to bore Comrade Crane nor take up the space of our valuable paper, so I will close with regards to my fellow clerk and hope that some day in the near future I will have the pleasure of meeting him, we will compare notes and settle the question of barnacles to our mutual satisfaction. HARRY EGERTON, Orange, N. J., Jan. 22, 1911.

THE SWAY OF CAPITAL.

Editor of The Call:

In the following words former Representative Rowland B. Mahony, editor of the Buffalo Enquirer, delivered the principal speech of the evening before the Rochester Credit Men's Association. "At the present moment the definite number of the 9,000,000 people of this state are in a death struggle against annihilation through the forces of high finance. Twenty-five men are standing between you tonight and the great future of New York's millions against sending to the United States senate a man whose name in that body will mark a triumphant achievement for the nefarious and unjust purposes of perpetrating the power of predatory wealth. I am speaking of a non-party issue, for we are confronted in this state by the striking disgrace of the representatives of the two great parties, the one voting for a Chauncey M. Depew and the other for a William E. Sheehan for United States senator.

"Of what avail is your vote, if the capitalists of the legislature, if the fawning slaves of political bosses are able to frustrate your patriotism. It is the laughter of the times when a man sitting in his office in New York city, with the accumulated power of ill-gotten wealth behind him, can defeat your purpose and make a mockery of you."

The writer wishes non-Socialists who really believe governments today are not run as business assets to read this great speech of Editor Mahony. It is a masterpiece, government is nothing else than an association of business men. There is nothing mysterious or obscure about that statement. In the days of tribal warfare the chieftain was bogot and from him every man's life was put into jeopardy. They knew there was a line beyond which they dare not go, else the people would revolt. We have no such restrictions on our kings. They don't hold legislative tools, they hold the whips and kings have sown. It is no idle theory to state that if the nation's business, as a whole, is not safeguarded, the time will come, and that quickly, when any man who dares engage in any business will have to suffer a stern punishment from our uncrowned kings." Mr. Mahony condemned swollen fortunes, singling out the much ad-mired Andrew Carnegie as typifying the result from a rotten system of exploitation run in the hands of a few. If Mr. Carnegie's life spanned centuries, and he was an angel of benevolence, he could not get back and repair the damage which was done in the accumulation of that \$400,000,000 which he had put into enterprises—a damage in blasted hopes, in blighted lives, and in incalculable destruction of human progress.

On November 2, 1910, the president of Leland Stanford University, David Starr Jordan, in a speech before the California State "International Peace," in which he used these words: "The whole world helps to pay the penalty of war. Governments are now ruled by their capitalists. The drain of war in life and blood has lowered the quality of the race, and has placed the nations of the earth under bonds to the inviolable empire of wealth that can never be paid. Every great power is staggering under the weight of the interest charges alone. The unseen empires of capitalism are growing, and not the nations actively engaged in war, are the actual gainers by hostilities."

Now if capitalists find governmental machinery so effective in assisting their exploitation of the people's wealth and brains, why can't the producers of wealth or wage-earners of today, who numerically outnumber the capitalists a hundred to one, seize the powers of government for their own enrichment, and particularly so, when we are citizens of a country whose resources are so enormous, valuable that even under a wasteful system of competition and stock jobs, the workers produce annually, according to census figures, about \$2,500 each; and receive an average of about \$480. Knowing that the government is the only power must be used to perpetuate our business, must we never become class-conscious and inaugurate an age of reason and justice? H. W. CALDWELL, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1911.

WE CERTAINLY RECOMMEND.

Editor of The Call:

I would like to call attention to the struggle between the bread trust and the bakers' unions, with some comment on the attitude we Socialists should assume toward it.

The trust, as you present, concentration of the industry. The unions, in self-defense, stand for the small bakeries, usually operated in cells that at best cannot be hygienic.

Of course the sympathy of the Socialists must be with the union. Yet if we consider, here is a division between our natural sympathies and our principles.

In this case the humanity in us triumphs over principles. Apparently we must advocate small, insanitary shops, conducted at an economic waste, because of our sympathy for the bakers. Is there no compromise between our economic principles and our human sympathies?

There is not only a compromise, but a means of absolute reconciliation between the two, a means recommended by the last International Socialist Congress. Why do not the Socialist organs recommend the non-operative bakeries, which would not only give the bakers what they want, but would benefit the consumers as well. The bakers would then be employed by the people directly. Our Comrades in Belgium and other European countries have been doing this for years, and the congress commended them for it. In that way the interests of the unions and Socialist principles are made one.

The Co-operative League is an organization striving to accomplish this. Why are the Socialist papers not supporting us instead of denouncing our principles?

Now is the time to act, before the trust has gained control. Let us be the first to heed the recommendation of the Socialist Congress.

THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA.